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Tower reviews

by Clearway

The Week in Focus

'. . And Ethiopia Was' Nazi Internationale

One exotic, regal figure, small of stature but always imposing, stood in Geneva this week and dramatized in himself the world's lack of effective curbs on aggression.

Haile Selassie made little impression with his plea for continued non-recognition of Italy's conquest of Ethiopia. Ten members of the League Council went straight ahead with plans to recognize Italy's conquest.

* * *

Possibly no single issue so clearly illumines the chaotic gaps in humanity's present fabric of organized peace. It is one thing to denounce aggression and refuse to recognize its fruits even if aggressors resort to armed force. It is another to set the seal of international approval on acts of brigandage.

* * *

Abandoned Minimum

When Secretary Stimson early in 1932 brought the doctrine of non-recognition into world prominence, this measure appeared as a minimum below which organized peace could not be allowed to sink. Japan had defied the League, the Pact of Paris, and the Nine-Power Treaty by invading Manchuria. The League so ruled. For reasons of practical diplomacy, Britain and other League members decided not to invoke economic or military sanctions under Article 16 of the Covenant.

* * *

The least that could be done, said Mr. Stimson, was to rebuke the aggressor and refuse to accept his ill-gotten gains as legal tender in the international community. The League in 1933 agreed. It adopted non-recognition as a moral responsibility of all League members under the Covenant.

* * *

'Circumstances Alter . . .'

The Covenant has not changed, but the world has.

On Feb. 24, 1933, when the League incorporated non-recognition into its definitive report on the Sino-Japanese dispute, Adolf Hitler had not come to supreme power in Germany. Italy had not invaded Ethiopia. Britain, the United States, and the world generally still clung to forlorn hopes of limiting armaments.

On May 12, 1938 (last Thursday), a world of dulled sensibilities found non-recognition and arms limitation too remote from "actualities" to stir more than a ripple when the League frankly admitted by actions that it has become a mere pawn, caught between the astute meneuvers of a revived "power diplomacy."

* * *

Placating Aggressors

Last Thursday found Britain leading in a transparent effort to placate Italy and Germany. Aggression is accepted instead of resisted. Small nations are abandoned. The entire conception of a League organized to defend the weak is temporarily shelved. Force appears an all-compelling argument.

Britain has come regretfully to this position. Her expressed hope is to avert a major war by allowing Germany and Italy to satisfy their demands, within limits. Just or unjust, the demands have been steadily turned down by Britain and France until recently.

There is even talk in London of restoring Germany's colonies—and this would be news if substantiated. Anthony Eden not so long ago found sharp opposition in the House of Commons when he suggested the grant of some British territory to Italy in a plan for limiting Italy's inroads in Ethiopia.

* * *

Hull Stands Firm

Secretary Hull, for the United States, upheld the Stimson Doctrine. Neither Japan's conquest of Manchuria, nor Italy's of Ethiopia, is recognized. Incidentally, if Geneva is to be consistent, it can hardly enjoin its members longer from recognizing Manchukuo.

* * *

Haile Selassie had this to say as he saw that he had come to his last stand in Geneva:

"Since the contagion of aggression has spread throughout the world, states have permitted international morale to vanish. May God forgive them."

* * *

Neutrality

A brief flurry of excitement tossed the Neutrality Act into prominence this week. It appeared that the Nye resolution, providing for amendment of the act to permit shipment of arms to Spain, might be passed.

Secretary Hull on Friday spoke out plainly in opposition, and the possibility of passage at this session of Congress faded.

* * *

Switzerland, traditional neutral, is reported to have received assurance of exemption from ever having to take part in armed action under the League Covenant, in return for permitting the League to remain in Geneva. For some time

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

Duce Warns of Totalitarian Bloc

Report Heard of Reich Telling Czechs to End Russian Alliance

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 14—A blunt warning that, if Czechoslovakia continues to maintain its alliance with Russia, Germany might feel obliged to take military action to "safeguard" the interests of Germans in Czechoslovakia is reported as the latest development in the strained situation in Central Europe.

The reports are obviously a part of the diplomatic maneuvering—with Germany attempting to expand its influence and to weaken the French-Czechoslovak-Soviet alliance, and Britain attempting to obtain pacification without any direct commitments.

But the intimation of Germany's latest move comes on sufficiently reliable authority to give it more weight than that of current rumor. The warning is understood to have been issued by Joachim von Ribbentrop, the German Foreign Minister, in his recent conversation with Sir Nevile Henderson, the British Ambassador in Berlin.

Exchange of Concessions

On the other hand, however, the German Foreign Minister made it clear that if the Czechs abandoned their Russian connection in favor of a "neutral" status, the demand of Konrad Henlein's Sudeten German Party for autonomy in Czechoslovakia might be dropped.

Herr Ribbentrop's suggestion finds a certain amount of support among influential people here, so much so that Ambassador Charles Corbin has gone to Paris to discuss the matter with the Government.

Meanwhile, Czechs are pertinently inquiring what guarantee is offered them in exchange. Unless a satisfactory concession is forthcoming, they are extremely reluctant to drop the Russian alliance, vague and contingent on action by France though it is.

The present British Government certainly is not prepared to step into the breach. Nor does there appear any likelihood of a joint pronouncement by European Powers assuring permanent neutrality to Czechoslovakia on the lines of the pre-war

(Continued on Page 4, Column 5)

Storm Troop Formed By Sudeten Germans

By the Associated Press

Prague, Czechoslovakia, May 14

Konrad Henlein has organized a storm troop force of his own, similar to Adolf Hitler's brown-shirted S. A., under the command of Henlein's first assistant, Willy Brandner.

The name of the organization, an official order of the Nazified Sudeten German Party discloses, is "Freiwilliger Deutscher Schutzdienst," or Volunteer German Protective Service. It is to be known for short as "F. S."

The avowed purpose of Henlein's storm troops is to "keep order, afford protection and render assistance to all Sudeten Germans." Herr Brandner issued a manifesto stating that "these are no parade troops, but a fighting body on permanent duty."

Genoa Speech Replies to 'Cross-Ocean' Criticism of Dictatorships

GENOA, Italy, May 14 (AP)—Premier Benito Mussolini, replying to what Italy regards as anti-Fascist bias in the United States, declared today that the totalitarian states would "become a bloc and march together to the end" if threatened with a "doctrinal war by the so-called democracies."

The Duce's thinly veiled but unmistakable thrusts at "speeches from across the ocean" reflected the Italian Government's irritation over remarks made recently by Secretary of War Harry H. Woodring of the United States, and various other American acts.

[Mr. Woodring, in a speech May 5, warned dictator-controlled nations that democratic countries might some day get enough of their provocations and resort to war.]

Other things regarded as entering into the Italian attitude were statements by Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes, a Congressional move to have Italy named among violators of the Kellogg-Briand pact and the State Department's failure to recognize the sovereignty of Ethiopia.

The Ethiopian matter has for several months blocked conclusion of a new commercial agreement between the United States and Italy.

The Duce, who arrived here this morning aboard the battleship Conte di Cavour, said in a speech

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

Pennsylvania: Can Democrats Patch Breach?

Primary to End Tuesday After Bitter Struggle, but Split Remains

Ambitions Rife

By Wyona Dashwood

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Pa., May 14—Democrats of this greatest industrial State in the Union will be called upon next week to prove their cohesiveness and ability to heal the wounds inflicted in the bitterest primary campaign of a generation.

The issue has been one of personalities, with wholesale charges of graft, bribery, and coercion hurled in every direction, evidence of none of which has yet been forthcoming. Indeed, the only allegation admitted was Gov. George H. Earle's borrowing of $30,000 from Matthew H. McCloskey, wealthy Philadelphia contractor and a leader of the Party organization there, to support his trading in the sugar market.

Mr. McCloskey, however, it is known, has gotten fat contracts from the Earle Administration in connection with the State's building program. The Governor, on the other hand, has denied categorically that politics had anything to do with the awarding of these construction grants to his friend, which totalled more than $10,000,000.

The Party will go to the polls on May 17 in a triangle of dissent, with the political welkin ringing with an enormity of assertions and each faction a roster of villains to the others.

The State organization, headed by David Lawrence, Secretary of the Commonwealth, is backing Mr. Earle, who may not succeed himself as Governor, for the United States Senate; Charles Alvin Jones, Pittsburgh lawyer and Woodrow Wilson liberal, for Governor; Leo C. Mundy, State Senator, for Lieutenant Governor, and Thomas A. Logue of Philadelphia, successor to himself as Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Guffey Projected Ticket

The chief opposition developed when this ticket was drawn in Harrisburg last February, with the Earle-Lawrence forces officiating. Its projector in main is United States Senator Joseph F. Guffey, hereditary Democratic boss of the Commonwealth, and John L. Lewis, who has found in the Pennsylvania situation an opportunity to make a political entity of National stature of his Committee for Industrial Organization movement. Their ticket leads with Thomas Kennedy, Lieutenant-Governor, and long an executive figure in Pennsylvania labor, and projects Mayor S. Davis Wilson of Philadelphia for Senator; Judge Ralph H. Smith of Pittsburgh for Lieutenant-Governor, and Mrs. Edith B. De Witt, Vice-Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, for Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The State Democracy's third wing, ostensibly without official sponsorship, has its proponent in Charles J. Margiotti, a Republican before the New Deal ascendancy in Pennsylvania, when he switched over and was made Attorney-General of the Commonwealth. For the current campaign he has emerged as a lone-wolf candidate for Governor, with a portfolio of charges against the Earle Administration that recently lost him his place in the Harrisburg Administration

(Continued on Page 6, Column 7)

American Dutch Go Ancestral

Ready for Festival in Holland, Mich.
Upper—In Front of Wooden-Shoe Factory
Lower—Tulip Farm on Outskirts of Town

Tulips Bloom and Shoes Clump

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOLLAND, Mich.—Men in puff breeches and wooden shoes, and women in tight bodices and wide skirts, ushered in a week's tulip festival here, by scrubbing the main street of the city, after the tradition of the Netherlands, home of their ancestors. That done, they swung up and down the avenue in their "klompen" dances, and later gathered on the village green to keep alive the customs of their fatherland.

The city is ablaze with tulips. Rows and rows line the curbstones, blossom in the center of the boulevards, and spread into masses of scarlet, patches of white, and gardens of deep plum color. Visitors can drive up and down Tulip Lane, which winds for eight miles through the city, flanked on both sides with the flowers.

It is said that more than 90 per cent of the people of this city on Lake Macatawa, near Lake Michigan, are either Dutch or of Dutch descent; and they are insistent that the festival be carried out according to traditions of the home country.

Rural Building Stimulated By Federal Credit

Millions of Americans Eligible for FHA's Newest Loan Plan

Recovery Link

Not Only Will Farm Families Improve Status but Nation Also Hopes to Recover

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 14—City folk haven't heard about it yet, but the Federal Government has just launched an expanded rural building program with potentialities that may dwarf almost any previous construction program, or tenant-aid program, that the United States has attempted.

So generous are the provisions that a tenant with only $600 and good prospects would be able under the new type of loan to buy a $6,000 farm.

There are millions of middle-class tenants who are potentially affected by the new scheme, which puts the Federal Housing Administration for the first time into the field of insuring farm mortgages, and for the first time in history puts Government credit behind rural loans.

The program is also designed to encourage construction and stimulate National recovery, as well as to perform social amelioration for the farm tenant class, where tenancy has been recently increasing at the rate of 40,000 a year. Three million tenants are prospects for the new program. The FHA insurance of farm mortgages starts Monday, May 16.

Not Only for Tenants

But it is not only the tenants who are benefited by the little noted provision of amendments to the FHA law which, it turns out, housing experts and farm credit consultants have been studying for months. Farmers on their own farms, individuals who rent farms from others, and anyone contemplating the purchase of farms, are eligible to borrow from approved institutions. The FHA-insured mortgages may be obtained for repairing existing farm houses or buildings, construction of new houses or building, or to refinance existing mortgages, providing that 15 per cent of the loan is applied to building material and labor.

The Government believes it offers inducements to the banks and lending agencies which will make private capital willing to join the program. The FHA insures the loans, up to $16,000—which means that the Government Treasury itself stands back of them. The loan may amount to as much as 90 per cent of appraised value if it totals $5,400 or less; 80 per cent where the top is $8,600; and between 80 and 90 per cent where appraised value runs between $5,400 and $8,600. Mortgages may run from 20 to 25 years. Annual amortization is provided.

Interest is at 5 per cent, with an additional ¼ per cent for the smaller loans. And 5 per cent return to private capital on risks that are insured by the Government, is something for private capital to consider these days! Loans are to be made by approved insurance companies, banks, mortgage companies, and other private lending agencies.

Money or Equivalent

Whatever the result of the new drive to break down frozen credit, start construction, and aid farm tenants all at once, the Government experts have visualized the scheme in ambitious terms. Extreme liberality marks the whole project. For example, the down payment by borrowers need not necessarily be in cash but may be in land already owned, or in other property. It must constitute 10 per cent of the total for the loans under $5,400; or 20 per cent for the larger loans.

Most city folk have not followed development in this field very carefully, but the fact is that the Farm Credit Administration has been reaching chiefly tenants at the bottom of the ladder; the new FHA program will tap the middle-class tenants group, it is hoped. Some students of the program estimate 300,000 tenants may be converted into farm owners under the plan in the next 5 years.

Hopes are high, too, as to stimulation of construction. The requirement that the new flow of funds must divert at least 15 per cent into construction, it is thought, will stimulate expansion of rural building throughout the Nation—from the crossroads of Maine to the truck gardens of California.

Path Chosen by Latin America Dependent on Attitude of U. S.

Latin America: For New World or Old?

Last of 12 Daily Articles

By Roland Hall Sharp

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, who has just completed a 20,000-mile aerial survey of Latin America

Latin Americans predominantly prefer to remain in the New World family, and will do so indefinitely unless forced out. The constructive work of making it possible for them to keep clear of aggressive world combinations now bidding for them, lies squarely on the doorstep of the American nations themselves.

What is done, or not done, by the United States in the next few years to make the Good Neighbor policy more practical, may tip the balance.

This sums up the writer's findings on his trip in search of an answer to the question: Latin America: For New World or Old?

Tangible Evidence Sought

Evidence has been presented to show Fascist penetration, serious even after alarmist exaggerations have been discounted.

Evidence has been presented to show the powerful effects of recent Inter-American policies based on mutual respect under the Good Neighbor policy.

Yet the Good Neighbor policy cannot endure as a vague abstraction, nor even as a sentiment without tangible and progressive expression. How long could a feeling of good neighborliness last between residents of the same street who started well but for months did little or nothing to show their friendliness?

The key to New World allegiance is Latin America's love of freedom. Temperamentally and culturally, the peoples to the south are closer to Europe than to the United States. But in their most vital single interest—political independence—they have come to see that the New World underwrites their future security.

Advantage Taken

A good neighbor policy, however, implies two sides of the fence, or two sides of the street. There is a tendency in Latin America today to take advantage of the United States, because fear of the United States has largely gone.

For example, there is little doubt that Brazil and some other nations have been parties to violating the spirit, if not the letter, of their reciprocal trade pacts with the United States. Brazil's pact has been in effect since Jan. 1, 1936.

Under reciprocal trade—the heart of Secretary of State Cordell Hull's foreign policy—the contracting nations agree to a mutual lowering of tariff barriers. Other restrictions on trade are also removed. The aim is to widen the expanding circles of trade by lowering walls that have tended to divide the world in recent years into isolated economic units.

Secretary Hull believes that the exchange of goods on a mutually beneficial basis is one of the most powerful forces making for peace. To this end, the United States pursues the policy of extending trade concessions to all nations that are willing to make similar concessions. This is summed up in the formidable-looking term: Unconditional-Most-Favored-Nation-Clause.

Lowering of Barriers

To "you and me," this means that whenever two nations agree to lower their tariff barriers for mutual benefit, they also lower their barriers with all other nations which are willing to extend similar concessions to them. The net result is a lowering of tariff barriers all around.

In direct opposition to this liberal trade policy is the system of "compensated trade." Germany, Japan, and some other countries have resorted to this device. The German "Aski mark" is its tool in Latin America. It is essentially a closed system. As described earlier in these articles, it has been the spearhead for a tremendous increase in German and Japanese trade with Latin America.

Brazil, by accepting attractive German offers under this restrictive form of exchange, is generally believed to have violated the spirit of its reciprocal trade pact with the United States.

Economic Independence

Even more flagrant instances of Latin-American imposition on the good nature of the Good Neighbor are numerous. A few years ago,

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

Mexico Recalls Envoy to Britain; Oil Climax Near

MEXICO, D. F., May 14 (AP)—Mexico and Great Britain came to a diplomatic parting of the ways today for the third time in two decades.

Offended at Britain's "unfriendly attitude" arising from President Cardenas' expropriation March 19 of British oil properties valued at $250,000,000, the Mexico Government announced withdrawal of its Minister in London, Primo Villa Michel, and closing of its Legation there.

It was confidently expected the British Minister to Mexico, Owen St. Clair O'Malley, who presented his credentials only last Nov. 5, would be recalled as Britain's first act.

Mr. O'Malley said that such action as Mexico took was rarely unilateral.

Firm Measures Expected

Local quarters held it likely that Great Britain, which already had announced her intention to boycott Mexican oil, would follow the severance of diplomatic relations with economic measures designed to bring the Cardenas Government to terms.

There was no indication, however, as to what form these measures would take.

Mexico bought from Great Britain in 1935 and 1936 respectively goods worth 23,400,000 and 23,700,000 pesos and sold her goods worth 76,200,000 and 67,800,000 pesos, so cessation of

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Equal Rights Gain at Geneva

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 14—The equal rights movement is the one international cause going forward now at Geneva, Miss Alice Paul of the National Woman's Party reported on her return from the League of Nations headquarters.

"The fact women are being pushed backward in dictator countries has served to turn an academic subject into something women are inflamed about," Miss Paul declared.

The Women's rights movement, she feels, has been advanced materially in the last two years. The "status of women" has been put on the League agenda, a committee of experts has been appointed to advise the League to study the subject, and a public hearing has been held at which 10 international groups of women testified.

"It is a great satisfaction to us that the League is at last concerning itself with this important question," Miss Paul declares. "We hope the committee will find a way to bring some of its findings before the coming assembly. Otherwise the world will feel the League is treating this question in the same way it did the disarmament question when it did not promote disarmament but only made inquiries. If the League continues to be a body that studies but never acts, it will soon cease to be on earth."

Spokesmen for the following women's organizations asked the League to take steps to promote equal rights for women around the world: International Federation of University Women, International Council of Women, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, Open Door International, International Alliance for Suffrage and Equal Citizenship, International Y. W. C. A., World Union of Women for Peace and Concord, St. Joan's Alliance and the National Woman's Party of the United States. Many other women's organizations were present as spectators.

Miss Paul has come back hoping to get support in this country for a permanent international headquarters for women at Geneva. The Swiss Government has offered a mansion on the banks of Lake Geneva, for this purpose at a nominal cost. The building is two doors from headquarters of the International Labor Office, where Miss Paul feels much of the women's work must center in months to come.

MacMillan Finds Norse Caves

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Discoveries which support the contention that Norsemen crossed to this continent hundreds of years before Columbus have been reported by Captain Donald R. MacMillan, well-known Arctic explorer.

Stopping in Montreal before embarking on a 10-week study trip to Labrador, he recently enumerated his findings at Nain, Northern Labrador, where he has established an Eskimo school.

His evidence is based chiefly on Eskimo traditional accounts of a "strange people who came out of the sea in boats that had no sails." These people were said to have built houses, whose rectangular foundations and partial walls still remain.

The Eskimo tradition, said Captain MacMillan, tells of a battle with the strange people in which they were driven up a mountain called Tupictu-lick, "the place of strange tents," where they were besieged. Captain MacMillan also describes caves with soot-stained roofs, which the strangers were said to have inhabited.

He is further convinced that the Norsemen from Greenland came to this continent many times. When they speak of Markland in their sagas, he said, they referred to Newfoundland; and when they talk of Helluland as on the way to Vinland, they speak of Labrador—Vinland being in the neighborhood of Martha's Vineyard, near Cape Cod.

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Intimate Message From Washington

Liberals Protest Victory of State Department 'Professionals' on Isolation—Approve Helium Ban; Wanted Arms for Spain

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington, May 14

The Roosevelt Administration threw a sop to liberal opinion in the United States this week with a denial of helium to Germany, turned around two days later and reversed the process in a decisive statement of opposition to the Nye resolution to lift the embargo on American arms to Spain.

This is a bald statement. But it tells in perhaps slightly oversimplified terms the story of the most important developments in American relations to the outside world since Oct. 5, 1937, when President Roosevelt's use of the word "quarantine" in a speech led world opinion to expect a vigorous policy of American participation in a collective attempt to halt the course of aggression in the world.

To those who believe that the surest way for the United States to keep out of war is to pursue a rigid policy of isolation the decision on the Nye resolution can be taken as an important victory. It was a complete negation of the "quarantine" speech and all that speech implied. It announced in bold letters for all the world to read that so far as the United States is concerned Europe can settle its own disputes in its own way, no matter what that way may be, and how many cherished ideals are trampled upon in the process. It locked and barred the door to the last glimmering hope of the Spanish Government that it might find in the United States the support which has been denied its waning cause by every major nation of Western Europe.

To appreciate its full import it must be read against the background of what was going on in Geneva this week. Britain was engaged there in paying the price for its reconciliation with Italy. It was maneuvering the League into opening its door to recognizing the conquest of Ethiopia, and to deny Spain's appeal for help against German and Italian intervention in its own civil war.

The last remaining obstacle to success of this maneuver was a residue of doubt as to the attitude of the United States, doubt remaining from the "quarantine" speech and the unexpected possibility that Congress might lift the embargo on arms shipments to Spain.

The categorical statement against the Nye resolution ended that doubt and removed that obstacle. The opposition in Geneva was deprived of its last remaining weapon. The United States would not interfere in any decision affecting the liquidation of Ethiopia—or Spain.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee ratified the Administration statement on the Nye resolution by a 17 to 1 vote. The chapter was closed. America was out of the European picture. The verbal blessing which President Roosevelt conferred on the Anglo-Italian accord on April 19 was confirmed by action. Geneva and Washington acting together rang out an old world and rang in a new—rang out collective security and rang back the doctrine of save himself who can.

This does not mean that the United States will change its attitude on principles. It would be logical now to recognize the conquest of Ethiopia—to grant Germany helium for commercial airships, to call a halt to statements condemning the behavior of the dictatorships and the aggressors. But Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, is to be allowed to hold to his policies, presumably including adherence to the non-recognition of territory taken by force.

Liberals and Left-Wing sympathizers are to be permitted what comfort they can derive from denial of helium to Germany. And those who dislike Nazis and Fascists on general principles are likely to go on freely expressing their dislikes—even in such high places as Cabinet posts. The United States will not approve certain conditions of Europe. But it will express any disapproval in words that may irritate, but which will have no effect.

What has happened is the result of a long campaign by State Department professionals to get American foreign policy back on the path of rigid non-interference in Europe. Their campaign won its first success when Norman H. Davis at Brussels was denied the support from home he felt had been promised him before he sailed. It achieved a major success in the President's expression of "sympathetic interest" in the Anglo-Italian accord. And it was climaxed yesterday when Secretary Hull himself had to sign the letter which sealed the doom of the Nye resolution and Spain's hopes.

Moon's Eclipse Chased by Dawn

NEW YORK, May 14 (AP)—Black shadows of the earth, cast 240,000 miles through space, eclipsed the moon for 51 minutes early today.

Although the satellite was in total eclipse less than an hour, it was partly veiled for six hours—from 12:44 a. m. (EST) to 6:43 a. m.

The earth's shadow covered the moon completely at 3:18 a. m. and began sliding slowly off the moon's face again at 4:09 a. m.

Obscured by clouds in some sections, the phenomenon was visible over the United States and the western part of South America. The rising sun kept observers along the Atlantic seaboard from seeing its final stages.

An eclipse of the sun—a far rarer sight—will occur on May 29.

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1938 IS A SANTA FE YEAR

Imredy Cabinet Expected To Maintain Hungary's Unity

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST, May 14—Hungary's new Government, which took oath this morning, differs from the retiring one chiefly in the fact that vigorous Bela Imredy, Former Minister of Economics, has taken the place of moderate Dr. Koloman de Daranyi.

Political policies, it is declared, remain almost the same, and support for the new Cabinet continues to come from the same source, namely, the "Party of National Unity."

The chief mission of the new Government is to impose order, to foster Nationalism and to suppress National Socialism.

The new Prime Minister hopes to do here what Herr Schuschnigg failed to do in Austria. National Socialists themselves claim that 70 per cent of the Hungarians are already National Socialist and they declare that probably early in the summer a National Socialist regime will be established in Budapest.

Lest such expectations should affect the masses and arouse revolutionary ardor, Prime Minister Imredy has been entrusted with the task of curbing the movement, which, if it succeeded, would cause fundamental redistribution of wealth and entail economic disorganization.

For Authority

The Imredy policy is technically known as "Right-Wing National Socialism," in contrast to the National Socialists which is called "Right-Wing Radicalism." The Government favors extreme Nationalism, without sweeping social reforms; National Socialists, on the contrary, advocate extreme Nationalism, with fundamental social reforms. Both are strongly revisionistic, antisemitic and essentially authoritarian.

It is significant that the Government change was precipitated by members of the Upper House of Parliament. There the Hungarian aristocrats demanded strong Government, to prevent agitation of the leaders of the masses. The same elements are at work in Hungary that one long observed in Austria. The dispossessed masses are crying out against rich Jews, against landed aristocracy, clericalism and Royalists. National Socialist groups spring up from one day to another and carry on agitation throughout the whole land. Swastikas are seen in many public places, Nationalist posters abound in many streets and German-Austrian automobiles passing along Hungarian roads are greeted by many Hungarians with uplifted arms, while students sell Right-Wing newspapers in certain towns, and a large quantity of National Socialist pamphlets are being distributed.

At the same time, vehement propaganda against Jews is being carried on in and out of Parliament, in connection with a new bill restricting Jewish participation in all branches of Hungarian national activity.

Checking Agitation

Constant agitation, along with international insecurity in this part of the world, has had very disastrous effect on business just at a moment when the State was trying to raise an enormous re-armament loan. In order to prevent these turbulent forces from getting out of hand, people in many circles have been taking refuge in the belief that a strong Government would be in a position to prevent social disintegration.

Careful attention to economic matters by the new Cabinet is forecast, not only because the new Premier held the Economics Portfolio in the previous Cabinet, but because of his position as head of the Hungarian National Bank. Ludwig Remenyi-Schneller remains as Minister of Finance.

Dr. Koloman de Kanya remains as Foreign Minister.

Three new names appear in the list: Count Paul Teleki becomes Minister of Public Instruction, Dr. Franz Keresztes-Fischer is Minister of the Interior, and Gen. Eugene Racz is Minister of War.

The retiring Minister of the Interior is Joseph Szell, and the retiring War Minister, William Röder.

Edmund von Micecz remains as Minister of Justice.

Right-Wing Leader

Magyar Film Iroda, Budapest

Bela de Imredy
Heads Hungarian Cabinet

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Mexico Breaks With Britain, Envoy Recalled in Oil Dispute

(Continued from Page 1)

commercial interchange would hurt this country most. (The peso was quoted at from 4.28 to 4.32 to the United States dollar.)

Britain's increasingly energetic protests against expropriation of Aguila (Royal Dutch Shell) Oil Company, along with 16 other British and United States companies, prepared the way for the diplomatic break.

Twice in recent weeks Mr. O'Malley presented demands for return of the properties, asserting there had been "denial of justice" and political motivation in the seizure, and twice Mexico refused.

Small Bill Is Cause

A small bill for 370,962.71 pesos, less than $100,000, and Britain's insistence that it be paid was the direct cause of the rupture, however. The bill was for the third of 12 annual installments on British claims growing out of Mexico's civil wars. Payment was due Jan. 1.

Several times recently Mr. O'Malley had inquired informally about the matter and received no reply. Wednesday he wrote a formal note. He told the Mexican Government its attitude toward this bill and toward "government indebtedness generally" was "far from reassuring" and "in itself rendered unjustified an expropriation, an essential condition of which would be payment of full and adequate compensation."

Foreign Minister Eduardo Hay in his reply sharply challenged Britain's right to "analyze the domestic situation of Mexico."

He added, apparently referring to war debts, that "powerful states having at their command abundant resources" were not paying all their bills and informed Mr. O'Malley orally of the withdrawal of the Mexican Minister from London.

Official Announcement

The official announcement said:

The Minister of Great Britain was . . . advised that, in view of the unfriendly attitude of the British Government toward Mexico, growing out of the recent expropriation of the oil companies, the Mexican Government considered it necessary to withdraw its Minister in London and the personnel of its Legation in that country, closing it, and leaving the archives in custody of the Consul General, Gustavo Luders Denegri.

In 1920, the British envoy was recalled from Mexico as a result of British claims against the Government. Three years later relations again were severed after agrarians besieged and killed an English woman who refused to let her lands be expropriated.

LONDON, May 14 (AP)—Mexico formally severed diplomatic relations with Great Britain today in protest against Britain's brusque demands for payment of past civil war damage claims.

The Mexican Minister, Primo Villa Michel, called at the Foreign Office to communicate Mexico's decision to withdraw her diplomatic envoy from London.

A British note demanding payment of an installment on the old claims, a sum less than $100,000, had complained among other things that Mexico apparently was discriminating in favor of the United States in meeting obligations.

Japanese Prepare For Land Attack On Vital Railway

SHANGHAI, May 14 (AP)—The Japanese landed troops today near the South China port of Foochow—evidently for a thrust at the vital Canton-Hankow Railway — while Japanees forces in Central China reported blocking traffic over the Lunahgi Railway, East-West "life line" route.

Military observers believed the landing at the mouth of the Min River, 10 miles from Foochow, was preliminary to a determined effort to cut the Canton-Hankow line over which China has been receiving most of the munitions and other supplies coming to it through South China ports.

It was the second landing on the Fukien Province Coast within a week, troops previously having grabbed the Port of Amoy to the south.

Japanese for months have been bombarding the Canton-Hankow Railway from the air, trying with indifferent success to stop the movement of war supplies to the interior. A naval blockade off the South China Coast likewise failed to shut off supplies. Now the Japanese appear to be attacking the problem by land.

Japanese Army spokesmen asserted the retreat of 400,000 Chinese troops from the Suchow area in Central China had become "impossible" and that they were faced with either surrender or annihilation.

Planes were said to have put the Lunahgi Line out of commission with bombs while troops pushing toward the railway from the south were reported to be only a few miles from Tangshan, about 50 miles west of the Junction City of Suchow.

The United States cruiser Marblehead arrived at Amoy to help take off American residents if necessary, while the destroyer Edsall stood by off the mouth of the Min River below Foochow.

Foochow, about midway between Hong Kong and Shanghai, is an important treaty port and tea trade center located 34 miles from the mouth of the Min River. The Chinese long ago barricaded the river below the city, blocking it to ship passage. This forced the Japanese to land near the village of Meihua, 10 miles below the city.

The foreign concession of Foochow, known as Tsangchienshan, is on the south bank of the River. It was reported that 63 Americans were there and that 40 others live in the interior, to the northwest, most of them in mission stations along the Min.

Chinese Village Begun at Site Of Golden Gate Fair

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—Ground has been broken on "Treasure Island"—baysite of the 1939 Golden Gate International Exposition—for the $1,200,000 Chinese concession, which will include a village erected by support of Chinese in this area.

More than 700 persons were on hand as Anna May Wong, cinema actress, turned out the first spadeful of earth; Mayor Angelo J. Rossi of San Francisco predicted that the Chinese exhibit would be one of the most popular; and T. Y. Tang, Vice-President of Chinese Factors, the concession company, expressed the desire for continued good will and co-operation between all citizens of China and the United States. George Jue, General Manager of Chinese Factors, assisted at the ceremonies.

Spectacular in the large crowd present at the ceremony was the Chinese High Priest, Henry Gee, who, in full ceremonial regalia, took some of the earth turned out by Miss Wong and placed it in a ceremonial urn, to be sent back to China. Present also was an all-Chinese band and a girls' chorus in Chinese costume.

Tower re-Views

by Clearway

(Continued from Page 1)

it has been mooted that Switzerland no longer wished to play host to the League.

German Austria

One of the hopes of Austrians in merging with the Reich was economic improvement—more jobs, more security.

Field Marshal Hermann Göring, as Commissar for the Four-Year Plan on Friday officiated at the start of work on exploitation of the mineral ores of Styria. He cut the first sod at Linz.

Water works and three military airdromes are other promised public works to be launched soon.

Veteran Nazis meanwhile reaped the reward of services rendered by them during days of their minority, exile, and imprisonment. They are to receive the highest posts in Austria, it was announced by Joseph Bürckel, Federal Commissioner for Union of Austria with Germany.

New Hungarian Cabinet: Page 2.

Far-Flung Nazis

From Hungary to Brazil, the week brought forth charges that Nazis were engaging in subversive activity.

The Hungarian Cabinet resigned over the issue. Bela Imredy, Minister of Economics under the former Premier Koloman de Daranyi, formed a Cabinet. Four of its members are reported sympathetic to Nazi aspirations in Hungary, but the Cabinet is expected to be firm in curbing openly subversive methods.

In Brazil, President Vargas himself is quoted as saying that foreign money played a part in the Integralist revolt that flared briefly on Wednesday. There are only two likely implications: Germany or Italy. The Integralista with its mystic Sigma is the most ardent Fascist group in Brazil.

Dr. Vargas quickly quelled the revolt against his regime. If he believes that German money struck this close to his power, he is likely to draw even farther from German sympathies. He has recently been curbing Nazi propaganda in Brazil. Berlin has openly complained.

Czechoslovakia

Konrad Henlein, leader of the Sudeten Germans in Czechoslovakia, visited London this week. Why London? Political significance was denied, but everyone knows the week ends of European politicians. He may have sought some support of British opinion in the coming Czech elections. It is known that British opponents of changes in Czechoslovakia's frontiers let him know their views bluntly.

At Prague, British and French Ministers took part in talks believed to favor a greater measure of freedom for minorities. The Polish minority petitioned for autonomy within the Republic.

Hitler returned triumphantly home from his nine-day Italian visit.

Germany Stiffens Policy on Czechs: Page 1.

No Helium

Dr. Hugo Eckener apparently has lost his fight to convince the American people that Germany can be trusted not to use American helium as a war instrument.

President Roosevelt finally left the decision to Harold Ickes Secretary of Interior. Alone among the six members of a board appointed to pass on the sale, Mr. Ickes is reported to have held out. Unanimity is required.

The LZ-130 must lie idle without a maiden flight unless other sources of helium are found. The ship could be fitted for hydrogen, but who would ride after the Hindenburg disaster?

Quick re-Views

Mexico breaks diplomatic relations with Britain on oil and other claims; offers 60 per cent of output of confiscated foreign oil properties during next 10 years as payment.

China: Appeals to League for aid against Japan, who this week invaded South China and claimed to have taken Amoy. The struggle for control of central China became intense. A shakeup in the Chinese Air Force left Russian pilots, but excluded other foreigners.

Manchukuo: Germany signs pact recognizing Japan's puppet state.

Recovery: Congress presses ahead with spending-lending program. Utilities leaders offer to co-operate with Government. C. I. O. leader Lewis expresses willingness to sit in Government-Business Labor talks on recovery.

Hughes: The Chief Justice of the United States attacks the encroachment of federal administrative agencies on work of the courts.

Bible: China, Mexico, South America—these are regions buying more Bibles. Seven million copies were distributed during 1937 in the world, the American Bible Society reports.

In Utrecht, the Constitution of the first World Council of Churches is drafted.

Spaak Forms Belgian Cabinet

BRUSSELS, May 14 (AP)—Moderate Socialist Paul Henri Spaak quickly formed a new Government today and assigned the key Ministerial post of Finance and Economy to a specialist outside Parliament, to solve the Kingdom's grave budgetary difficulties.

Mr. Spaak, formerly a radical, announced that King Leopold had concurred in his Cabinet choices to replace Paul Emile Janson's Government, which quit yesterday over Parliament-objections to its financial program. M. Spaak is the youngest Premier in Belgian history.

M. Spaak did not announce the names of his budget specialist or other Ministers. He is expected to face Parliament on Tuesday with a new financial program. It was possible he would seek limited decree powers for a short period, to impose taxes and to make economies to wipe out a large budget deficit.

M. Spaak said that the post of National Defense also would go to a non-member of Parliament. Lieut. Gen. Henri Denis, who held that portfolio in the Janson Cabinet, was expected to continue in the new Administration.

At the same time, M. Spaak explained that the Cabinet would consist of 11 Ministers, as compared with the previous 14—a move in itself apparently intended to appease opposition parties demanding greater administrative economy.

Trial Tung Trees Thrive in Texas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Texas—Experiments conducted by the State Forest Service in the growing of tung trees in Texas during the past two years have met with what officials of the service term remarkable success. Two years ago 624 tung tree seedlings were set out. On Jan. 1 this year 569 of them were thriving.

The seedlings used in this experiment have a lineage dating back to 1907-08, when four trees were planted near Troup, Texas. They grew until 1930, when a freeze destroyed them, but the nuts of the trees were gathered and planted at Kirbyville. By 1934 these trees had produced a crop of nuts which in turn were planted to produce the seedlings used for the 1936 plantings.

"This record presents a very fine outlook for future growth of tung trees in Texas," Forest Service officials declared. They expressed appreciation for the co-operation of 33 growers who have aided in the latest experimental program.

America annually imports more than 150,000,000 pounds of tung oil from China to be used by paint and varnish manufacturers. Less than 4,000,000 pounds of oil are produced in this country.

Experiments by the Forest Service show that the trees will live only in a very limited part of East Texas—from Nacogdoches County south to the Coastal Plain. Soils must be well drained.

Communist Refused Visa

LONDON, May 14 (AP)—Great Britain's only Communist member of Parliament, William Gallacher, said the United States Consulate had declined to give him a visa to attend the Congress of the American Communist Party, as a fraternal delegate.

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Dawn in Hawaii Clings to Memory Of Tourist Visitor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU—Greeting the dawn on a summer morning in Hawaii is an experience never to be forgotten. The first sound conveyed to the ear is the chatter of the mynah birds in the trees. They argue rather than sing, but their discourse is melodious and typical of these American islands in the Pacific, just five days away from San Francisco and Los Angeles by great white liners of the Matson fleet.

The flower sellers stroll by with heaping baskets of flowers on their shoulders. Their call is soft and musical, drifting into open windows on a vibrant cadence of melody. Delivery men from the downtown grocery stores arrive early, some of them playing ukuleles and singing the haunting melodies of their native songs. Early bathers amble by on their way to the beach, or, perhaps, to pick up some coconuts which may have dropped from the Waikiki palms during the night. A breeze laden with flower scents drifts down from the hills.

Rare Even in Hawaii

Pan Pacific Press Photo
Katherine Maerte.is, Honolulu
Holding Flowers of Night-Blooming Cereus

Club Women Told to Champion Femininity as Well as Rights

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 14—Club women of America were called upon in addresses before the General Federation of Women's Clubs, to assume responsibilities in fields ranging from psychology to traffic safety and protection of the Constitution.

Dr. Karl A. Menninger, psychiatrist of Topeka, Kansas, pointed out some opportunities. Love in its broadest sense, was the only weapon against destruction and self-destruction, he asserted. He went on to urge that women keep themselves feminine.

"Women who repudiate their femininity," he asserted, "are discarding their most powerful weapon, not only against their own self-destructiveness but against the self-destructiveness of the men they love. If femininity were as vigorously championed as women's civil rights have been, both the men and the women of the world would be better off."

Dr. Menninger spoke in a program arranged by the Department of Public Welfare, of which Mrs. Clarence Fraim of Wilmington, Del., is chairman.

Miss Margaret Cuthbert, director of women's activities for the National Broadcasting Company, explained to the convention that one of the chief needs of radio was programs suitable for children; and she said that women's clubs might well sponsor such broadcasts. At the same time, she warned that the programs must be as well prepared, and must be of as high quality, as regular commercial broadcasts.

The Federation heard James A. Reed, former Senator from Missouri, talk on the Constitution, in the keynote address of the program arranged by the Department of American Citizenship, under the chairmanship of Mrs. Jefferson D. Atwood, of Roswell, N. M. Senator Reed spoke in place of Samuel G. Bratton, former Senator from New Mexico, who was unable to attend. He called upon the club women to aid in the preservation of American liberties by keeping the Constitution inviolate. He pleaded for support of the Supreme Court and the Constitutional division of power.

"The men who wrote the Constitution," he asserted, "knew God never made a man good enough to be a boss of his fellowmen. The basis of every infamous government ever created was the belief that government had a right to tell people how to live."

Mrs. Atwood outlined the program of her Department, noting that more women voted in the last general election than ever before, and pointing out that almost without exception the clubs in the Federation had commemorated the 150th anniversary of the Constitution with special programs and study.

Another speaker, Lieut. Frank Kreml, of the Northwestern University Traffic Institute, Evansville, Ill., asked the women to help solve the problem of drunken drivers, who, he said, were responsible for 50 to 60 per cent of motorcar accidents which cause severe injuries and fatalities.

"It's becoming popular, even smart," he said, "to serve soft drinks and fruit juices to guests who are about to drive a car. Hostesses do a disservice when they serve hard liquor to those about to drive home in their own cars."

The club women applauded that idea, and gave similar approval to another proposed contribution to safety, in the matter of controlling youthful drivers. In the last 10 years, according to Lieutenant Kreml, the accident fatality rate among drivers 15 to 24 years old has increased 150 per cent.

"Lack of home discipline, I believe," said he, "is the most important reason for that increase."

The convention adopted a resolution on taxation, to commend Congress for "improving the tax situation" in its action on the profits tax. The resolution urged the Government to "revise further, or repeal, existing tax laws, to the end that taxes may be reduced, business make normal recovery, and the evils of unemployment and relief be abated; so that we, the people, do not buy more governmental service than we can afford."

Area of Parks In U. S. Grows

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—This summer will see the best park facilities in the history of the Nation available to the American public, according to a recent issue of the Public Administration Clearing House News Bulletin which points out that the total park area increased from 248,627 acres in 1925 to 381,495 in 1935.

At present, the News Bulletin says, the national average for parks is one acre for every 368 persons in the country, with cities of 250,000 to 500,000 population leading in park development. The average park area in cities of this size is one acre for every 161 persons. The lowest average is noted in cities of 5,000 to 10,000 population, where the figure is one acre to every 450 persons.

Park standards recommended by most planning officials provide for an acre of public park for each 100 population, with parks comprising approximately 10 per cent of the total area of the city. Planning and recreation organizations believe that every child should reside within a quarter of a mile of a neighborhood park and within one-half to three-fourths of a mile from a larger park.

Six State Parks In Virginia Open

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Virginia's six State parks have opened for the 1938 season. Virginia State Conservation and Development Commission officials predicted a seasonal attendance of 300,000, an increase of nearly 100,000 over last year.

There are three mountain parks—Douthat, near Clifton Forge; Hungry Mother, near Marion; and Fairy Stone, near Bassett. Staunton River Park is in the tobacco-growing area near South Boston; Seashore Park is on Chesapeake Bay near Cape Henry; and Westmoreland Park fronts on the Potomac River, between Stratford, birthplace of General Robert E. Lee, and Wakefield, restored birthplace of George Washington.

Among improvements this season are restaurants and stores in all parks except Staunton River, where light lunches will be available.

While all the parks provide service for day use, each has a number of cabins, equipped and furnished, accommodating from two to six persons for those desiring to stay longer.

Union College Awards

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., May 14 (AP)—Dr. Dixon Ryan Fox, Union College President, announced the appointments of Bernard M. Baruch, financier, and Arthur E. Morgan, former TVA head, as honorary fellows in business and engineering, respectively.

Scout Growth Urged in Rural America

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 14—More attention to character-building and training for leadership among the boys of rural America—a group which constitutes "an exciting potential for the United States' years ahead"—was urged by Wheeler McMillen, editorial director of Country Home magazine, in speaking here today at the annual meeting of the National Council of the Boy Scouts of America.

Scout executives who gathered from all parts of the Country saw in Mr. McMillen's address an important keynote in their meeting, which deals with the trends in Scouting. They were in accord with the speaker when he said that the Boy Scout movement, once its opportunities are adequately extended to rural boys, can tremendously increase its usefulness.

Prefacing his remarks with the statement that the future citizen of the United States must be enabled to build powerful personal resources, "that he may stand his ground against the complicated buffetings of modern life," Mr. McMillen outlined what he considered the needs of boys who live in open country or small villages.

He pointed out that 80 per cent of country boys belong to no free-time program or organization of any kind which can supplement their training in school, church, and home. Coupling this with the fact that nearly 48 per cent of all boys reaching Scout age this year live in the Country, he declared that this formed a challenge to the resources and capacities of the Scout movement.

Mr. McMillen further illustrated the need for building leadership among rural boys through such an organization as the Scouts, by stating that the portion of America which produces the 48 per cent becoming of Scout age constitutes only 40 per cent of the total population. The discrepancy, he said, means that the United States is increasingly dependent upon the rural areas for future leadership in both city and farm country, and that the rural routes are making the largest contribution to the Nation's supply of youth.

"The country boy is, of course," he said, "of supreme importance to agriculture's future. And agriculture is of major importance in the future of our nation. A sound agriculture calls for many things, but foremost among them must be listed sound men."

Stating that four-fifths of agricultural income goes to a third of the farmers, he accounted for this on the basis that one-third of the farmers have higher abilities.

"In order to build up agriculture itself, then," he said, "it is imperative that a larger proportion of farmers in the years ahead be men who have not only the sound materials of character, but who are trained well and inspired thoroughly. Naturally, the time to enhance such qualities in the farmers of tomorrow, and to build high ideals of citizenship, is to help the country boys of today through Scout training and other programs of similar aims."

He declared that work done thus far by organizations of rural youth is "pitifully inadequate," although a fine beginning has been made by such groups as the Four-H-Clubs, Future Farmers of America, Juvenile Grange, Junior Farm Bureau, and the Scouts. Mr. McMillen, who also is Chairman of the Scout organization's National Committee on Rural Scouting, concluded by saying that the Scouting movement must be rural if it is to be truly National in scope.

Future Policies

By the time the meeting of the Councils adjourns tonight, the Scout leaders will have set policies which will guide the organization for the next year. These include matters pertaining to inter-racial Scouting, Sea Scouting, camping activities, safety programs, finance, and senior Scouting. Scout executives announced today that their membership now totals 1,200,000, and that the increase in membership during the first three months of this year was 25 per cent greater as against the same period last year.

In speaking before the Scout leaders on the subject, "How to Be Worth a Million Dollars," John A. Stiles, Chief Executive Commissioner of the Boy Scout Association of Canada, said that a problem today is that America has been forced to accept the world as neighbors, and it was not yet ready or trained to be neighborly.

"Brother Scouter," he told the Council members, "pray to God with your whole heart every day that sometime it may be given to you to find a young oak sapling in a flower pot, and that by your feeble and faltering hands it may be transplanted into fertile soil, in the fullness of time to become a mighty tree with wide-spreading branches, sheltering man and beast from vicissitudes. Do this, and in a day when you least expect it, you will find yourself worth much more than a million dollars."

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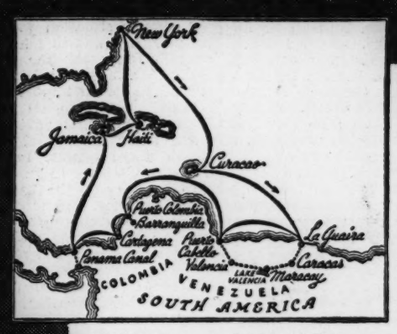

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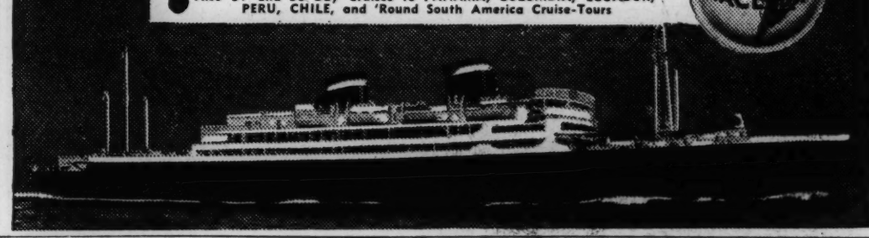

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Path Chosen by Latin America Dependent on Attitude of U. S.

(Continued from Page 1)

Latin-American nations would not have dared to brook the displeasure of the United States. Today they tend to feel that the displeasure, even if aroused, will not be expressed because of the Good Neighbor policy.

A point sometimes overlooked is that even a Good Neighbor may have his patience worn thin.

There is a commendable movement in Latin America for economic independence. Economic serfdom is as unwholesome as political serfdom. A certain measure of excess is to be excused when young peoples first begin to feel their own powers.

But a wholesale disrespect for foreign capital is not calculated to attract the foreign capital still needed by Latin America. Britain and the United States are the chief sufferers from defaulted bonds, confiscated properties, and increasingly restrictive measures.

Benefits Questioned

Admitting the justice of Latin America's contention that economic imperialists have committed pillage in some cases, there is serious doubt that a policy of excessive retaliation will benefit Latin America.

One of the sidelights on compensated trade of the German type is that this trade gives to Latin America no free foreign exchange with which to pay interest on American and British bonds. Brazil has suspended payment on its bonds. Yet the United States, through its liberal trade policy, supplied Brazil with $51,000,000 in free exchange last year, due to Brazil's favorable balance of trade. Germany supplied no free exchange to Brazil, although Brazil bought more from Germany than from the United States, as it has done for the past two years.

Not only this, but Germany takes Latin-American products, say coffee, in exchange for surplus manufactured goods, and then sells some of this coffee for free exchange in markets formerly held by Latin America, especially in Scandinavia and Central Europe. One of the reasons that Germany likes the compensated mark system is that it gives the Reich some free exchange, in addition to needed raw materials. Latin America derives no such benefit.

Uncertainty About Germany

As you travel around Latin America, you find these unpleasant aspects of the restrictive German system jabbing Latin-American opinion. There is always uncertainty about how long Germany will continue the system. Latin Americans do not want to be caught holding a stock of valueless Aski marks.

For instance, from Guayaquil, Ecuador, comes news that demand for Aski marks is slack. I found several countries carefully restricting this trade to avoid being caught.

Mexico also has been riding roughshod over American and other foreign interests. My trip brought me to Mexico City during the height of the oil controversy. Mexican headlines blazed with each new development. Mexico shouted its relief over the moderate policy adopted by Secretary Hull.

It is another case of the Good Neighbor. But a just settlement calls for understanding and moderation on both sides.

Similar in Ecuador

A similar situation was at white heat while I was in Ecuador. Incidentally, they tell me there is a Mexican adviser who has emboldened Ecuador to impose heavy exactions on foreign oil companies. Italian and German advisers are believed to be influencing the recent action taken against foreign residents.

In Uruguay on the East Coast of South America, Germany and Italy enjoy secret trade agreements. Figures on their trade with Uruguay are not published. The possibility of a reciprocal trade pact with the United States depends upon negotiations with Argentina, since Uruguay keys its economy closely to that of its larger neighbor of the Rio de la Plata.

These instances are mentioned only to show the type of practical problems awaiting adjustment to remove the few material barriers to closer Inter-American relations.

Washington Policy

The State Department at Washington has set its face against any descent to un-American methods for meeting Fascist penetration. Washington believes that a course guided by sound exchange methods, reciprocal trade, and genuine good neighborliness in every way, has the best prospect of building enduring good will in Latin America.

This does not mean that effective ways cannot be found for nullifying propaganda directed against the United States. Many Latin Americans made remarks of this kind to me:

"Why doesn't the United States tell us more about itself?"

"All you have to do is to present your case."

Cultural Exchange Desired

Steps are already under way for this purpose. Latin America actually wants more cultural exchange than America is giving.

The trade competition of low-cost goods and of compensated currencies offers a more difficult problem. Mayor La Guardia of New York has proposed an export subsidy. The State Department opposes this. The Mayor is right, however, that American manufacturers should be giving more attention to the production of goods that will meet the needs of Latin America, instead of seeking only the high price markets. With millions on relief, and with factories idle, it seems some way could be found to meet foreign competition in Latin America.

Lower American freight rates are essential to this end.

Negotiation proceeds constantly through diplomatic channels, and the American peace system has been measurably strengthened in recent years. The need is for more private activity.

Influence of Spain

One of the international factors bearing most directly on future Inter-American relations is the course of events in Spain. Latin America is sharply divided. Peru permits no press reports of Loyalist victories; Mexico collects money to feed Loyalist soldiers.

Many countries have recognized the Franco Insurgents.

Latin America naturally feels close to Spain. If Franco, with Italian and German help, wins and sets up a Fascist Government, the prestige of Fascism will probably rise in Latin America.

Also, if Germany, Italy, and Japan stage impressive victories in world diplomacy, their influence in Latin America may increase. As one President put it to me, he is compelled to keep his small country on friendly terms with any larger power that gains the ascendancy. As long as that power is the United States in this hemisphere, he is compelled by material interests to pursue a policy of accord.

"As Long as U. S. Is Strong"

"As long as the United States is strong . . ." he said. That should give Americans something to think about. The President did not mean strong merely in armed force, but in all that goes to make a stable and secure nation.

At this writing, the Americas are relying on a peace structure embracing arbitration and voluntary association, rather than an armed league, or even an unarmed league. Due to disappointments over reverses of the Geneva League of Nations, many are turning to the possibility of a stronger regional association of American nations.

Colombia and the Dominican Republic launched, during my trip, a project for an American Association of Nations. It would go far beyond the present Pan American Union and the periodical Pan-American Conferences. Sanctions of a diplomatic and economic nature are provided against an aggressor.

This and many other projects form the grist for Inter-American discussions and action in the immediate future. When the American peoples awaken sufficiently to their opportunities and mutual interests, that future is safe. The details of Inter-American relations are incidental, compared with the imperative values for all American nations in preserving the New World in its highest meaning.

"Meet South America," another series by Mr. Sharp, runs from June 6 to 11 in six daily articles. Colorful, human, intimate, and descriptive, it records his impressions on non-political aspects of his 20,000-mile air voyage.

Flying From California to Poland

Wide World

Maj. Jerzy Krassowski — Waclaw Makowski — Jim Barwick — Zbigniew Wysiekierski

Three of the Polish Airmen and Plane in Which They Are Attempting to Fly the 16,500 Miles From California to Poland by Way of South America Are Shown With Mr. Barwick, Test Pilot

Five Polish Fliers Land in Mexico On 16,500-Mile Journey

MEXICO, D. F., May 14 (AP)—The Mexican Aviation Company announced that five Polish fliers, who took off from Los Angeles yesterday on the first leg of a 16,500-mile flight to Warsaw, landed at Mazatlan, on the West Coast of Mexico.

The fliers expected to proceed to Mexico City today.

From there the plane will fly along the West Coast to Chile, then to Argentina and to Natal, Brazil. From Natal, the fliers will fly over 1,800 miles of the South Atlantic to Dakar, French West Africa, and then by easy stages to Poland.

Maj. Waclaw Makowski, President of the Polish "L. O. T." line, is leader of the long-distance flight. Other members of the expedition are Zbigniew Wysiekierski, chief pilot; Simon Piskorz, engineer; Jerzy Krassowski, assistant to Major Makowski, and Alfons Rzeczewski, radio operator.

Their new $100,000 plane is a twin-motored Lockheed of American manufacture. It has a top speed of 250 miles an hour, a cruising range of 3,000 miles, and carries 900 gallons of gasoline.

Vargas Charges 'Foreign Help' Stirred Revolt

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, May 14 (AP)—President Vargas today charged that the Integralist (Fascist) greenshirts who tried to overthrow his Government Wednesday had "foreign help."

While the President was flatly charging foreign connivance in the revolt plot—but not identifying the foreigners involved — Government agents combed the Country for suspected participants in the uprising.

President Vargas declared the Integralists had seized upon "all possible sources without regard to their origin and unheeding the fact that with foreign help they comprised the very sovereignty of Brazil."

The Vargas Government in recent months has taken drastic action to restrain German Nazi activities in Brazil, but officials said there was no concrete evidence the Nazis supported the Integralist revolt.

Forty greenshirts aboard the launch "Celeste," which had been cruising off the Brazilian Coast since early Wednesday, were arrested.

Raul Leite, a prominent industrialist, was taken into custody in the waiting room of the Presidential Palace. He was reported to be an Integralist. Another suspected member of the outlawed organization, Manueto Bernardi, Director of the Mint, also was arrested at the Palace.

Gustavo Barroso, Secretary of Education for the Integralists, and Madeira Defreitas, district leader, were among the Fascist lieutenants picked up.

But the main search centered on the fugitive Integralist chieftain, Plinio Salgado, who has been in hiding since the organization was banned March 18. Government agents even searched the mountain regions for him. It was charged that he plotted the rebellion from his hideout.

Another leader arrested was Lieutenant Nascimento, Commander of the Guanabara Palace Guard, who fled when the rebels attacked the Presidential Palace. His uncle, the retired Admiral Espindola, who arrested him, called Nascimento "a traitor and a coward."

Indians' Mining Rights

WASHINGTON, May 14 (AP)—President Roosevelt signed legislation providing a uniform system under which Indian tribes may lease mining rights to outside operators.

Mussolini Issues Warning

(Continued from Page 1)

devoted to international affairs that Italy wants peace.

"But," he asserted, "we must be ready with all our forces to defend it, especially when we hear speeches—even if from across the ocean—on which we must reflect.

"It perhaps is to be excluded (from consideration) that the so-called great democracies really are preparing for a doctrinal war. However, it is well to know that in such a case the totalitarian states would immediately become a bloc and would march together to the end."

Signor Mussolini expressed misgivings over the eventual success to be expected from negotiations which have been started between Italy and France looking to settlement of some of the problems responsible for ill feeling.

On Opposite Sides

"They (the French negotiations) are in progress," he said, "but we are on opposite sides of the barrier in Spain. They want Barcelona to win and we desire victory for General Franco."

Referring to the recently-concluded agreement with Great Britain, Signor Mussolini said:

"At the bottom of the dissent which placed relations between the two countries in serious jeopardy there was great incomprehension and, let us say it, also ignorance."

The Duce, in his first visit in 12 years to Italy's historic seaport, spoke before a wildly cheering crowd. Ten thousand "Balilla" boys in uniform assembled on the water front to greet him as the Conte di Cavour, escorted by 40 submarines and 30 other war vessels, sailed through the harbor entrance.

Stresa Front Discarded

Signor Mussolini passed through flag-bedecked streets thronged with thousands of Genoese to the Piazza Della Vittoria, where he spoke. He said "the Stresa front is buried and, so far as we are concerned, never will be revived."

The Stresa agreement amounted to a reaffirmation of the Locarno pact, in which Great Britain, France and Italy pledged protection of France against German aggression. Signor Mussolini's statement served as assurance that Italy never again would join with other powers in opposition to Germany.

The Duce evidently intended to assure Reichsführer Hitler once more that the Rome-Berlin axis has nothing to fear from Italo-British or Italo-French reconciliations.

He referred again to the difference between the Italian attitude toward German absorption of Austria in 1938 and proposals to accomplish this act in 1934. He said that between these dates "much water flowed beneath the bridges of the Tiber and the Danube, as well as the Thames and the Seine."

Of the Rome-Berlin axis, Signor Mussolini said:

"While we remain faithful to it, the axis has not prevented us, at the same time, from following a policy of agreements. Thus, we have achieved an understanding with Yugoslavia and peace reigns on the shores of the Adriatic."

The accord between London and Rome, he continued, "is an accord of two empires and extends from the Mediterranean to the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean, since we are determined to respect this accord scrupulously and since we also believe it is the intention of the British Government that this agreement be permanent."

"The last speech of British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain was an attempt to emerge from the labyrinth of commonplaces and recognize in all its power the majesty of Fascist Italy."

Czech

(Continued from Page 1)

neutrality of Belgium, though some observers believe this would profoundly change the whole atmosphere in Europe.

There is, however, held to be a possibility that if the Czechs should leave the alliance, Poland might make overtures for Czechoslovakia's inclusion in a neutral bloc stretching from the Baltic to the Mediterranean, and including Hungary as well as all three Little Entente States. Col. Joseph Beck, the Polish Foreign Minister, discussed a solution on these lines with Count Galeazzo Ciano, the Italian Foreign Minister during the former's recent visit to Rome. It is in line with Italian as well as Polish policy.

Meanwhile there are one or two straws which point to the emergence of a new "go-slow" attitude on the part of some of the Central European minorities. It is being pointed out, for instance, that it might be more satisfactory to be a privileged and perhaps pampered minority than be merged as an insignificant fraction of an integral State.

Minority Movement Spreads

There is also a growing tendency for racial minorities outside of Czechoslovakia to want to make themselves heard. They argue that if minorities inside Czechoslovakia, which are already treated far better than they are, can get concessions by making a sufficient nuisance of themselves why should not other minorities outside do likewise? Poles and Czechs in Germany and Ukrainians and Germans in Poland are all "sitting up and taking notice."

The ultimate effect of this development is still incalculable, but many observers think it may be profound.

Today Herr Henlein left London after concluding his conversations with British Parliamentarians. He also saw Sir Robert Vansittart, Foreign Office Adviser, informally. It is understood that those who spoke with him were not agreeably surprised at the change in his attitude since his last visit when he said among other things that he was not and never would become a National Socialist.

It is held that Herr Henlein for his part cannot fail to have discovered that there is a considerable section of British opinion which sympathizes strongly with the Czechs and is by no means prepared to stand idle if their independence is threatened.

Toronto Forecasts Best Tourist Year; Many Conventions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — Approximately 4,000,000 tourists will visit this City in 1938, forecasts T. H. R. McNally, manager of the Toronto Convention and Tourist Bureau, who points out that requests for travel information are greater than ever before.

At the conservative estimate of $10.80 each, the tourists will spend about $43,200,000, Mr. McNally estimates, and when to this total is added the amount to be spent by the thousands expected at some 400 conventions this year, the revenues from visitors in the city for the year will be closer to $60,000,000. A survey showed that hotels receive 7 per cent of the tourist's dollar, while other varied business firms take in the remainder.

Last year there were 326 conventions in Toronto. August and September are the biggest months for these gatherings.

President's Wife Uses First New Air Stamp

WASHINGTON, May 13 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt will become the Nation's No. 1 philatelist for a day Sunday when she mails a letter bearing a new six-cent air mail stamp to her daughter, Mrs. Anna Boettiger, at Seattle, Wash.

Several thousand persons are expected to see the President's wife post the letter at an American Air Lines plane, which officials have set up near the White House.

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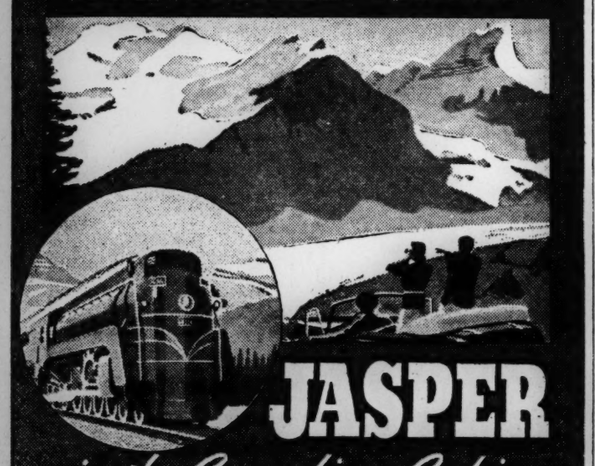

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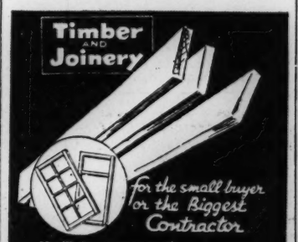
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U. A. W. Program Hailed as an End To Factionalism

DETROIT, May 14 (AP)—Homer Martin, President of the C. I. O. United Automobile Workers, hailed last night as "indicating clearly that factionalism is at an end" the unanimous aprpoval of a 20-point program by the union's International Executive Board.

The union head was in jovial mood after the Board, U. A. W. governing body between conventions, accepted his recommendations for future organization activity. The Board also voted formal commendation of Mr. Martin and the international officers, including Richard T. Frankensteen, Vice-President whom Mr. Martin recently demoted from Assistant President.

Renewal of campaigns to unionize employees of the aircraft industry, WPA workers and Ford Motor Company employees was foremost in the Board-approved objectives. The Board pledged cooperation to prevent "wildcat" strikes, and "mobilization of the entire union against wage reductions."

One of Mr. Martin's recommendations given the approval of the union's Executive Board was support of Gov. Frank Murphy for re-election.

On another point, organization of all competitive plants, Mr. Martin told the board that "maintenance of high wages and good conditions in plants now organized will depend to a great extent upon whether we are able to organize their competitors and to equalize conditions throughout the industry."

The Board endorsed drives to obtain closed shop contracts in the automobile industry, a program of close co-operation between organized industrial workers and organized farmers, and constant resistance to war propaganda.

Declaring the aircraft industry "has suffered no curtailment" of operations, Mr. Martin said efforts to organize its 50,000 workers eligible for the U. A. W. "cannot be postponed."

President's Stand On Lynching Asked

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., May 15 (AP)—The colored Methodist Episcopal General Conference in a resolution yesterday called upon "President Roosevelt, who has not yet been articulate in the interest of anti-lynching legislation, to openly express himself on this issue as he has done on other important issues confronting the Nation."

The resolution was one of three presented by Dr. Channing Tobias of New York City, and unanimously adopted.

The other amendments urged "placing of Negroes on terms of absolute equality along with other racial groups in all units of the Army and Navy," and support in the 50th anniversary celebration of the Young Men's Christian Association.

The Camera Views the News

© International

Candidates for Legion Leadership

These four lawyers have thrown their trench caps into the ring in the contest for National Commander of the American Legion. The election will occur at the national convention at Los Angeles in September. Left to right, the candidates are: Lynn Stambaugh, North Dakota; Stephen Chadwick, Seattle, Wash.; Ray Kelley, Detroit, Mich., and Milo Warner, Ohio. The successful one will succeed the present Commander, Daniel J. Doherty, Woburn, Mass.

Labor Board Petitions Court For Reopening of Steel Case

WASHINGTON, May 14 (AP)—The National Labor Relations Board moved quickly yesterday for another Supreme Court test of its powers after the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals in Philadelphia denied the Board permission to reopen its case against Republic Steel Corporation.

The Philadelphia Court not only refused the Board's petition to reopen the case for further proceedings, but restrained the Board from "taking any steps" until the certified record of the Republic Steel hearings is filed with the Court.

In an effort to force the Philadelphia tribunal to alter its stand, Solicitor General Robert H. Jackson and Charles Fahy, the Labor Board's general counsel, petitioned the Supreme Court for a writ of mandamus. The Supreme Court's decision on the petition may conceivably be handed down next Monday but more likely will not be announced for several weeks, at least.

Employers' Rights Upheld In U. S. Court Ruling Against Labor Board

COVINGTON, Ky., May 14 (AP)—Reversing the National Labor Relations Board for the third time within a week, the Sixth U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals held yesterday that an employer cannot be accused of "discrimination" when his repeated and "sincere" attempts have failed to produce agreement on a labor policy.

The opinion set forth a new interpretation of the Wagner Labor Act.

The decision by Judge Florence E. Allen declared that the Board's findings against the Sands Manufacturing Company of Cleveland, makers of heaters and valves, were not substantiated by the evidence.

In May and August, 1935, the Sands plant was closed by strikes. The NLRB order, issued in May, 1936, directed that 48 men, assertedly locked out, be reinstated with back pay. The Labor Board sought enforcement and charged discrimination.

Judge Allen found evidence that the Sands Company negotiated with the Mechanics' Educational Society of America for two months. The opinion said "the statute . . . merely requires the employer to negotiate sincerely. The sincerity . . . is to be tested by the length of time involved in the negotiations, their frequency and the persistence with which the employer offers opportunity for agreement."

Setting forth "uncontroverted facts as to the complete lack of any attempt to prevent organization or to discourage affiliation with the M. E. S. A.," Judge Allen wrote, "There is only one conclusion to be drawn, namely, that the respondent sincerely attempted over a long period to negotiate with the M. E. S. A. When the men would not perform their contract, an impasse arose and (respondent's) refusal to bargain further did not constitute a violation of the statute."

Judge Allen observed that "we deem it necessary to re-emphasize the obligation which rests upon the (Labor) Board as a quasi-judicial tribunal. The very fact that in initial stages of proceedings, the Board files the complaint, hears the complaint through its examiner and then makes a decision thereon, requires it with scrupulous impartiality to evaluate the evidence presented on behalf not only of the employees, but also of the employer."

The Circuit Court last week ruled against the Board in its effort to withdraw records of its case against the Ford Motor Company, and in another opinion, in which Judge Allen dissented in part, it denied the NLRB an enforcement decree against the Thompson Products Company of Cleveland, holding that the Board's findings had tended to "promote discord among employer and employee."

The court yesterday set June 10 for hearing of the Ford case.

Wide World

Mrs. Duncan Wells

This resident of Portland, Ore., was elected National President of the Gold Star Mothers at their convention in Philadelphia.

Permanent Arizona CCC Camp Planned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FLAGSTAFF, Ariz.—A permanent CCC camp of 140 men, who are to do nothing except make improvements at national monuments in this region, is being established at the foot of Mount Elden, just out of Flagstaff.

The program for the spring and summer calls for work at Wupatki and Walnut Canyon, prehistoric ruins, and at Sunset Crater, an extinct volcano which covered much of the surrounding territory with lava 1200 years ago. Roads and trails will be built, picnic grounds laid out, and restoration of the old buildings carried out, under direction of trained archaeologists. Much work of this character has already been done by the CCC, but on a temporary basis.

Rug Firm Offices Picketed

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., May 14 (AP)—The Textile Workers Organizing Committee, which called a strike three days ago at the Bigelow-Sanford Carpet Company plants here and in Thompsonville, Conn., moved today to picket the firm's offices and warehouses throughout the country.

The C. I. O.-affiliated union disclosed its picketing plans simultaneously with the announcement that it had filed a complaint with the National Labor Relations Board charging the company had effected an arbitrary 10 per cent wage cut in violation of a contract negotiated Dec. 3, 1937.

Slated for immediate picketing, the union said, were warehouses in Boston, Philadelphia, Minneapolis and San Francisco. Picketing was begun yesterday at the company's offices in New York City.

Meanwhile, James M. Donnelly, Superintendent of the Bigelow-Sanford plant here, announced that "at the request of the State Labor Mediation Board," company officials would confer Monday in New York City with C. I. O. representatives.

An appeal to Governor Lehman to mediate the strike was filed yesterday by the T. W. O. C., and in his absence in Florida on vacation was referred to the State Mediation Board.

Explaining the company's stand on the wage cut Mr. Donnelly said the company, "faced with heavy operating losses, was forced into a position where its expenses must be lessened. The whole program was threshed out fully with local C. I. O. officials."

The Amsterdam plant normally employs about 2,500 and the Thompsonville plant about 3,000.

7,645 Ride in Plane Of Flier in Alaska

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KETCHIKAN, Alaska—Bob Ellis, only flier keeping a plane in Ketchikan the year around, has flown 7,645 passengers for a total of 503,274 miles in nine years of Alaskan flying, he made known recently.

His biggest day was once in 1930 when he carried 94 passengers in 17 trips of a six-passenger plane. He was flying out of Juneau then. Most of his flying has been in Southeastern Alaska with a seaplane. Although flying is carried on by Mr. Ellis here the year around, weather conditions are often unfavorable in winter due to wind, rain, clouds or fog. Mr. Ellis has pushed the so-called west coast route from Ketchikan to the west coast of Prince of Wales Island, a generally rough 36-hour trip by boat but only a 30-minute trip by plane. He has made 767 trips to the West Coast from Ketchikan with 2,702 passengers. He has made 48 trips between Ketchikan and Seattle with 77 passengers.

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Big U. S. Naval Expansion Bill Goes to Roosevelt for Signing

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 14—The new naval expansion bill—America's major share in the new world arms race—went to the President for his signature today following routine adoption by the Senate late yesterday of the conference report which smoothed out minor differences between original Senate and House bills.

The final Senate action was accomplished without fuss and without any serious challenge. The opposition which made itself vocal during the early stages of the debate subsided long before the measure reached the final stage of legislative action yesterday. It was just a question of the final dottings of i's and crossing of t's on a measure which sets up as the ten-year objective of the United States navy a fleet of 272 modern fighting ships, a fleet to be the second largest and most powerful in the world.

Briefly the measure raises by 46 ships the total number of under-age units which may legally be incorporated in the fighting ranks of the U. S. Navy. The old limit of the Vinson-Trammel bill was 226 ships or 1,262,068 tons. The new limit will be 272 ships of 1,557,480 tons. The actual cost of increasing the Navy from the old limit to the new, including a thousand more airplanes and the various auxiliaries which the Navy thinks are necessary with the increased fighting strength, is estimated at roughly $1,156,000,000. This represents the additional amount which will be spent on ship and aircraft construction during the next ten years above what would otherwise have been spent—providing Congress provides the money.

The expansion bill itself appropriates no money. Up to this time all actual appropriations for this coming fiscal year have been made under authorizations of the old Vinson-Trammel Act. The first call for actual appropriations under the new bill will come soon. Admiral William D. Leahy, Chief of Operations of the Navy, talked over this subject with the President yesterday and indicated that a second naval deficiency appropriation bill would be introduced promptly asking for about $5,000,000 with which to start construction on two more light cruisers, several fleet auxiliaries and some new-type small torpedo boats during the 1939 fiscal year.

Passage of the new bill puts naval activities near the top of the list of work done by Congress at its current session. It previously appropriated $546,866,000 as the navy's regular budget for the coming fiscal year. There is already one supplement to this regular budget before Congress amounting to $25,597,000 of which $5,000,000 is to start two more battleships and the rest to improve construction facilities in navy yards. There is also pending an authorization bill of roughly $30,000,000 to improve naval bases and stations—mostly in the Pacific Ocean area of naval activities.

There is to be at least one more, and perhaps two more, supplements to the 1939 budget appropriation before the session's naval job is finished. This will undoubtedly be the biggest "big navy" session of Congress since World War days before it is finished.

Students Study Marriage Costs

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., May 14 (AP)—Students at Karns High School have just about decided there is something more to the cost of marriage than the price of the license.

"From a mail order catalogue we tried to outfit a five-room house with $1,000," wrote one of the pupils to Principal R. B. Houston, a pioneer in the teaching of trials and problems of marriage to high school students.

"Now $1,000 seemed like a fortune to us, but even this wouldn't allow us to have the things we would want to start housekeeping.

"One hundred and twenty-five dollars a month sounded like a good salary, but we found that we couldn't even afford a car on that amount."

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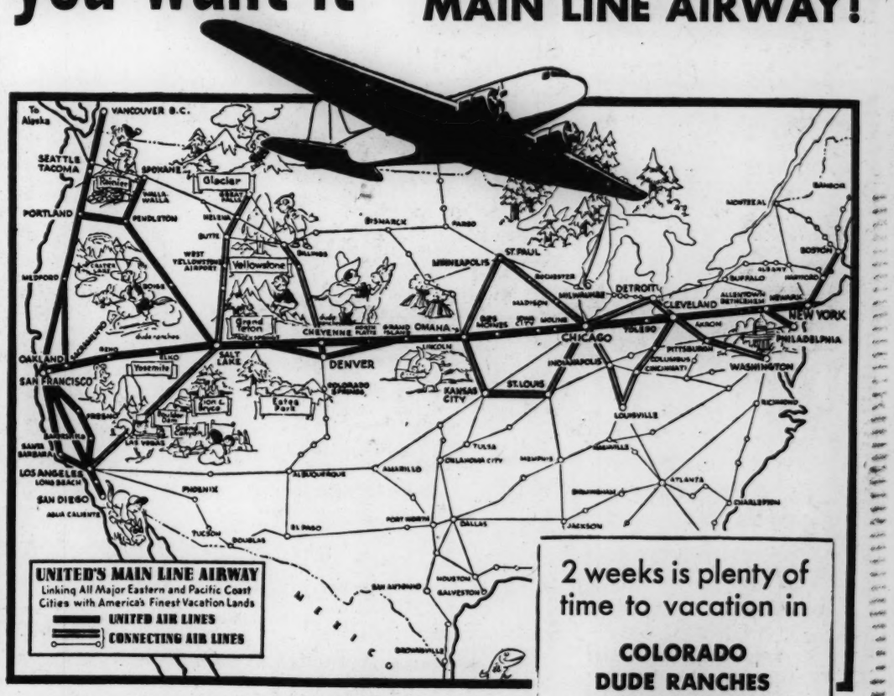

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Sidewalk 'Rehoisals' Called For Juvenile Rhythm Band

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—You may be one of the people who think it would be better to train children from an early age to play Mozart and MacDowell than Swing, but the way the WPA Music Project people look at it at Council House in the Bronx, is that the important thing is to get them started on music that is comprehensible to them, with cultivation of taste to come later.

At Council House the children use real instruments—drums, cymbals, triangles, tambourines. When they practice between times, at home, they use forks, spoons, and mamma's cooking kettles.

The Rhythm Band meets officially once a week. Unofficially it meets practically wherever and whenever two or three are gathered together. A small boy will mount a conveniently overturned box on a curbstone, yell, "Ladies 'n Gen'men, I take great pleasure in presentin' the Council House Rhythm Band —in rehoisal—" And a half dozen youngsters pull from their pockets make-shift instruments, and at the cry of the leader, "Beat it out!" proceed to do a good "rehoisin'" job on some current tune.

Rhythmic Enthusiasm

"Hey—!" the leader raps a telephone with his stick, "you ain't playin' it good—not good like you lay it for th' teacher. Git started all over again now an' do it good!"

Passersby stop to listen, and to grin at the enthusiasm with which the youngsters, inspired by instruction in rhythm at Council House, have carried it over into their casual play. The children don't mind if people stop to listen. Indeed, they rather like it. Which, come to think of it, is no different from the pleasure with which attention and applause are received by the aggregations of Messers Benny Goodman and Tommy Dorsey.

No apology needs to be made for the makeshift instruments they use, between orthodox rehearsal sessions at Council House. It's been done before. Indeed a story is available—a true one—of the employment of similarly makeshift instruments for a little informal rehearsing by no less a person than the great Stowkowski.

He and a couple of friends were spending some time in Paris, living in an artist-y sort of place over on the Left Bank. A friend went in to see them one afternoon, and as he climbed the murky stairs to the top floor studio, he heard strains of wonderful symphonic music. It sounded like a full orchestra, playing at its very best. And, in the appointed places, the percussion was particularly fine.

Percussion from Floor

When he knocked on the door of the studio, he got no answer. Stokowski and his friends must not have heard the knock, and no wonder, for the music was approaching a fine climax. So the visitor carefully pushed the door open. It opened only about a foot—then stuck. He applied an eye to the opening. And there he beheld Stowkowski and his friends, sitting on the floor. In the corner a victrola was giving forth the music of the full orchestra. And the men sitting on the floor were diligently beating out the percussion parts with the covers of soup pots, a great copper kettle, some blocks of wood, and some long-handled spoons.

The Project teachers at Council House say the reason the children are so keen about the Rhythm Band is because they are allowed to perform music which is in today's idiom, and which they understand.

"They have such a good time we can hardly get them out when class is over. And their mothers tell us that it is one of the best means they have of making their children behave. If they don't do as they're told during the week—no Rhythm Band. A calamity indeed. We even know of a little boy who doesn't swear any more because his mother told him we wouldn't have him in the Rhythm Band if he swore."

New York Drafts Attorneys To Assist Needy in Courts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 14—Expansion of legal aid services to protect New York City's poor at court and raise the standards of criminal practice will be undertaken on Wednesday when a voluntary defense plan supported by leading lawyers and approved by judges goes into effect here.

Announcement of the program was made by Harrison Tweed, president of the Legal Aid Society of New York, after a conference yesterday in the offices of District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey, who earlier this week proposed broader application of the feeless defense idea in order to assist hundreds of persons indicted on felony charges but unable to hire an attorney.

Mr. Tweed said a panel of senior lawyers would be drawn to try cases in co-operation with the Legal Aid Society and that to assist these experienced men, an organization of junior lawyers would be formed. The latter group would investigate and prepare cases.

Mr. Dewey emphasized in his address that probably 300 experienced lawyers in New York would be willing to take an occasional case and that 500 younger men and women might be found to serve for one month each in expanding legal aid work.

Personnel in each case is to be selected by the chairmen of the Legal Aid Committees of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York and the New York County Lawyers' Association. Care will be taken to make sure that only properly qualified trial lawyers are assigned cases, according to Mr. Tweed.

To explain the program more fully, persons interested in the project have arranged for a luncheon on Wednesday for Judges of the Court of General Sessions who make assignments in the Criminal Courts. Chief Justice William R. Bayes, of the Court of Special Sessions, also has been invited to attend.

Only 389 cases, or about one fourth of the total number assigned by the Court of General Sessions last year, were handled by the Legal Aid Society's staff, but it is anticipated that expansion of staff under the new program will permit all such cases to be defended without resort to incompetent or irresponsible attorneys.

In proposing the plan now to be put in effect, Mr. Dewey described many criminal lawyers as "fee-gouging bench warmers," and this salty characterization brought forth vigorous reaction almost immediately from the throng of lawyers who daily frequent the lower courts. What the District Attorney planned to do was featured in private conversations along public corridors as lawyers gathered to discuss court business, and the well-worn benches used by attorneys awaiting assignment were notably vacant.

Student Aid in Canada?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Saskatchewan—A program of special financial assistance to high school students in Saskatchewan is under consideration of the Provincial Government. The scheme is being pressed on the Government by the Saskatchewan School Trustees' Association. The Government is asked to contribute 50 cents per pupil per day; the School District to donate 20 cents per pupil per day.

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Memorial Dedicated to Women Of Atlanta's Civil War Days

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—A memorial to brave Atlanta women of the stirring times of 1847-1869, the period embracing the War Between the States, was formally presented to the City of Atlanta on Mother's Day.

A large bronze plaque on a granite shaft nine feet high, depicts a woman seated at a spinning wheel, and has been set in Piedmont Park, a public recreation spot on the outskirts of the City.

The memorial was given to the City by the Federated Club, the Pioneer Women's Society, daughters of women who lived in Atlanta before 1860. The plaque is the work of Steffen Thomas, Atlanta soulptor.

Mrs. Lola W. Clement, President of the Society, presented the monument to Mayor Hartsfield at the unveiling. Mrs. Moreland Speer, Regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution, placed a wreath of flowers at the base.

Judge John D. Humphries of the Fulton County Superior Court, principal speaker, said:

"These women were by inheritance and training prepared to render to the Community and State the services they did during the trying years referred to. They were descended from the pioneer women of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and other sections of the Country.

"They represented the activities of the community in many of its endeavors. The first school in Atlanta, established in a rude shanty, was taught by Miss Martha Reid. In 1851 Mrs. F. S. Ogilby, a woman of culture, opened a school on the location of the old city hall.

"The hardships incidental to reconstruction were as great as those which preceded the battle of Atlanta. At times it was almost impossible to obtain the barest necessities of life. Our women did not shrink from any honorable service. One means adopted to obtain provisions was that of gathering Minie Balls from the battlefields, which were exchanged for the necessities of life."

Stanford's Consulting Faculty Gets 7 More 'Big Businessmen'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Calif. —Three years of intimate contact between business students here and capable executives on the firing line of industry, have proved so successful that the system of 'consulting professors' from the ranks of industry has been extended by the addition of seven additional businessmen.

The new members of the Stanford Graduate School of Business faculty are financiers, industrial, insurance, and retail executives, and they swell the total of these dollar-a-year men to 32. The group now contains what Dean J. Hugh Jackson describes as "all in all, the finest type of businessmen to be found on the Pacific Coast, and the finest friends that the School has."

Consulting members of the Stanford Graduate School of Business faculty have, generally speaking, five duties:

1. To give occasional lectures either at the University or at their place of business;
2. To discuss with full-time members of the faculty various technical problems falling within their own field of business activity;
3. To assist advanced students in carrying on individual research within the consultant's field of knowledge and business activity;
4. To permit representatives of the School to obtain cases and other teaching materials from their organizations; and
5. To discuss vocational opportunities and problems of their field of business with students in the School.

The seven appointees, who will assume their new positions next September include:

E. C. Lipman, Managing Director of The Emporium, San Francisco Department Store, as consulting professor of merchandizing; Joy Lichtenstein, Vice-President, the Hartford Accident and Indemnity Company, as consulting professor of insurance; G. H. van Senden, Vice-President in charge of manufacturing, the Shell Oil Company, as consulting professor of industrial management; Neil H. Petree, President of Barker Brothers, Los Angeles, as consulting professor of merchandising; L. P. St. Clair, President of the Union Oil Company, Los Angeles, as consulting professor of industrial relations; Dean Witter, partner in Dean Witter & Company, as consulting professor of investment banking; Floyd L. McElroy, Pacific Coast Manager, Loomis, Sayles & Company, as associate professor of investment management.

Members of the consulting faculty are appointed in the regular manner for the corresponding academic rankings; compensation is $1 a year, and all expenses incurred in serving the School are covered by the University. All appointees are considered regular members of the Graduate School of Business faculty; they are listed in all faculty lists published by the University, and are accorded the various privileges accorded resident faculty members.

Jesse Jones Hears '40 Presidential Hint

SILOAM SPRINGS, Ark., May 14 (AP)—Echoes of a presidential endorsement for Jesse H. Jones of Houston, Texas, Chairman of the RFC, resounded yesterday in the Ozark Mountains, surrounding this little Northwest Arkansas border town.

Gov. Carl E. Bailey of Arkansas proposed the Texas financier-publisher for the 1940 Democratic presidential nomination at a dinner climaxing "Jesse Jones" Day at John Brown University, a private school specializing in vocational education. Mr. Jones received an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

"I suggest that we indicate here today that we would like to see Jesse H. Jones the Democratic Party's 'graduate,'" said Governor Bailey, amid cheers, "for the commencement exercise of the political parties in 1940."

Mr. Jones, obviously startled, smiled broadly but declined to respond to the cheers.

Before leaving for Washington, he heard Governor Bailey again urge the RFC lend Arkansas approximately $145,000,000 to refinance its bonded highway debt.

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Irrigation Bills Seek Park Waters From Yellowstone

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 13—Moved by Colorado's success in getting Congress to authorize use of water from Grand Lake in Rocky Mountain National Park for irrigation, Idaho is now asking permission to do the same with the waters of Yellowstone Lake.

The National Park Service, whose duty it is to preserve these natural areas from molestation, fought the Colorado project and is about to launch a campaign against the Idaho proposal.

The Reclamation Service is negotiating contracts for the construction of the $31,000,000 13-mile Colorado tunnel, to carry water under the Continental Divide to farm land in the South Platte River Basin.

Last December, when Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, approved the tunnel, after conservationists had forced a revision of original plans, he declared that "no precedent is set affecting other parks."

But now bills have been introduced in both houses to drain off 350,000 acre feet of water from the 88,000 acre lake that is one of Yellowstone National Park's attractions, and to take it across the Continental Divide by means of a 2½ mile tunnel so it would flow into the Snake River Valley in Idaho, where irrigated farms often run short of moisture in late summer.

Senator James P. Pope (D) and Representative Compton I. White (D) of Idaho, sponsors of the measure, argue that the project would not mar the scenic beauty of Yellowstone Lake but would, on the other hand, provide a means of regulating the lake level, now being done by storage dams. The water would be taken from the lake by means of submerged weirs.

About 15 years ago, a proposal to take water from Yellowstone Lake, sponsored by Thomas J. Walsh, then Senator from Montana, was defeated by Congress after a protest arose in all parts of the country.

Matanuska Rival Seen in Kenai Region

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KETCHIKAN, Alaska — The Homer area on Kenai Peninsula, often heralded as a far better settlement region than Alaska's famed Matanuska, is currently supporting about 35 farm families, according to L. T. Oldroyd, Director of Extension Work for the University of Alaska. However, the district is without roads, which makes marketing of products almost impossible. As a result, the district is operating on a restricted basis.

There is no machinery in the region, a few horses, some chickens and pigs, and about 25 head of dairy cattle. Near-by salmon canneries provide necessary work to help the farmers break even.

Mr. Oldroyd said, "there is a fine climate in the area, good soil, no wind, plenty of grass, free coal. When the tide is low the folks pick up their coal from the beach. With sufficient market, the area could support 500 farming families."

Record of Week in Capital

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, May 14

President:

Named Joseph E. Davies, Ambassador to Russia, to be Ambassador to Belgium.

Signed $129,000,000 Interior Department appropriation. Named Harry Slattery of South Carolina to succeed Charles West as Undersecretary of the Interior.

Senate:

Passed $1,100,000,000 Agricultural appropriation bill.

Passed bill appropriating additional $50,000 for United States Constitution Sesquicentennial.

Passed bill to encourage development of American Merchant Marine.

Approved nomination of Lowell Mellett to be director of National Emergency Council.

Completed action on $1,150,000,000 naval expansion bill.

House:

Completed action on $5,300,000 business-aid tax bill.

Passed 328-70, President Roosevelt's $3,179,425,000 spending-lending bill.

Departments:

Secretary of Interior rejected Germany's request to buy helium.

Secretary of State told Congress he could not approve Nye resolution to lift embargo on arms to Spain.

Keystone Democrats Face Task Of Patching Wide Party Breach

(Continued from Page 1)

when he refused to meet the Governor's demand that he show proof of the truthfulness of his allegations. Mr. Margiotti insisted he would submit his evidence only before a grand jury, and the evidence now pends conclusion of the primary.

Since his dismissal, Mr. Margiotti has supplemented his original charges with a list long even for Pennsylvania annals and which virtually ranges the gamut of corruption, misfeasance, and malfeasance.

These charges, to which Mayor Wilson has contributed his quota, are seen as the surface undulations of the stormy sea of Pennsylvania politics. Underneath runs a mighty current of personal ambitions achievable only to the group which controls the Democratic State machine. With the third largest delegation to the Democratic National Convention, Pennsylvania will have a powerful voice in the determining of the Party's next nominee for the Presidency. Moreover, control of the machine gives the right and power of the State's huge patronage.

Governor Earle is ambitious for the Presidential nomination, and he and his group are fighting to the last ditch to continue domination of the organization, which came into power after the Democrats had been exiled for more than 40 years from the State Government.

Senator Guffey has seen in this Earle ambition for a long time certain jeopardy to his own ambition to be the Democratic kingpin in the State. The open break did not come, however, until the Early-Lawrence group's designation of Mr. Jones for the Governorship.

Selection of a Team

Success for the Jones-Earle ticket on Tuesday will mean defeat for the Senator, and vice versa victory for the Kennedy-Wilson slate will mean the submergence of the Earle-Lawrence organization. It is a game of rule or ruin in a virulent form that defies comparison in politics' book of anecdotes.

With the situation scrambled as it is, prediction regarding the victors on Tuesday would not be worth the paper it is written on. Some trained observers here, however, expect Mr. Kennedy will win the gubernatorial nomination and Governor Earle that for the Senate seat.

Out of such a combination there would be a chance to restore harmony in the Party, since the two principal factions would each have a representative on the ticket that will go before the voters in November. This would leave the way open to patch up a semblance of peace for the general elections.

The Republican campaign has been mild in comparison with the Democratic performance, the issue being wholly that of good government and .. benefiting from the strong winds from the other camp. This is a two-way fight for the Governorship, but a free-for-all for almost every other office. The chief contestants are Arthur H. James, Superior Court Judge and Republican organization candidate, and Gifford Pinchot, of the pre-New Deal "progressive" school, partisan opponents for the Governorship nomination. United States Senator James J. Davis is seeking return to this seat with organization backing.

The James' campaign has been based on charges of waste, extravagance, and mismanagement in State Administration by Mr. Pinchot while the latter was Governor and on the assertion that Mr. Pinchot is a New Dealer at heart.

Mr. Pinchot has promised utmost economy and a fair deal for everybody, alleging meanwhile that Judge James' campaign has been financed by a slush fund of proportions never before duplicated in the State, even in the days of Penrose and Vare. This has been vehemently denied by the James forces, where it was declared that campaign contributions were open to inspection by any responsible investigator.

New London Tube To Use Concrete, Not Iron Casings

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A new form of tunnel casing for the construction of 2½ miles of railway tube is to be tried out in an extension of the Central London Railway. Hitherto the casing has always been of cast-iron rings, but sufficient supplies of iron being difficult to obtain quickly, the railway engineers have carried out exhaustive experiments with reinforced, concrete.

The two great pressures which the casing rings have to withstand are those of the hydraulic rams pushing the boring shields, and the weight of the earth pressing downward. In order to find out whether the concrete casing was as strong as the iron, an experimental tunnel was driven which was lined half with iron and half with concrete. The pressure of the rams may run as high as 560 tons, and the earth weight was tested up to 228 tons, and the concrete rings proved quite satisfactory.

Double the amount of reinforcement to that ordinarily used for building is to be employed in order to make them specially strong. The weight of the concrete has had to be kept down to not more than that of the iron as the segments have to be placed in position by manpower.

Queensland Tropics Yield Much Wealth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRISBANE, Queensland — The Queensland tropics yield considerably more major products than the rest of the Australian tropics together, according to a recent Government report. The value of the products of the Queensland tropics in 1935-36 was £14,738,000, while the total value of products of all Australian tropics, including the Northern Territory and Western Australia was £16,625,000.

By far the most important product in North Queensland is sugar, the value of which was £7,798,000. Wool is next in importance. In the Queensland tropics it was worth £2,815,000.

At the end of 1935 the Australian tropics depastured 8,447,069 sheep, 6,350,906 of which were in Queensland. The Queensland tropics also graze the bulk of Northern Australia's cattle. Of a total of 3,716,227 cattle in 1935 the Queensland tropics had 2,297,177.

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Commonwealth Union Favored Over Covenant

The Future of the League of Nations
Last of Six Articles

By J. S. Braithwaite

who describes for The Christian Science Monitor a "cruising debate" in which some of Great Britain's most distinguished thinkers and writers on international subjects discussed significant questions of current concern.

In the concluding stage of our cruise the debate on "The Future of the League of Nations" was brought to a close. But first a visit was paid to Philippi, where Paul went in response to the call for help from Macedonia and suffered "many stripes" and imprisonment in spite of his being a Roman citizen (Acts XVI), and where the great battle of Philippi was fought in which Brutus met his fate.

Also our debaters went to the island of Thasos, where at the top of a steep climb could be seen the earliest known shrine of the pagan god, Pan; and finally, on the following day, to Delos, a mere islet in the heart of the Archipelago on which one cannot walk a mile in any direction without coming to the sea, but which at one time, next to Athens, figured more largely than any other place in early Greek history.

Here was the scene of the "Confederacy of Delos," referred to more than once by speakers in the debate. Here, too, was kept the treasury of Greece, which was later transferred to Athens and "mis-spent" by the Athenians on the building of the Parthenon instead of on armaments, and here was the great slave market where, it is said, as many as 15,000 slaves were auctioned on a single day.

This island must at one time have looked like a gleaming city of marble set in a sapphire sea. Today the rocks and the sea are there, but the stones of the city are strewn about in such a way as to be left scarcely one upon another, and everywhere marble pillars lay prostrate on the ground as if to indicate the completeness of the passing of a once vaunted civilization.

It was, therefore, with a very vivid picture of the fate which has befallen at least one human structure of society that our debaters foregathered the same evening to bring the discussion to a close, though not to clothe it in any air of finality such as might be obtained by passing or negativing resolutions.

Rule of Law Clouded

The first speaker was Prof. J. Ramsay Muir, author of many books, the most recent of which is "A Brief History of Our Own Times." Referring to the portentous things which have been happening of late, he solemnly pointed to the repudiation of that system of liberty which 20 years ago had seemed to be assured as the result of the victory of the Allied Powers. This repudiation, he said, is being openly flaunted by some of the great powers, and some of the lesser nations are tending to follow their example. This hardly-won system, he said, was intended to establish the rule of law whereby the individual becomes the purpose for which the State exists, and by which the individual is assured freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of assembly, freedom of religion.

All these things which are the essentials of a civilized society today have been repudiated by the dictators, and although a previous speaker had referred to the zeal that existed in totalitarian countries as "religious enthusiasm," Professor Muir thought it would be more correct to call it "fanaticism," which is quite a different thing. The speaker considered that the League had failed to come up to our aspirations because of lack of leadership, and that the failure on the part of the member nations to consult and co-operate could not be blamed on the machinery of the League. These nations had made a false and unduly narrow use of the League, and thus created in some powers an "inferiority complex."

Hence you have the dictators preaching race superiority, or something equivalent to it, with which to try and snatch the ascendancy. By means of bluff and blackmail they have won their way, and the only correct answer to these methods is quietness and firmness. Is it too late?

Professor Muir thought that firm action on the part of the democracies would be sufficient to call a halt, and that if they would only realize that freedom is abhorrent to despotism they would surely see that they must take their stand accordingly. They should act through the League, which he regarded as "utterly indispensable"; but, he concluded, it cannot survive unless a stop can be put to violence and the cynical repudiation of treaties. The League must be kept alive and be used for discussion and the removal of abuses.

Traced History of Co-operation

Then followed the keenly-awaited speech of Lionel Curtis, a fellow of All Souls College, Oxford, author of "Civitas Dei" and virtually the founder of the Royal Institute of International Affairs, sometimes referred to colloquially as "Chatham House." He began by tracing his earliest experiences in helping forward the process of co-operation between neighbors. When after the South African war Mr. Curtis and a few others working under Lord Milner came to study the situation they were confronted with four self-governing colonies living next to each other in South Africa—Cape Colony, Natal, Transvaal, and Orange Free State. As the result of their study of Freeman's book on Federal Government, and a reading of the "Federalist," they were led to the formulation of a plan which resulted in these four self-governing colonies uniting under one government.

After the World War came the demand for a league of all civilized nations to prevent the recurrence of such an awful catastrophe. Mr. Curtis found himself in Paris working on the League of Nations section. He next described how, through a breakdown in the printing in Paris, President Wilson's draft of the League of Nations had got in ahead of that of the drafting committee on which he himself was working, and in spite of the fact that it disregarded the principles enunciated by Washington, Hamilton, Lincoln and Bismarck it went through. The American Senate refused to ratify, and England was left tied to a France "maddened by invasion, suffering and fear." In the German mind self-government was associated with every form of impoverishment and humiliation, and the iniquities of the Ruhr made Hitler.

Finds Defects in Covenant

Mr. Curtis said he believed that the present imminent risk of war is mainly due to the Covenant as settled in 1919, and that Articles X and XVI ought to be abolished. The speaker believed that a stable human society was like a man on a bicycle, it must keep moving at a certain pace to maintain its stability. It is not over-government or tyranny so much as paralysis of government which is causing a deadlock in the machinery, and the attempt to stabilize human society by means of a league in 1919 had actually had the effect of paralyzing international relations. If you tie 50 men on a rope, the pace at which they will move will be that of the slowest. So if you tie 50 Sovereign States together by a compact, the pace of their moral advance will be that of the lowest. It is not compacts that are needed but the sense of duty which men owe to each other.

Therefore said Mr. Curtis, an increase in the sense of duty was a paramount need. "When people ask me what I mean by a Commonwealth I reply—the Sermon on the Mount translated into political terms." He thought, and this was the kernel of his address, that two or more national Commonwealths should form a Federal Union, and gradually admit others who are prepared to join it. He believed that British self-governing countries could take this step, but he did not believe that Sovereign States can be united by Covenants. The latter course seemed to him a downhill road easy to follow; the former is hard to enter and steep and difficult, a path wherein one walks by faith and not by sight. In this way, however, God's children will be bound together by the infinite duty of each to all.

This was a most constructive contribution to the debate and one may expect to see the ideas thus offered taking root.

H. A. L. Fisher brought the debate to a close with an interesting address, in which he talked not so much about the League as about the state of Europe at the present time. He did however say that he felt the League was needed and should continue to do an important and valuable work as a forum for international discussion. The World War was fought between nations who, next to the Greeks, had tried more than any others to build up civilization, and he did not think that Herr Hitler would wish to take any step such as an attack on Czechoslovakia, for this would be to stake Germany's fortunes upon the issues of a general European war. He felt that the reaction against despotism would come from within the dictatorship countries and not from without.

A prominent German had told him that one result of the Hitler régime had been the strengthening of the Protestant Church in Germany, by bringing out more independence and a greater capacity for self-sacrifice in German Christians of all denominations. He thought the British Government were right in aiming at conversations with these countries, and that reason would ultimately prevail, thus enabling the four great powers to proceed with the establishment of a real League of Nations.

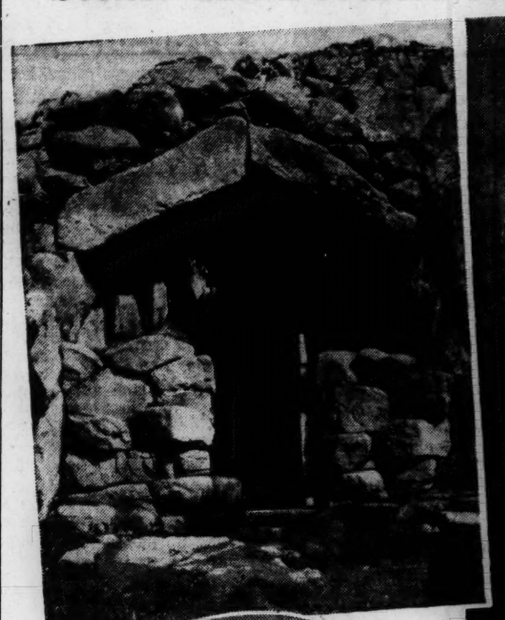
With a word from Sir Henry Lunn expressing his gratification at the very high level maintained throughout the debate, carried out in such unusual circumstances, the party broke up. Silence fell on the ship as with the Isles of Greece fast receding in its wake it proceeded on its course into a beautiful starlit night.

* * *

Epilogue

Those who have followed the course of this debate through the brief series of articles now concluded will have realized that there has been no attempt of a propagandist nature to outline the future of the League, or, indeed, to decide its fate in any way at all. What has happened is that a group of thinkers of established reputation, drawn together in circumstances both leisurely and exceptional, have given free expression to their views on one of the greatest problems of the present time. Those readers who feel that their own thoughts about the League need clarification will have found these sharply expressed views an excellent stone on which to whet their mental processes. It is true that the future of the League remains in suspense, but at least this debate should help one to realize that its present can only be what the nations now decide to make it, neither more nor less.

Scenes and Debaters on Cruise to Scan League's Future



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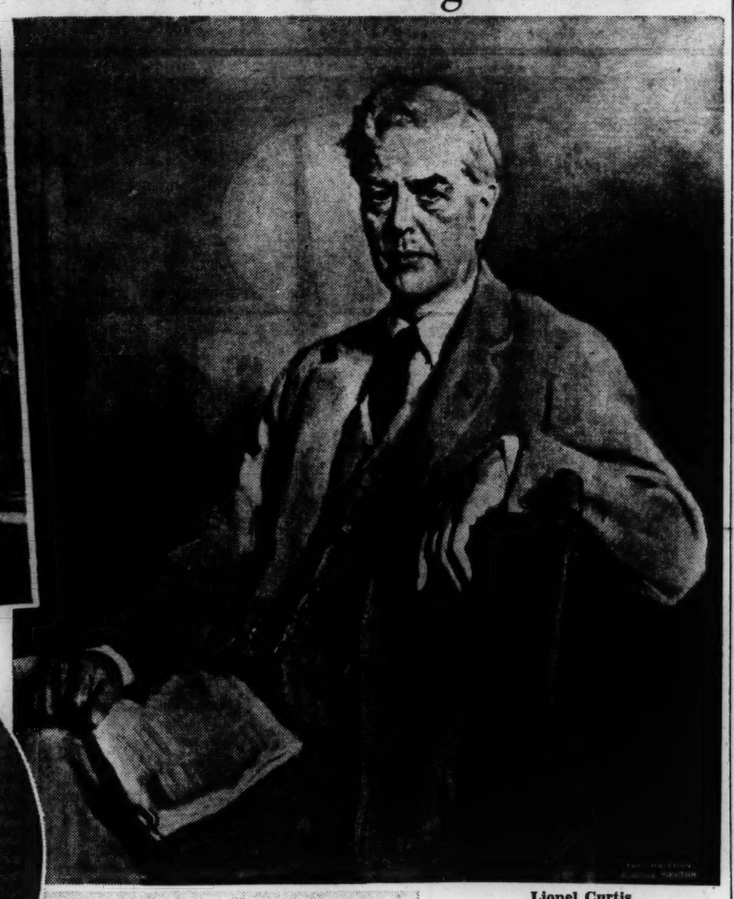

Lionel Curtis
From Portrait by Oswald Birley

Marine Photo Service

Historic Scenes Along the Way
Upper Left—Shrine of Apollo at DeBos. Lower View—Ruins of the Ancient City, With the Cruise Ship Letitia in the Distance

Women of Ontario Campaign Against Drink and Gambling

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — Resolutions which insure widows' compensation, decrease liquor sales, and abolish slot machines in Ontario were passed at a recent semi-annual meeting at Owen Sound of the Provincial Council of Women.

A request will be made to the Government, according to the first resolution, asking "for a more just and reasonable provision" under the Valuation of Estates Act to provide for widows impoverished through intestacy."

The Government will also be asked to close beverage rooms at nine o'clock p. m., according to another resolution.

An expression of appreciation was voted by the convention for the Government's move toward a general act making pasteurization of milk compulsory throughout Ontario. Mrs. V. G. Anderson, president of the United Farm Women of Ontario, recommended the formation of consumer organizations to co-operate with organized producers to plan economically and gain better understanding of price spreads.

The Council promised support in seeking legislation to protect the blind against frauds.

Conscience Fund Reaches $634,271

WASHINGTON, May 14 (AP)—A 20-year-old ache in an ex-service man's conscience netted the Government $20 today.

Cash of that amount arrived from Chillicothe, Ohio, the Treasury reported, acompanied by a note saying the unidentified sender had served at Camp Sherman, Ohio, during the World War, and wanted to reimburse the Government for some shoe soles he had stolen.

Another contribution to the Federal conscience fund was $103.64 which the sender said should have been paid on his 1936 and 1937 income taxes. A new accounting system disclosed a $100 shortage, and the $3.64, he explained, was to cover interest.

The conscience fund now totals $634,271.79.

Niagara Changing Again

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., May 14 (AP)—City officials reported that Niagara Falls once more changed its shape slightly during the past winter, and the American Falls is taking on a horseshoe shape similar to that of the famous Canadian Horseshoe Falls. An announcement said a survey had revealed that the crest of the American Fall had developed a more decided sawtooth appearance than in former years. Two V-shaped indentations have appeared in the crest, each about 20 to 30 feet deep.

Australian Education Seen Acquiring Decentralized Trend

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ARMIDALE, New South Wales—Opening of the New England University College here, an apparently routine move, has far-reaching implications for Australian education, it is believed, because it means the decentralizing of higher education, hitherto kept rigidly centralized. It also means the adoption of a more liberal policy. Visiting educationists have always been struck by the manner in which the State, with its powerful education department retaining control of finance, has been able to dominate the educational system. Most educationists have deplored this difference from practice in the United States and Britain and the outcome of Government influence, felt at close range, on teaching. The system grew out of the paternalism which is felt inevitable here, with the Commonwealth and State Governments giving assistance in almost every field and always being asked to extend their spheres of operations.

Service of the great hinterland of Australia, with the strain this places on communications and finance, has also been a reason for the Government keeping educational control in its hands. Also, the local Government tradition here is much weaker than in the United States, while the central system has been claimed to avoid petty intrigue and local graft.

But the growth of Australia has gradually imposed too great a weight on centralized control. And in northern New South Wales are large and rich farming districts without any institution of higher learning, though they are moving forward toward a population as big as some small European States.

Soon, it was seen, a university college would have to be established there, and the scale to create this college right now was tipped by the gift of the large and charming old home of T. R. Foster. This house has formed the nucleus of the new college which will be residential (Sydney University which can accommodate only about 400 of its 3,000 students in college). It will have Dr. Edgar Booth as its Warden, and will receive all the privileges of the University of Sydney, which will award the degrees won there.

The college is about a mile and a half from here, in New England which gives the institution its name, and it may draw its students from any place in the State. Ultimately, it is hoped, there will be a strong new university there, the first to rise outside Sydney, the State capital. Teachers' College at Armidale is expected to provide some of the members of the new college, and the benefit of close contact with one another and with rural life, it is hoped, will add something fresh to Australian education.

Kennedy Defends Schools' Freedom In London Speech

LONDON, May 14 (AP)—United States Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy contrasted "the spirit of tolerance and free inquiry" in the United States and Great Britain to "the regimented education" in dictator countries in a speech last night at the annual dinner of the University of London.

The Ambassador, mentioning no country by name, warned that "at this moment in some quarters education is faced with the threat of defeat" because colleges are teaching "what the political heads of the state want their people to believe."

"We must never let our schools become organs of any political party temporarily in control of the destinies of our state," Mr. Kennedy said, "nor must we permit them to mirror any teaching except the truth as nearly as it is humanly possible to ascertain and impart the truth."

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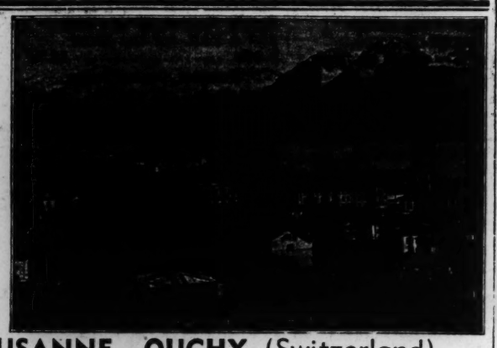
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The Home Forum

A Morning for a Sail

"IT OCCURS to me," said Philip—and, when Philip says it occurs to him, I just hold on to the nearest support in a kind of tense resignation. "It occurs to me," repeated Philip, seeing I was all set, "that a sail is indicated on a morning like this."

"But we've nothing to sell," I protested.

"A sail," said Philip, with the measured tolerance of a patient school teacher, "in a ship, a useful construction, you may recall, invented for the purpose of transporting goods and persons across stretches of water."

I absorbed the rebuke without comment, but looked instead with weighty significance out of the hotel window. Rijeka, Yugoslavia's most northerly port on the Sea of Scutari, was literally awash in a seething avalanche of Balkan rain. The streets boiled under its steady fury; it billowed in tidal cascades against the casements, it disgorged incessant cataracts from the roof-tops. The low banks of the sea's northern firth oozed in a hissing swamp and the whole town seemed canopied in a fascinating, dripping desertion.

"What makes you think they have submarines here?" I asked.

But Philip was already struggling noisily into his cape and announcing with an authority, which brooked no controversy, that we were leaving for Albania. Still aware of that ominous "it occurs to me," I began struggling noisily into my own cape and announcing to our cheerful hotel-keeper that we were leaving for Albania. Our ship, that optimistic counsellor informed us, lay some two kilometers down the opposite bank of the creek to be reached by the second bridge downstream. We thanked him and swam bravely out into the torrent.

* * *

AT RIJEKA, THE Sea of Scutari is still confined in mountain fetters that make of it an embryo fiord; and in the rainy winter it swells out over rush-strewn banks and invades the tree-studded slopes around. It is an elemental idiosyncracy which takes no account of potential pedestrians, and we soon found ourselves splashing deeply through the poachy quagmire which had sloughed over the shore. On our right the morass gurgled and steamed; and, over our left shoulder, flushing runnels splashed down a soggy lea.

"Good thing he didn't say the first bridge," Philip remarked over the fizz of the downpour as we came upon a crumbling stone relic, probably demolished during a similar débacle to that we were experiencing. A few moments later, the second bridge peered mistily through the streaky curtain ahead. We splattered across its sluice-ridden roadway and found conditions on the right bank fluently familiar. I maintain that, for five hours, we slid down that surging bank before we reached the ship. Philip declares we were some minutes under half-an-hour. But Philip does agree that a quarter of the time would have been ample to get us into a condition resembling two disreputably drenched waterfowl.

Yet the Captain received us affably enough and pointed across the deck of his small Diesel-engined ship to a hatch which we lost no time in exploring. The cabin in which we found ourselves was approximately four feet high; and, not possessing either the capabilities or the inclinations of a contortionist, I parked my cape and rucksack and strolled back on deck into the full lash of the rain, while Philip struggled into a swim suit and shorts before he joined me.

* * *

WE WERE THE only two passengers for Albania that morning and there was little delay—a Balkan phenomenon—before we were winding our way down the narrow channel, marked by slender poles poking out of the water like inquisitive giraffes from a sea of jungle. Less anxious now that we had abandoned all attempts to keep dry, we dripped over the gunwale and looked across the flat foam of raindrops at the mountainsides sliding smoothly by, their merry cascades singing a boisterous counterpoint to the swish of water. Thus we came to Virpazar, whose hilltop castle in turn slipped away as the swift delta current, rushing under the town's ancient bridge, carried us out into the broadening Sea of Scutari, where lofty summits dwindled in a distance of pent-clouds and reefs submerged in deference to a now adult sea.

The inundated meadowland of Plavnitza fomented round our hull, and the lower branches of the trees bowed their farewell in the rising floods. It was the last halt; and, as we ploughed along through the bubbling swell, the turmoil seemed suddenly less squally, and it was to a gentler lullaby that we fell damply asleep in the shelter of the little cabin for the last few hours of the voyage.

* * *

I WAS DREAMING uncomfortably that Philip and I were pushing the *Queen Mary* across a singularly tempestuous Atlantic and that he shouted "Scutari" each time I said we should soon be in New York—when I was awakened violently with a rucksack on my ear. Philip was already dressed.

"Scutari," he said, rather loudly.

"New York," I maintained, and began climbing into my cape.

"You won't need that," informed Philip, and then I looked out of the port.

"And what is that bright light?" I inquired.

"A cosmorama known to pundits and Albanians as sunshine. Come, let us taste it."

We stood at last in the burning sparkle of Scutari quay, looking back on the hover of black cloud far away to the north. "It occurs to me," began Philip, but this time I didn't have to hold on to anything. I felt that whatever occurred to Philip in this glorious sunshine couldn't matter much.

H. G. L.

By Courtesy of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FISHERMEN—MINORCA: *A Lino-cut by Felix H. Eames*

MR. FELIX H. EAMES, in his lino-cut "Fishermen — Minorca," pictures a pleasant scene in the life of the inshore fisherman. The little bay lies placid in the embrace of its protecting rocks. The fishing-boat is pulled up on the sandy beach, and the two fishermen, in their huge shady hats, are busy in the sunshine preparing their nets for the evening's fishing. The scene is quietly depicted, without any attempt to dramatize it or unduly emphasize the surroundings. And it pleases the more because of the unfamiliarity of the figures of the men and their Minorcan setting.

—And So by Chair

PRIVATE coaches were introduced in the middle of the sixteenth century. It was considered a great event when Queen Mary, in 1553, at her coronation, rode in a chariot drawn by six horses, and followed by another containing the Lady Elizabeth (later Queen Elizabeth) and Lady Anne of Cleves. In 1565 a Dutchman presented Queen Elizabeth with a "coach" which was supposed to be a very great improvement on the chariot used at the coronation of Queen Mary. It was greatly admired, but nevertheless it must have been anything but agreeable to drive in a coach without springs. . . . It was greatly to the advantage of the new means of transport that the Queen continued to make use of it, in spite of her sufferings. In this way it became the fashion to drive in a coach, and it soon became general among the upper classes. As early as 1598 Stow wrote about the terrible number of coaches which were unknown in the old days, now "the world runs on wheels," an expression which rapidly became popular in describing the enervating restlessness of the time. Coaches met with serious opposition from the more conservative citizens in general and from the Thames watermen in particular. The Thames was the silent highway connecting the various townships, the whole of the widespread colony of London. . . . One gets an impression of the importance of the river traffic on hearing that in 1613 the number of the watermen and their families amounted to 40,000, in a city whose entire population hardly exceeded 200,000. . . .

The broad type of coach with wheels projecting far out on each side was, as a matter of fact, a great inconvenience in the narrow medieval streets. It is no wonder that a narrower vehicle which took up less room, the sedan-chair, was eagerly welcomed. When the Duke of Buckingham was first seen being carried about in a chair, loud and indignant protests were heard against permitting one's countrymen to be used as beasts of burden. But in 1634 the privilege was granted to a certain Sanders Duncombe to use, and to let, covered chairs in London and Westminster, in order, as was expressly stated, to prevent the unnecessary use of coaches. . . . The sedan-chair had not merely the advantage of taking up less room than a coach, but it was much more comfortable in streets with uneven pavement. They were in use for a very long period. As late as 1821 sedan-chairs were still for hire in London and to this day the "Porte chaise" may still be seen standing in some of the old homes, although only used as a porter's seat or a telephone box.—From "London: the Unique City," by STEEN EILER RASMUSSEN. (New York: Macmillan.)

The Tartan

THE tinkers had a washing out
The time we passed them by,
And there a lassie's tartan shawl
Was hanging up to dry;
A ragged, roary tartan shawl
Along a Suffolk lane,
As red and green as heather
In a sunset after rain.

And, instead of quiet roadside,
I could see an ocean strand,
And a lonely, lovely country
Held my heart within its hand,
As I caught the sunset glowing
On the blooming heights of Lorn
In that tinker's tartan blowing
On a bit of Suffolk thorn.

ELIZABETH FLEMING

Every Norwegian Farm Has Its Saeter

FARMING in Norway resembles farming in Switzerland, in that land is chiefly used for pasture and grazing purposes, and that the farmers drive their cattle to the higher mountain pastures in the summer. In Norway these mountain pastures are called saeters. Every farm has its saeter: a sort of auxiliary farm up in the mountains, sometimes situated at considerable distance from the main farm, to which the cattle are driven for grazing for about two months in the year.

This system of summer pasturage is a fixed principle in Norwegian farming, and even quite small holdings include a patch or two of mountain pasture as well as the plot lower down; in some cases, the saeters are held jointly by a number of these smallholders. The accommodation, being used merely in the fine months of summer, is of the simplest, and is really little more than shelter. It consists of a little house or hut, log-built and roofed with turf or rocks; in some cases it may be built of uncemented rocks; all recent saeters, however, are of frame and plank construction.

The annual migration to the saeter is generally looked forward to with eagerness, for although the months in the higher altitude are a busy time, they are a welcome change from the life in the home farm below. The free and open life on the mountains and the change of scene serve the purpose of a holiday. The migration, always a serious business, is especially so when great distances have to be covered, or when, as sometimes happens, the farm is situated upon an island and the whole caravan has to be shipped bag and baggage on board a steamer. These picturesque summer migrations usually take place about St. Hans Day (June 24th), when long processions composed of goats, sheep, cows, and men leading the ponies laden with provisions and dairy implements may be seen on the mountain paths. The farmer usually remains below, the saeter being given into the charge of the women-folk, often the daughters, who do the milking and make butter and cheese. They are assisted by a herd boy or two as required. Life at the saeter is very lonely, broken only by the occasional visit of the men-folk bringing up provisions, inspecting their flocks, or visiting their sweethearts. But there is little time for loneliness.—From "A Wayfarer in Norway," by SAMUEL J. BECKETT. (New York: McBride.)

The Fun in Time-Tables

YOU can get a lot of fun out of time-tables, and to my mind they beat crossword puzzles any day, and I sometimes do those too. So I once had a glorious hour in bed reading myself to sleep over a Portuguese railway time-table and Jan and Cora Gordon's "Portuguese Somersault"; their book mentions a place which they agree to "call Geraso," and where is it? There is no such place in Portugal; only there is a Gerez which is a spa, and their "Geraso" was a spa. At first I thought I had it; but it didn't fit, and the geography was all wrong. Their "Geraso" had to be on such-and-such a railway, and they had given some sort of a clue in the time of the afternoon that they got there. There are not so many trains on Portuguese railways, and they don't change so much. This must be the place, Aregos. It is a minor spa, the letters fit, the time fits, the geography fits. When you write your next travel-book you must find a better disguise for places you do not wish to mention than by merely turning the letters round! There is always a chance of your book being read by somebody who makes a hobby of time-tables!—From "I Wanted to Travel," by JOHN GIBBONS. (London: Hale.)

Abundant Life

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS recorded in the nineteenth chapter of the Gospel of Matthew that a young man came to Jesus and asked, "What good thing shall I do, that I may have eternal life?" And the Master replied, "If thou wilt enter into life, keep the commandments." No doubt the seeker asked the question with an earnest desire to know the truth about life, perhaps having known of Jesus' raising of the dead, and having heard some of his wonderful statements of Truth.

On another occasion Jesus said (John 8:51), "If a man keep my saying, he shall never see death." This teaching appears contradictory to what apparently happens in human experience. But the fact that Jesus restored the dead to life was proof of his reassuring statement (John 10:10), "I am come that they might have life, and that they might have it more abundantly." Surely he was qualified to give a satisfactory answer to the important question concerning eternal life. It will be noted, in this connection, that the Master stressed the keeping of the commandments, which he himself had reaffirmed in his teaching.

Many are today asking the same question as did the young man of Jesus' time. And Christian Science, or the Science of Christ, is here to answer all inquiries, and make the way of salvation plain to all men.

Mary Baker Eddy has written on pages 19 and 20 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," "Jesus urged the commandment, 'Thou shalt have no other gods before me,' which may be rendered: Thou shalt have no belief of Life as mortal; thou shalt not know evil, for there is one Life,—even God, good." One of the first things the student learns on taking up the study of Christian Science is that God is the only Life, here and now; that Life is continuous, eternal. Therefore, the belief that eternal life is to be obtained only after death is erroneous. This is at once apparent because since God is the only Life, man, spiritual, harmonious, and eternal, is continually at one with Life, God. The mortal senses argue oppositely, supposing life to be in matter, in the medley of so-called mortal existence, which is unknown to God.

A young student of Christian Science awoke one morning with a sense of inharmony which made him feel unable to rise and dress. Work was immediately taken up according to the teachings of Christian Science, but with little result, for the discordant condition continued. Help from a practitioner was asked for and lovingly given. The next day the helplessness was still in evidence, but the practitioner counseled the student to read Science and Health. The one in need turned the pages until page 277 was reached. There he read: "The realm of the real is Spirit. The unlikeness of Spirit is matter, and the opposite of the real is not divine,—it is a human concept."

The healing which followed the reading and pondering of that statement was both instantaneous and complete. The one healed was lifted up in thought to behold reality, and he realized how Spirit blesses us by the tender impartation of life, which is health and wholeness.

Jesus was at all times about his Father's business—the continuous demonstration of divine Life. So sure was he of the presence of God, the only Life of man, that, according to the Gospel records, he was able to bring the so-called dead back to life again. He had no other concept of life but that which reflected God, his Father, and he knew that Life could never inhabit matter, for matter is unknown to Spirit.

Even at the tomb of his friend Lazarus, who had lain in the grave four days, the Master did not waver. He cried (John 11:43), "Lazarus, come forth," and Lazarus came forth from the tomb, thereby proving conclusively that matter is no obstacle to the expression of the Life which is God. Jesus had said to Martha before he made this demonstration (John 11:25, 26), "I am the resurrection, and the life: he that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live: and whosoever liveth and believeth in me shall never die." To mortal sense Lazarus was dead. But, setting aside the testimony of material sense, Jesus proceeded to prove life, which reflects Life, God, to be an irrefutable fact.

Under the marginal heading "Raising the dead," Mrs. Eddy has written (Science and Health, p. 75): "Jesus said of Lazarus: 'Our friend Lazarus sleepeth; but I go, that I may awake him out of sleep.' Jesus restored Lazarus by the understanding that Lazarus had never died, not by an admission that his body had died and then lived again."

Christian Science also stresses the injunction, "Keep the commandments," as a means of harmonious living and demonstration, and shows how this may be accomplished by earnest seekers who are willing to follow the Christ, Truth. This is the only way in which a full salvation can be achieved, and our inharmonious experiences dissolved. With the coming of the full recognition of Spirit, even the universal belief in death will be destroyed—proved powerless to interfere with our continuous expression of God, Life, for we can never be separated from Him.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Norwegian]

First May Basket

SOMETIMES I went to less distant places, and on a trip to Cape Cod an incident took place which will serve to introduce a word about my birthplace. The story concerns an order which I had taken at Hyannis in the hardware store of Cash and Bradford. Mr. Cash, the county sheriff, was the buyer, but was out of the store at the time. As a salesman, my persuasive powers never reached par, but on this occasion I persuaded the junior partner to order a few lawnmowers, and then hurried to get out before Mr. Cash should return. In this fortune did not serve as Cash appeared before I could take my departure. Learning what his partner had done, Cash shook his head and protested that it was "too far ahead" to place orders for spring delivery. As I was anxiously considering the situation, the thought came that perhaps my name might help, so I handed him my business card. I watched him finger it listlessly. Then the bait caught his eye. He remarked, "Goodspeed! That's a Cape name." "Yes," I replied, "I was born in Cotuit" (about twelve miles distant). "Is that so! Ye don't happen to be Elliott Goodspeed's boy, be ye?" I answered that he was my father. *"By gosh!"* he exclaimed, *"the just May basket I ever hung was to your Aunt Phoebe!"* The order was saved! — From "Yankee Bookseller," by CHARLES GOODSPEED. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

De skal ha liv og ha overflod

Oversettelse av den engelske artikkel i Kristen Videnskap som finnes på denne side

DET berettes i nittende kapitel av Matteus' evangelium at en ung mann kom til Jesus og spurte: "Hvad godt skal jeg gjøre for å få evig liv?" Og Mesteren svarte: "Vil du gå inn til livet, da hold budene!" Den søkende unge mann fremsatte utvilsomt sitt spørsmål med et alvorlig ønske om å lære å kjenne sannheten om livet; han hadde kanskje fått vite at Jesus opvekket døde, og hørt nogen av hans vidunderlige erklæringer om Sannheten.

Ved en annen leilighet sa Jesus (Johannes ev. 8:51): "Om nogen holder mitt ord, skal han aldri i evighet se døden." Disse ord synes å motsi det som tilsynelatende hender i menneskenes liv. Men den kjensgjerning at Jesus vekket de døde til live igjen, beviste sannheten av hans forsikring (Johannes' ev. 10:10): "Jeg er kommet forat de skal ha liv og ha overflod." Han var i sannhet i stand til å gi et tilfredsstillende svar på det viktige spørsmål angående evig liv. Det er i denne forbindelse verd å merke sig at Mesteren la vekt på overholdelse av budene, som var blitt fremsatt på ny i hans lære.

Det er i våre dager mange som stiller samme spørsmål som den unge mann på Jesu tid. Og Kristen Videnskap, eller Kristi Videnskap, er her for å svare på alle spørsmål og klart vise alle mennesker frelsens vei.

Mary Baker Eddy har på side 19 og 20 i *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* skrevet: "Jesus fremholdt inntrengende budet 'Du skal ikke ha andre guder foruten mig', hvilket kan gjengis således: Du skal ikke ha nogen forestilling om at Liv kan være dødelig; du skal ikke kjenne det onde, for der er ett Liv,—og det Gud, det gode." Noget av det første et menneske lærer når det begynner å studere Kristen Videnskap, er at Gud er det eneste Liv, her og nu; at Liv er vedvarende, evig. Derfor er den forestilling som sier at det evige liv bare kan opnåes efter døden, feilaktig. Dette er ganske innlysende; for da Gud er det eneste Liv, er mennesket, som er åndelig, harmonisk og evig, til alle tider ett med Livet, Gud. De dødelige sanser hevder det motsatte og går ut fra at liv er i materie, i den såkaldte dødelige tilværelses sammensurium, som er ukjent for Gud.

En som nylig hadde begynt å studere Kristen Videnskap, våknet en morgen med en følelse av disharmoni som gjorde det umulig for ham å stå op og klæ på sig. Han begynte øieblikkelig å arbeide i overensstemmelse med Kristen Videnskaps lære, men uten noget videre resultat; den disharmoniske tilstand vedvarte. Han sendte bud til en praktiserende som var så vennlig å arbeide for ham. Den neste dag gjorde hjelpeløsheten sig fremdeles gjeldende, men den praktiserende rådet ham til å lese *Science and Health*. Den syke bladet i boken til han kom til side 277. Der leste han: "Det virkeliges rike er Ånd. Åndens ulikhet er materie, og det motsatte av det virkelige er ikke guddommelig,—det er et menneskelig begrep."

Som følge av at han leste og tenkte over denne erklæring, inntrådte en øieblikkelig så vel som fullstendig helbredelse. Hans tanker blev løftet så at han så virkeligheten, og det blev klart for ham hvorledes Ånden velsigner oss ved kjærlig å skjenke oss liv, som er sundhet og helhet.

Jesus var til enhver tid virksom i sin Faders tjeneste—den vedvarende demonstrasjon av guddommelig Liv. Han var så sikker på at Gud, menneskets eneste Liv, var nærværende, at han, ifølge Evangelienes beretninger, var i stand til å bringe de såkalte døde tilbake til livet igjen. Han hadde ikke noget annet begrep om liv enn det som gjenspeilet Gud, hans Fader, og han visste at Liv aldri kunde bo i materie, for materie er ukjent for Ånd.

Selv da Mesteren stod ved sin venn Lasarus' grav efter at denne hadde ligget fire dager i den, vaklet han ikke. Han ropte (Johannes' ev. 11:43): "Lasarus, kom ut!" og Lasarus kom ut av graven, og gav derved avgjørende bevis på at materien ikke er nogen hindring for manifestasjon av det Liv som er Gud. Jesus hadde sagt til Marta før han gjorde denne demonstrasjon (Johannes' ev. 11:25, 26): "Jeg er opstandelsen og livet; den som tror på mig, om han enn dør, skal han dog leve, og hver den som lever og tror på mig, skal aldri i evighet dø." For de dødelige sanser var Lasarus død. Men Jesus tilbakeviste de materielle sansers vidnesbyrd og beviste at liv, som gjenspeiler Livet, Gud, er en ugjendrivelig kjensgjerning.

Under marginaloverskriften "Opvekkelse av de døde" har Mrs. Eddy skrevet (*Science and Health*, s. 75): "Jesus sa om Lasarus: 'Lasarus vår venn, er sovnet inn; men jeg går for å vekke ham.' Jesus gjenopvekket Lasarus ved forståelsen av at Lasarus slett ikke var død. ikke ved en innrømmelse av at hans legeme var dødt og derpå fikk liv igjen."

Kristen Videnskap legger også vekt på befalingen "Hold budene" som et middel til harmonisk liv og demonstrasjon, og viser hvorledes dette kan opnåes av opriktige søkende som er villige til å følge Kristus, Sannheten. Alene på denne måte kan full frelse vinnes og våre disharmoniske erfaringer fjernes. Når vi når frem til den fulle erkjennelse av Ånd, vil endog den universale tro på døden bli tilintetgjort—bli bevist å være ute av stand til å gripe forstyrrende inn i vår vedvarende manifestasjon av Gud, Liv, for vi kan aldri bli skilt fra Ham.

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 16-17 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1938 ☆☆ R

'Pump for the Wind Is Fleeting'

All Pictures by Lyman Fisher, Staff Photographer

Scenes at the Dinner of the Pipe Organ Pumpers Guild

1—Pumpers Stand Around the Old Organ, While Prof. John F. Marshall of Boston University Plays and Glenwood J. Sherrard, President of the Parker House, Pumps

2—Leonard H. "Steamer" Nason, an Old-Time Pumper and One of the Speakers at the Meeting

3—Chet Shafer, Michigan Newspaperman, Whose Article About Organ Pumping in the Saturday Evening Post 12 Years Ago Started the Guild

4—Ben Ames Williams, Author, Who Was Initiated as a Former Pumper Last Night. At the Moment This Picture Was Snapped Mr. Williams Had Just Pulled the Handle Off the Organ

5—The Head Table at the Pumpers' Convention. Left to Right: Edward H. Kittredge, Grand Augmented Bombarde; Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty, Initiated Last Night; Former Gov. Channing H. Cox; Chet Shafer, Grand Diapason, and Chetwood Smith, Chairman of the Committee for Preservation of Cast Iron Wildlife

6—Bill Cunningham, Newspaper Columnist and One of the Organists for the Pumpers

7—The Fire Engines Charge Down School Street and Disrupt "the Shortest Parade in History"

Reorganizing Bill Is Hit by O'Connor

New York Congressman in Boston Declares Measure Said to Be on 'Must' List Can Wait Until Next Congress Without Resulting in Much Damage

In Boston Today

Congress Group Arrives in Boston

"The problem of reorganization has been with us for 150 years, and surely waiting seven or eight months until a new Congress convenes will not do much damage under existing conditions."

This was the reaction of Representative John O'Connor (D) of New York, when shown this morning, on his arrival with 129 other Congressmen and their wives on a week-end sight-seeing trip, reports from Washington that President Roosevelt is reported to have restored the Executive Reorganization Bill, recently recommitted in the House, to the "must" list of legislation for the present Congress. Representative O'Connor led the fight on the President's bill during the controversy several weeks ago.

"The people of this country overwhelmingly believe this bill represents some departure from our Democratic form of government in the direction of Fascism," he said. "Whether that fear is justified is unimportant in view of the unimportance of the bill at this time.

"The fellow on the street corner, out of a job, does not get very much excited whether the Bureau of Plant Diseases is under the Department of Agriculture or under the Department of Interior.

"You can interpret this statement any way you wish."

The Congressional party, sponsored by the New Members Club of

(Continued on Page 11, Column 6)

New Destroyers Are Christened

Names of early American naval heroes that were perpetuated by two destroyers up to a decade ago when the vessels were scrapped, were officially given to the latest additions of Uncle Sam's fleet of destroyers at the Charlestown Navy Yard today.

Mayrant and Trippe are the names given to the two 1500-ton warcraft that have been under construction for 13 months in Drydock 2, at the Navy Yard. Because the two ships were built in a drydock instead of on the traditional "ways," today's ceremony became a christening party instead of a launching.

The Mayrant is named in honor of Capt. John Mayrant, who, on Sept. 25, 1779, as a daring midshipman on the Bon Homme Richard, led a party of boarders over the side of the Serapis. For his heroism he received a citation from Congress and praise from John Paul Jones. Mrs. E. E. Sheely was designated sponsor by Navy officials.

The Trippe continues the name of Lieut. John Trippe who received the thanks of Congress and a sword for distinguished service with Preble's squadron at Tripoli in 1804. Miss Betty S. Trippe was chosen sponsor.

Keels for the two destroyers were laid in April of last year and the construction work has been a boon for mechanics at the yard. The ships are 340 feet overall and cost about $4,000,000 each, being a part of the eight new destroyers ordered about that time.

Pipe Organ Pumpers Hold 'Annual' Festival

By Robert R. Mullen

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Remember those cast iron animals that used to dot the front lawns of the nation, the stag erect, the lion couchant, the dog pointing, the startled fawn and what not?

They were popular back in the days when one of the town's most cherished jobs for young gentlemen just under the Goddard-buggy age was pumping the old church organ. Not many are left, but the Guild of Former Pipe Organ Pumpers haven't forgotten them. One of the principal items of business at their 46th, 47th and 48th annual festival and full vernal review at the Parker House last night was to hear the report by Chetwood Smith of Worcester, chairman of the pumper's committee on preservation of cast iron wildlife.

Mr. Smith reported he had explored the region from the Berkshires to Cape Cod with something approaching thorough care and said he had found a turtle, frog, Mexican horned toad, and a squirrel in Massachusetts' verdant hills, while between Foxboro, Mass. and the Cape he had run onto such lush hunting as two Newfoundlands, an English Bulldog, a crane, heron, cat and dove.

Sold to Junk Dealer

Mr. Smith reported, with regret, having heard of a Setter dog with four puppies. He hastened to the scene where they reputedly stood watch only to find they had been sold to a junk dealer a short time before. Still under forced draft (as the steamboat rescue stories have it) he sought the junk dealer only to find that he was tardy by 25 hours. The hungry maw of the melting furnace had consumed this choice species.

The pumpers voted, as one man, to condemn this example of wanton destruction of a symbol of the nation's greatness, and Mr. Smith was urged to continue his work until the next annual meeting of the pumpers.

Which is to say that the next meeting will be an "annual" one only unless precedents of the organization are brazenly flaunted. According to Chet Shafer, Grand Diapason of the group, the next meeting will be held about seven years hence, but that figure is speculative and subject to business conditions. The order, Mr. Shafer explains, likes to hold its meetings when depressions are at their worst.

"You can always laugh at hard times, he remarks, "when you remember how you pumped the suspender buttons off your Sunday best for that thin dime those hot Sundays long ago."

Always Find a Nail

"Yes," chimed in Bill Petriken, who left organ pumping at a dime per week to become head of a big sugar manufacturing concern in Denver, Colo., "but you could always find a nail up in the loft to push through your breeches and . . . (there was a chorus of lusty voices), 'Pump, for the wind is fleeting.'"

It seems that just 12 years ago a newspaperman of Three Rivers, Mich., our same Mr. Shafer, felt stirred by the nostalgia of the organ pumping days. The exact stimulae is unknown. It may have been reflections on the machine age; it may have been that Chet, junior, asked for a new sports roadster or some other commodity beyond even the most remote fantasia of the pumping era.

But whatever it was, Chet found himself with the traditional pen in hand going through the motions of America's favorite pastime, namely, inditing a piece for the Saturday Evening Post. Now, as all of the 80,000 or more who go through those self-same motions every year well know, only a very few efforts actually get into print. However, as Chet found out, there is a certain bond between former pumpers.

His manuscript fell into the hands of the late George Horace Lorimer, himself a good man on a pump handle. The article appeared the following October.

It was one of those mellow,

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

High Lights of a Spring Day in Boston

Miss Marjorie Bell, of Pittsburgh, Appearing in Elizabethan Pageant at Mount Holyoke College, and Crowned May Queen

Right on the Edge of a Bustling City, With Automobiles and Pedestrians Constantly Passing Nearby, This Wild Duck Hatched Her Brood on the Shore of a Pond at the Arnold Arboretum in Boston.

A Congressional Party of 124, Most of Them Westerners, Are Spending a Week End of Visiting and Sight Seeing in Boston. Those Shown in Picture Above Are:

Top (Left to Right)—John Dempsey and Mrs. Dempsey, New Mexico; Mrs. John Nichols, Oklahoma; John O'Connor, New York; John Nichols, Oklahoma

Center (Left to Right)—J. D. Dingell, Michigan; R. M. Duncan, Missouri; A. W. Robertson, Virginia; L. E. Imhoff, Ohio

Lower (Left to Right)—J. K. Griffin, Louisiana; W. M. Thon, Ohio; John O'Connor, New York

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Tonight at the Pops

Symphony Hall, 8:30—

March, "El Capitan" ..... Sousa
Overture to "Stradella" ..... Flotow
"Panis Angelicus" ..... Franck
Irish Rhapsody ..... Herbert
"New Vienna," Waltzes ..... Strauss
Ave Maria ..... Schubert-Wilhelmj
Overture to "William Tell" ..... Rossini
Victor Herbert Favorites ..... Arranged by Sanford
"La Comparsa" (Cuban Carnival Procession) ..... Lecuona-Gould
Old Time Favorites

Arthur Fiedler, Conductor

Theaters

Shubert—
"Pins and Needles," a musical revue. Music and lyrics by Harold J. Rome. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Colonial—
"The Women," by Clare Boothe. Comedy presented by Max Gordon. Featuring Lois Wilson, Alice Buchanan, Celeste Holm and Effie Afton. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Majestic—
"Brothers Ashkenazi," produced by Maurice Schwartz. Featuring I. J. Singer. 8:30. Four days only.

Movies

Metropolitan—
The Ritz Brothers in "Kentucky Moonshine." 11:45 a. m., 3:10, 6:25, 10. Also "Stolen Heaven," with Gene Raymond, Glenda Farrell and Lewis Stone. 10:15 a. m., 1:40, 5, 8:30.

Scollay and Modern—
"In Old Chicago" with Tyrone Power and Alice Faye. Scollay: 11:35 a. m., 2:55, 6:05, 9:15 Modern: 9:10 a. m., 12:05, 3:15, 6:25, 9:30. Also "Tip Off Girls." Scollay 10:25 a. m., 1:45, 4:55, 8:05. Modern: 11 a. m., 2:10, 5:15, 8:25.

Radio Programs—Page 10

Keith Memorial—
"Sinners in Paradise," starring John Boles, Madge Evans and Bruce Cabot. 10:35 a. m., 1:45, 4:35, 7:25, 10:30. Stage show: Al Pearce, with CBS Ford Radio Show Elmer Blurt, Tizzie Lish, and others.

State and Orpheum—
"Merrily We Live," co-starring Constance Bennett and Brian Aherne. Orpheum; 9:30 a. m. Both theaters: 12:35, 3:50, 7, 10:15. Also "Judge Hardy's Children." Both theaters: 11:15 a. m., 2:25, 5:40, 8:50.

Boston—
"The Crime of Dr. Hallet," with Ralph Bellamy and Josephine Hutchinson. 11 a. m., 2, 4:40,, 7:20, 9:50. Stage: Nils Thor Granlund and his new revue, "Broadway After Dark."

Exeter—
"Walking Down Broadway," with Claire Trevor and Michael Whalen. 2:20, 5:10, 8:05. Also "The First Hundred Years," with Robert Montgomery and Virginia Bruce. 3:40, 6:35, 9:25.

Fine Arts—
"Life Dances On," with English subtitles (Un Carnet de Bal). 1, 3, 5:10, 7:20, 9:30. "News of the Day," 1, 2:45, 4:50, 7, 9. Also "Mickey Mouse." 2:55, 5, 7:10, 9:10.

University—
"The Adventures of Tom Sawyer," with Tommy Kelly. 1:30, 5:05, 8:35. Also Gladys Swarthout and John Boles in "Romance in the Dark." 3, 6:35, 10:10.

Hub—
"Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," starring Fredric March and Miriam Hopkins. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:50, 9:55. Also "Easy Living," with Jean Arthur and Edward Arnold. 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:20.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
Katharine Hepburn and Cary Grant in "Bringing Up Baby." Also "Checkers," with Jane Withers. Daily, 2:30 and 7.45.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Beloved Brat," with Bonita Granville, Dolores Costello and Donald Crisp. Fenway: 12:45, 3:25, 6:10, 8:55. Paramount: 9:05, 11:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:35, 8:25. Also "Four Men and a Prayer," featuring Loretta Young. Fenway: 1:50, 4:35, 7:20, 10. Paramount: 10:15 a. m., 1:05, 3:55, 6:45, 9:35.

Strand—
"Swing Your Lady," with Louise Fazenda and Humphrey Bogart. Also John Howard in "Penitentiary."

Coolidge Corner—
"Love on a Budget," with the Jones Family. 2:09, 5:14 8:19, and "Mad About Music," starring Deanna Durbin and Herbert Marshall. 3:29, 6:45, 9:43.

Uptown—
"Mad About Music," starring Deanna Durbin and Herbert Marshall. 1, 4, 7:05, 10:05. Also "Condemned Women," with Sally Eilers. 2:40, 5:45, 8:50.

Repertory and Medford Square—
"Submarine D-1," with Pat O'Brien and George Brent. Also "Internes Can't Take Money," with Barbara Stanwyck and Joel McCrea. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

Tremont—
Greta Garbo and Robert Taylor in "Camille." Also Glenda Farrell and Barton McLane in "Smart Blonde." Continuous from 8:30 a. m., to 11:30 p. m.

Brookline Village—
"Slight Case of Murder," 3:30, 6:50, 9:30. and "Little Miss Roughneck." 2, 5:05, 8:15.

South Station Theater—
"The Ship That Died," "The New York Yankees," "Tom Kennedy & Monte Collins," "Unusual Occupations," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Music

Brown Hall—
Song recital by Evelyn M. Duncanson, soprano. Assisted by Harry Van Ham, violinist, and Helen M. Canterbury, accompanist. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Sunday Night at the Pops

Symphony Hall—8:30

Overture to "The Marriage of Figaro" ..... Mozart
Symphony, No. 5 in C minor, Op. 67 ..... Beethoven
Serenade for Eight Wind Instruments (K. No. 388) ..... Mozart
Norwegian Melodies, for String Orchestra ..... Grieg
Popular Song—Cowkeeper's Tune and Country Dance
Bolero ..... Ravel
Rêve Angélique ("Kammenoi Ostrow") ..... Rubinstein
The Old Refrain ..... Kreisler
Tambourin Chinois ..... Kreisler

Arthur Fiedler, conductor

Music

Martino Studios—
Fourth cello recital by Milo-Moise Goldstein. Mary Vincent Fox, pianist. 274 Boylston Street. 8:15.

Other Events

The Twentieth Century Club—
A conference will be held by the Greater Boston Committee for the Boycott of Japanese Goods at 3 Joy Street. Guest speaker, Congressman Byron N. Scott of California. 1.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Generally rainy weather tonight and Sunday; cooler Sunday; lowest temperature tonight in the middle 40's; moderate and increasing southeasterly winds.

Central New England on Monday: Uncertain indications of showers and moderately cool weather followed by clearing.

Maine: Rain beginning late tonight or Sunday, cooler Sunday.

Rest of New England: Rain tonight and Sunday, cooler Sunday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Increasing southeast wind becoming strong and overcast weather with rain tonight and Sunday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	52	47	Minneapolis	48	44
Bermuda	72	68	New Orleans	72	70
Chicago	48	48	New York	54	48
Denver	46	44	Norfolk	54	50
Helena	48	46	Philadelphia	54	50
Kansas City	54	54	St. Louis	52	52
Los Angeles	56	56	San Francisco	58	58
Miami	76	70	Washington	52	52

A—7:30 a. m., May 14.
B—Minimum, May 13.

High Tides at Boston

Sunday 12:25 a. m.; height, 10.2 feet.
Sunday, 1 p. m.; height, 8.8 feet.
Monday, 1:04 a. m.; height, 10.0 feet.
Monday, 1:36 p. m.; height, 8.9 feet.

Light all vehicles by 8.27 p. m., Saturday.

Light all vehicles by 8:28 p. m. Sunday.

Strike of Boston Market Workers Settled

A four-day strike of 45 employees of the Supreme Market on Gallivan Boulevard, seeking reinstatement of seven men discharged recently, was settled last night, it was announced by the local office of the Retail Store Employees Union, Local 796, an American Federation of Labor affiliate. Pickets were withdrawn at 8:30 p. m.

According to union officials, the seven discharged men had been working toward organization of the store's employees. The settlement, signed last night, they reported, provided for reinstatement of these men, for no discrimination against strikers, and for no interference with efforts to organize the rest of the more than 300 employees of the store.

What's Going On in the Arts

"Judge Hardy's Children"

Home and the fireside are subjects near to the heart of the State and Orpheum Theaters this week. From MGM come "Judge Hardy's Children" the best of this series so far, and "Merrily We Live," in which we witness an antic family to end all antic families.

With "Judge Hardy's Children," the series seems to hit its stride completely as a wholesome, amusing, heart-warming study of a middle-class American family. It is an excellent film. Judge Hardy, appointed to head an investigating commission, takes his family to Washington, where they get into hot water of varying degrees. Andy (Mickey Rooney) is introduced to the daughter of the French Amassador and becomes seriously interested in the Washington art galleries. Garbed in his first tuxedo, he escorts Suzanne to a "cotillion," when he makes the mistake of trying to 'introduce the Big Apple. Marian Hardy (Cecilia Parker) gets into trouble of a more serious kind. Flattered by the attention of important people, she makes statements which put her father in a leopardous position. The judge saves himself in the end, but only through Andy's help. Kay Van Riper's screen play is full of humor and the cast includes Fay Holden, Betty Ross Clarke, Ann Rutherford, Robert Whitney and Jacqueline Laurent, a charming French girl. As usual, Master Rooney is in top form, not to mention a new top hat.

"Merrilly We Live" is slapsick unconfined. The mother (Billie Burke) is an absent-minded lady with a penchant for taking in tramps, whom she hires as chauffeurs. The rest of the family is merely mildly daffy.

Into this domestic bedlam comes an author returning from a fishing trip. His car runs off a cliff and he merely seeks to use the telephone. His three-day growth of beard at once convinces the mother that here is another poor derelict on life's highway. And since her last experiment has vanished during the night with the family plate, she hires Mr. Aherne on the spot. The nonsense continues until the handsome new chauffeur has completely won over the entire house from servant to master—and especially the master's eldest daughter, Constance Bennett.

Since the idea contains little intrinsic humor, "Merrily We Live" keeps the gagsters working every minute. The playing of Billie Burke and Alan Mowbray helps with the comedy and Mr. Aherne, Miss Bennett, Tom Brown, Bonita Granville and Clarence Kolb are pleasant and amusing on occasion. The spectacle of the father coming home roaring drunk, however, is in bad taste and distinctly unfunny. **J. D. B.**

Arthur Franklyn Musgrave

Pictures by Arthur Franklyn Musgrave are on view at the Boston Art Club's smaller gallery. With no indication given as to the medium, we judge that Mr. Musgrave works in water color, transparent and opaque.

The general impression is agreeable, for Mr. Musgrave elects to paint with a varied palette, and he favors good, clear design. Whether he portrays a tree close-up, or a panoramic view, or a formidable canyon, he seems disposed invariably to transliterate in terms of a blocked-out pattern, sometimes with linear emphasis, sometimes in plane relations. His water color consequently does not have an evanescent effect, but is firm and constructional.

Mr. Musgrave shows taste in choice of subject matter. Tropical scenes are interesting for novelty of details, views of the Grand Canyon striking for pronounced hues of red, scenes of Rockport Harbor engaging for nicely modulated color scheme. Mr. Musgrave induces a nostalgia in the spectator for restful wooded retreats, for a delightful rustic garden.

Interest in color carries him into experiments with monotypes.

Travel Posters

Those to whom the commercial poster represents an important phase of present-day art may see posters in abundance at the Boston Public Library.

The designers, requested to make travel in various countries of interest to prospective clients, have a workable commodity to handle pictorially. They rely on attractive landscapes, picturesque native costumes, favored galeties. The exhibition appears festive, smiling, appetizing. Here is gebrauchsgraphik, but it is art with no social significance, aimed to induce relaxation and to avoid all that is vulnerable. **D. A.**

British Symphony Conductor To Radiocast at New York

The Week-End Radio

Symphonic music as it might be heard in England over the "wireless," will come tonight over the NBC-Red network to WNAC hookup at 10 p. m. when Sir Adrian Boult, music director of the British Broadcasting Corporation and conductor of its symphony orchestra, steps to the podium in New York City for the first of two concerts with the NBC Symphony Orchestra. The English and American orchestras are both "house" orchestras with the exception that the B. B. C. is government-owned whereas the NBC is a private corporation.

Sir Adrian's program includes Busoni's "Comedy Overture"; Beethoven's Symphony No. 7 in A major; William Walton Concerto for Viola and Orchestra, with William Primrose, first chair violist of the NBC Orchestra, soloist; and Aaron Copland's "El Salon Mexico."

Drama.

"The Yankee Art," NBC-Blue to WBZ, 8:30 p. m., which will try to prove that "hoss" trading has not gone out of New England—even in the age of automobiles.

Popular:

Saturday Night Swing Session, CBS to WEEI, 8 p. m., to present Gene Krupa, drummer; Buddy Frank, youthful clarinetist; and Clay Boland, college song writer, in program from Philadelphia.

Sunday

Serious music:

Sibelius's Fifth Syphony, feature item in Radio City Symphony Orchestra concert, NBC-Blue to WBZ, 12:30 p. m., with Bach Prelude, Chorale and Fugue to open; aria from Korngold's "The Dead City" and Straus's "Liebeswaltzer," by Viola Philo, soprano.

Northfield Schools sacred concert, NBC-Red to WNAC, 2:30 p. m., featuring annual "sing" of the combined Northfield Seminary (girls) and Mount Hermon School (boys') choirs at East Northfield, Mass.

"Everybody's Music," CBS to WEEI, 3 p. m., return of annual summer period replacing Philharmonic programs, with orchestra conducted by Howard Barlow and Henry M. Neely, commentator. Program: Lalo's Overture to "Le Roi d'Ys"; Brahms's Variations on a Theme by Haydn; Sibelius's Symphony No. 7.

Bruna Castagna, contralto, in Sunday Evening Hour, CBS to WEEI, 9 p. m., singing arlo from Gounod's "Sappho" and "Habanera" from "Carmen," also popular ballads by Hagemann, Tchaikovsky and Bizet; Nicolai's Overture to "Merry Wives of Windsor," Debüssy's "Petite Suite," and Overture to Strauss's Die Fledermaus," by orchestra.

Drama:

Love story of Robert Emmet and Sarah Curran and Irish revolution of 1803 in "There Was a Woman," NBC-Blue to WBZ, 5 p. m.

"I, Gregory Orlov," with Tyrone Power as "Gregory," and Constance Bennett as "Catherine the Great," portrayal of historical Russian romance, NBC-Blue to WBZ, 9 p. m.

Monday

Special event:

Listeners may get an idea of how radiocasting might be used in war when residents of Farmingdale, L. I., are instructed over air to "black out" every light in the city in preparation for a mock air raid, CBS to WEEI, NBC-Blue to WBZ, 10:30 p. m.

Juan Sanroma

Jesus Maria Sanroma

Pianist, Who Will Air Rachmaninoff's Second Concerto for Piano and Orchestra in a Pops Radiocast, Wednesday, May 18, at 9:30 p. m., Over WBZ

In Advance

Mid-week listeners may care to note that Jesus Maria Sanroma, pianist, will be heard playing the Rachmaninoff Second Concerto for Piano and Orchestra from the Pops Wednesday evening, May 18, at 9:30 p. m., over the NBC-Blue to WBZ combination.

A. D. H.

Short-Wave Programs

For Monday, May 16

Guatemala—6 p. m.—Concert to the United States TGWA, 19.7m, 15.17meg.

London—7:20 p. m.—BBC Empire Symphony Concert. GSP, 19.6m, 15.14meg; GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg; GSB, 31.5m, 9.51meg.

Paris—9 p. m.—Talk by Mme. Tolstoi (In English). TPA4, 25.6m, 11.72meg.

Boston—8 p. m.—"Sails and Sailors." W1XAL, 49.6m, 6.04meg.

Rome—8:30 p. m.—American Hour: Concert of Folk Music; "Roman Landmarks: the Quirinal" talk. 2RO, 31.1m, 9.63meg; IRP, 30.5m, 9.83meg; IQY, 25.21m, 11.90meg.

Berlin—8:30 p. m.—"Now is Spring-time"; Concert Hour. DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.

Caracas—9:15 p. m.—Songs by Popular Artists. YV5RC, 51.7m, 5.8meg.

Berlin—9:15 p. m.—German Study Club. DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.

London—10:20 p. m.—"Palace of Varieties." GSI, 19.6m, 15.26meg; GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg; GSB, 31.5m, 9.51meg.

Berlin—10:30 p. m.—Military Concert. DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.

Paris—11 p. m.—Market Prices, Rates of Exchange. TPA4, 25.6m, 11.72meg.

London—11:50 p. m.—William Pleeth, violoncello; Mary Munn, Canadian pianist. GSI, 19.6m, 15.26meg; GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg; GSB, 31.5m, 9.51meg

Industrial Loans By State Asked In N. H. Proposal

CONCORD, N. H., May 14 (AP)—A proposed amendment to New Hampshire's Constitution which would legalize state loans to private industry to assist in providing work is among 32 recommendations submitted for action by the Constitutional Convention when it reconvenes on Tuesday.

The highlight among five final proposals submitted before the dead line, the State-aid-for-industry plan, emanated from the Executive Offices of Gov. Francis P. Murphy, long a proponent of financial aid to foundering industries.

Governor Murphy's plan, expounded in frequent speeches, would limit such aid to 50 per cent of an industry's pay roll or gross assets, no loan to exceed $100,000. It has been declared unconstitutional by the State Supreme Court on grounds that State funds cannot be used for private individuals.

Other proposed amendments sought:

Election of the Secretary of State, State Treasurer, and Attorney General by popular vote instead of by the Legislature.

A State income tax.

Reduction of the House of Representatives from its present membership of 418, the largest in the Nation, to from 325 to 350.

Establishment of a minimum of $500 as ad damnum in cases to be heard by juries.

Abolition of the Governor's Council; legalization of sweepstakes; granting paupers the right to vote; exemption of homes from taxation; restriction of gasoline tax and other motor vehicle receipts for highway construction only.

Lewiston Station Gets Radio Permit

By the Associated Press

Washington, May 14

The Federal Communications Commission has granted an application by the Twin City Broadcasting Company, Inc., for authority to construct a radio station at Lewiston, Maine.

The Commission denied two other Lewiston applications and also an application for a new station at Portland, Maine.

The Commission also authorized Harriett M. Alleman and Helen W. MacLellan, doing business as the Cape Cod Broadcasting Company, to establish a new radio station at Barnstable, Mass.

Letter to President —By Coach and Air Mail

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, May 14—A letter to President Roosevelt from Gov. Lewis O. Barrows reminding him that the people of Maine are depending on him to protect their industries in the matter of reciprocal tariffs will be among the hundreds of air-mail letters to be carried Sunday on the stagecoach-air-mail trip from Hallowell Post Office to Augusta Airport, it was announced yesterday.

The stagecoach, drawn by six horses, will leave the post office with passengers in costumes of the early forties on board and will proceed to the Blaine mansion at Augusta.

"Taking It Apart"—There are little boys who acquire alarm clocks for the joy of taking them apart—as everybody knows—but now comes a well-to-do South Shore business man who has bought a $1,500 Hammond Electric Organ, primarily for the same purpose.

In this case, though, he does succeed in getting it together again after its various parts have been spread about the floor.

He derives a little pleasure from playing a few simple melodies and chords between dismantling and reassembling processes—just to prove that he has mastered its plan and its possibilities. But the real fascination is in "looking at the works."

Screened Movie Screens—When diminutive pancake hats became the fashion for spring the chances of unobstructed view of movie theaters screens seemed to brighten. But there was a catch in it—the new hats are enshrouded with veils. Veils that let themselves go in a cloud of fluff at any and all angles, and veils that tie themselves into a big bow right on top of the hat. So the business of corraling enough courage to ask the woman in front if she'll please remove her hat still prevails. After all nobody wants to view a movie through a sieve!

What's In a Name?—It takes some paint and some red tape to change the name of a ship—but it's well worth it, according to operators of the new freight service between Boston and Bangor, via Rockland, Camden, and Bucksport, Maine.

The idea seems to be that a boat named Miami would probably create a better impression in Florida than it would on the Catalina Island service on the Pacific Coast.

Anxious to "win friends and influence people" the management of the new line to Penobscot River ports has changed the name of its motorship Lexington to "Penobscot."

When the Eastern Steamship Lines ran a passenger and freight service to ports on the same river its two boats were the Camden and the Belfast. Bought for the Providence and New York service of the Colonial Line, they were also rechristened as the "Arrow" and "Comet."

Variety for Cruise Crews—Speaking of steamship names, the favorite Eastern Steamship boats will be wandering away from their usual haunts this summer. The Acadia, instead of running between New York and Yarmouth, is doing so well with "make-the-ship-your-hotel-as-Bermuda" cruises, that it is reported it will keep them up all this summer.

Its sister ship, the Saint John, instead of running from Boston to Saint John, will follow a schedule something like this each week: Boston to Yarmouth and back, Boston to Yarmouth and New York and back to Yarmouth, and so on. The Evangeline, which ordinarily alternates with the Yarmouth in daily service between Boston and Yarmouth, will run on a similar schedule. It has spent the winter in service for the Seaboard Airline Railroad between Miami and Havana. On Monday it replaces the Yarmouth on the Boston-Yarmouth run, while its sister ship goes into dry dock for pre-season sprucing up.

The Yarmouth itself will get a little variety this season, too, by making one trip to Yarmouth and two trips to Saint John each week.

For the first time this year, the Dominion Atlantic Railway in Nova Scotia will run Sunday trains, and boats will be run to and from Boston connecting with them—so it looks as though the famous Massachusetts Bay Sunday cruises will be off.

Ribboned Rabbit—The story has just reached us of a young man who was invited to join his fiancée's family for church and the Easter Parade. Having equipped himself with the necessary wardrobe for his appearance on the Mall, he suddenly conceived the idea of presenting the girl with a bunny. A real, live bunny, which he would wear into the house under his tall silk hat!

Accordingly, he dashed out and bought one of the seasonable pets. Then he decided that the rabbit looked too plain for the ocasion, so he ambled into a near-by five-and-ten. Two yards of wide silk ribbon, he wanted, please, a color that would go with chinchilla.

But the salesgirl was a bit uncertain as to just what color "chinchilla" might be, and she asked if he didn't have a sample that she might go by. Whereupon the youth took the cover off the box he was clutching under his arm, and off the ribbon counter, down in the direction of the garden seed department, hopped the chinchilla-colored bunny. Not until he had located the carrots did he give himself up.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)
(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	The Boston Hour	Second Act of Verdi's "Aida," from Florence, Italy	Del Brisette's Orchestra	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	The Boston Hour		Del Brisette's Orchestra	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30	Will McCune's Or.		Sport reports; orchestra.	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Will McCune's Or.	Dance Interlude	Sport commentator	Baseball School	"Hits of the Day"
6:00	News; sportshots	News; music	Sport commentator	Dinner Concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15	Hollywood chil-	Dinner concert	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	dren's hour	Sport commentator	News Service	Dinner Concert	Sport reports
6:45	Comment; music	Spanish Révue	Dramatic sketch	Sport results	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
7:00	Art Shaw's Orch.	Mesage of Israel	Kaltenmyer's Kinder-	News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:15	Art Shaw's Orch.	Mesage of Israel	garten	Army Air Corps	Terry O'Toole's "Irish
7:30	Columbia Work-	Jim's Question Bee	Commentator	Xavier Cugat's Orch.	Echoes"; songs; orch.
7:45	shop: drama	Jim's Question Bee	Sport review	Jack Fischer's Orchestra	"Jungle Jim"
8:00	Saturday Night	"Melody Serenade"	"The Story of Cotton";	Ernie Florito's Orch.;	Melody ensemble
8:15	Swing Session	"Melody Serenade"	dramatization; talk	Sylvia Froos; J. Shields	"Sweet and Hot"
8:30	Russ Morgan's Or.;	"The Yankee Art"; dra-	"The Story of Cotton";	"Bands Across the Sea"	Gypsy Orchestra
8:45	sketch; soloists	matic sketch	dramatization; talk	"Bands Across the Sea"	Gypsy Orchestra
9:00	"Professor Quiz";	National Barn Dance;	Al Roth's Orchestra	"Drums"; sketch	Dance Melodies
9:15	questions; answers	Henry Burr; soloists;	Al Roth's Orchestra	"Drums"; sketch	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
9:30	Serenade; soloists;	vocal groups; Hoosier	"Design for Music";	"Barnstormers"; variety	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
9:45	popular orchestra.	Hot Shots	"Design for Music";	"Barnstormers"; variety	Selections from Gilbert
10:00	Your Hit Parade;	International - Petroleum	National Broadcasting	Johnny Messner's Orch.	and Sullivan operet-
10:15	vocalists; quartet;	Exposition program	Company Symphony	Johnny Messner's Orch.	tas
10:30	orchestra	Barney Rapp's Orch.	Orchestra, Sir Adrian	Reggie Childs' Orchestra	Vincent Lopez's Orch.
10:45	Rep. Dickstein	Barney Rapp's Orch.	Bouli, conductor	Reggie Childs' Orchestra	"The Monitor News"
11:00	Forecasts; news	News; Glen Miller's Or-	NBC Symphony Orch.	Jack Russell's Orchestra	Commentator
11:15	Sports; music	chestra	NBC Symphony Orch.	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	Victor Nelson's Orch.
11:30	B. Goodman's Or.	Horace Heidt's Orch.	News Service	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	Earl Moyer's Orchestra
11:45	B. Goodman's Or.	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Weather Service	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	Earl Moyer's Orchestra

Sunday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
10:00	Church of the Air	Russian Melodies	"Uncle Bob"; children's	"Sunshine Time"	"Operatic Airs"
10:15	Church of the Air	Russian Melodies	variety program	"Melody Market"	Italian music: drama
10:30	Wings Over Jordan	"Dreams of Long Ago";	Network speaker	Tremont Temple Bap-	Italian music: drama
10:45	Wings Over Jordan	musical dramatizations	Network speaker	tist Church service	Studio speaker
11:00	Old South Church	News; "Journal"	Temple Israel Service	Tremont Temple Bap-	Studio speaker
11:15	Old South Church	"Neighbor Nell"	Temple Israel Service	tist Church service	"Music in the Modern
11:30	Old South Church	Recorded program	Temple Israel Service	Tremont Temple Bap-	Manner"
11:45	Old South Church	Commentator	Temple Israel Service	tist Church service	The Italian Hour
12:00	Comment	Southernaires; male	Salute to WHAI, Green-	News service	The Italian Hour
12:15	News Service	quartet	field, Massachusetts	Organ recital	The Italian Hour
12:30	Comment	Radio City Symphony	"Accordiana"	Italian string music	Amateur Hour
12:45	Salt Lake Choir	Orchestra; Erno Rapee,	News Service	Italian string music	Amateur Hour
1:00	Vocalists	conductor; Viola Philo,	Speaker; music	"Musical Gems"	Portuguese Hour
1:15	Piano Club	soprano	Speaker; music	"Musical Gems"	Portuguese Hour
1:30	"Europe Calling"	News: talk	"Silver Strings"	Music in Many Moods:	Portuguese Hour
1:45	"Poet's Gold"	Whistler and His Dog	"Silver Strings"	soloists; orchestra	Portuguese Hour
2:00	Jugoslav Gardens	Magic Key: Cissie Lof-	"Kidoodlers"; quartet;	Drama and music	"Voice of Israel"
2:15	dedication	tus, theatrical star;	Gomez, guitarist	Drama and music	"Voice of Israel"
2:30	Pan-American Pro-	Leonard Warren, bari-	Choir music	"Concert Miniatures"	"Voice of Israel"
2:45	gram; speakers	tone; orchestra	Choir music	Leo Freudberg's Orch.	"Voice of Israel"
3:00	Columbia Sym-	Emmi Leisner, contral-	"Radio Newsreel"; news	"The First Offender";	Mimy Sargent's Orch.
3:15	phony Orchestra;	to; concert orchestra	interviews	dramatic sketch	Mimy Sargent's Orch.
3:30	Howard Barlow,	Smiling Ed McConnell	National Parrot Con-	Harold Stokes' Orch.	"Ruddigore," Act 1.
3:45	conductor	William Primrose	test	New Poetry Hour	"Ruddigore," Act 1.
4:00	James A. Farley:	National Vespers	Romance Melodies; or-	Benay Venuta; Leo	Buddy Mitchell's Orch.
4:15	"Air Mail Week".	National Vespers	chestra; vocalists	Freudberg's Orchestra;	Elmer and Axel, comedy
4:30	Network program	News; music	"The World Is Yours";	Sylvia Clyde, soprano	Male chorus
4:45	Network program	Lafayette Glee Club	drama	L. Warren, baritone	Frank Simone's Orch.
5:00	Texas Rangers	"There Was a Woman";	Marion Talley, soprano;	"Symphonietta"	Young People's Church
5:15	Texas Rangers	dramatic sketch	chorus; orchestra	"Symphonietta"	Young People's Church
5:30	Guy Lombardo and	Rollini Trio	Mickey Mouse Theater	"Written in Water";	Young People's Church
5:45	his orchestra	Federal Housing talk	of the Air	dramatization	Young People's Church
6:00	Joe Penner; Ben	"Musical Camera"	"Hum and Strum"	George Jessel; guest	Phil Marshall's Orch.;
6:15	Pollack's Orch.	"Musical Camera"	"Concert Album"	stars; orchestra	soloist; trio
6:30	Phil Cook's Al-	"Moonlight Serenaders"	News Service	Commentator	Dramatic program
6:45	manac	Grenadier Guards Band	Popular variety	"Fashions in Rhythm"	Dramatic program
7:00	"Joan and Ker-	Popular Classics, H. Leo-	Jack Benny; Kenny	News Service	Violin ensemble
7:15	mit"; sketch	pold Spitalny, director	Baker; orchestra	Hawaiian music	Violin ensemble
7:30	Phil Baker, com-	Ozzie Nelson's Orch.;	"Interesting Neighbors";	"Hollywood Whispers"	Commentator
7:45	edy; orchestra	Feg Murray; guests	informal interview	Brown Sisters, Trio	Irish Minstrels
8:00	The World Dances	"Spy at Large"; drama	Don Ameche; Edgar	WOR Forum; speakers	Air Mail Week: Senator
8:15	The World Dances	"Spy at Large"; drama	Bergen; Stroud Twins;	WOR Forum; speakers	David I. Walsh; Post-
8:30	"Summer Session"	"Songs We Remember"	John Carter; Dorothy	Charioteers; quartet	master Peter F. Tague,
8:45	"Summer Session"	Ernest Gills's Or.; solos	Lamour; May Robson	"News Testers"	speakers
9:00	Sunday Evening	Tyrone Power, C. Ben-	Manhattan Merry-Go-	Sunday Night Supper	"Five Star Final"
9:15	Hour: symphony	nett, sketch	Round; soloists; orch.	Dance	"Five Star Final"
9:30	orch.; Bruna Cas-	Walter Winchell	American Album of Fa-	Comment	Joan Stuart, songs
9:45	tagna, contralto	Irene Rich: sketch	miliar Music	Larry Funk's Orchestra	Fashion parade
10:00	"Grand Central	Norman Cloutier's Orch	Phil Spitalny's Orch.	"Good Will Hour"	Good Will Hour
10:15	Station"; sketch	Norman Cloutier's Orch.	Phil Spitalny's Orch.	"Good Will Hour"	Good Will Hour
10:30	Evening Serenade	"Cheerio"; talk; music	University of Chicago	Harold Stokes' Orch.	Good Will Hour
10:45	Commentator	"Cheerio"; talk; music	Round Table discussion	Harold Stokes' Orch.	Good Will Hour
11:00	News Service	News; Roundelay	News Service	Harold Stokes' Orch.	News commentator
11:15	D. Ellington's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Louis Prima's Orchestra	"Day's End"
11:30	L. Noble's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	"Musical Mirror" with	"Day's End"
11:45	L. Noble's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	Harry Pryce's Orch.	Hal Hope's Orchestra

Monday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
9:00	"Dear Columbia"	"As You Like It"	"Houseboat Hannah"	Food talk	Piano lessons
9:15	"Dear Columbia"	"As You Like It"	Household talk	"The Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker
9:30	"Road of Life"	Breakfast Club: solo-	Variations	"The Merry-Go-Round"	"Morning Capers"
9:45	Bachelor's Children	ists; orchestra	Variations	Studio interview	"Songs of Italy"
10:00	Kitty Kelly; sketch	Drama and music	"Mrs. Wiggs"; sketch	"Singing Strings"	Studio speaker
10:15	Myrt and Marge	"Margo"; sketch	"John's Other Wife"	"Choir Loft"; organ	Commentator
10:30	"Hilltop House"	"Terry Regan"; sketch	"Just Plain Bill"	Fashions in Rhythm	"Shopping With You"
10:45	"Stepmother"	Home Forum; talk	Dramatic sketch	Vocalist; organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00	Shopping Service	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	Pinky Hunter, violin	Cowboy songs
11:15	"Musical Moments"	"Women and News"	"Lorenzo Jones"	"Melody Strings"	Jean Harper, songs
11:30	"Big Sister"; sk.	"Vic and Sade"	How to Be Charming	"Get Thin to Music"	Cooking School
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Ed. MacHugh, songs	Decoration talk	Marcella Hendricks	News commentator
12:00	Commentator	News; Noonday Revue	Talk, the Rev. Stidger	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15	"The Goldbergs"	Noonday Revue	"The O'Neills"	Agricultural talk	Italian review
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam"	Italian string music	Music; weather
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; guest	"Dan Harding's Wife"	Italian string music	"The Monitor News"
1:00	Betty and Bob: sk.	speakers; soloists;	Yankee News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	Hymn recital	Homesteaders' Orch.	"Joyce Jordan"; sketch	"Treasures in Melody"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	Grimm's Daughter	"Matinee Melodies"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Rex Battle's Orchestra	Musical program
1:45	Valiant Lady: sk.	Jack and Loretta	Marjorie Mills Hour	Voice of Experience	Shirley Winter, songs
2:00	"Ma Perkins"	"Adventure in Reading"	"Musical Roundup"	Piano soloist	Symphonic Drama
2:15	"The O'Neills"	"Adventure in Reading"	"Musical Roundup"	"Between Bookends"	Symphonic Drama
2:30	WEEI News	U. S. Navy Band	"Rhyming Minstrel"	Sports reports	Symphonic Drama
2:45	"Three Consoles"	U. S. Navy Band	"Julia Blake"; sketch	Sports reports	Symphonic Drama
3:00	Manhattan Matince	U. S. Navy Band	Pepper Young's Family	Interviews	Frankie Basch
3:15	Comm'nity Bulletin	U. S. Navy Band	"aM Perkins"; sketch	Organist	Sport reports
3:30	Kate Smith Speaks	WHK Revue: music;	"Vic and Sade"	Harold Stokes' Orchestra	Paul Joyce, songs
3:45	C. Hector's music	vocalists	"The Guiding Light"	Bill Lewis, songs	Sport reports
4:00	C. Hector's music	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife"	"Good Will Ambassador"	"Jam Session"
4:15	Carl Hohengarten's	Club Matinee: variety	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Sylvia Clyde, soprano;	"Song Styles"
4:30	Orchestra	Club Matinee; variety	Commentator	R. Nadeau, baritone	"Romance Time"
4:45	Vocalist	Club Matinee; variety	"The Road of Life"	"Lure of the Arctic"	Sport reports
5:00	The Boston Hour	Dance Interlude; news	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	The Boston Hour	"Don Winslow"	"Terry and Pirates"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30	"March of Games"	"The Singing Lady"	Your Family; drama	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	News; music	Rakov's Orchestra	Little Orphan Annie	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
6:00	News; sportshots	News; Dance Revue	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15	"Popeye"; sketch	The Revelers: quartet	Fred Hoey's Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian review
6:30	Boake Carter, news	Sport comment	Voice of New England	Dinner concert	Sport comment
6:45	"Lum and Abner"	Lowell Thomas, news	Musical Rendezvous	Sport reports	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
7:00	Variety program	"Music Is My Hobby";	"Amos 'n'-Andy"	News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:15	America Dances	"Behind Closed Doors";	"Uncle Ezra"; sketch	Jacques Renard's Orch.	"Five Star Final"
7:30	Eddie Cantor; or-	Lieut. Governor Kelly	Tenor; orchestra	"The Lone Ranger";	Talk, Air Mail Week
7:45	chestra; comedy	Popular music	"Let's Celebrate"	dramatic sketch	Pianoleers
8:00	Lou Holtz; Ted	"My Secret Ambition";	Burns and Allen; Jan	Dance orchestra	"The Wordcaster"
8:15	Husing; music	interviews	Garbers' Orchestra	Dance orchestra	Commentator
8:30	Pick and Pat; com-	"Those We Love"; dra-	Richard Crooks; or-	Charioteers; quartet	Vocalist; piano
8:45	edy; soloists; orch.	matic serial	chestra; chorus	Lawrence Welk's Orch.	Commentator
9:00	Theater: "Girl from	C. Lansing, soprano	"Music for Moderns"	Ruby and His Orchestra	Evening Concert
9:15	Tenth Avenue";	Army Air Maneuvers	"Music for Moderns"	Johnson Family	Evening Concert
9:30	George Brent;	Paul Martin's Music	"Tales of Great Rivers";	"The Witch's Tale"	Amateur Hour
9:45	Loretta Young	Paul Martin's Music	talk; music	"The Witch's Tale"	Amateur Hour
10:00	Wayne King's Orch.	Fisk Jubilee Choir	Marek Weber's Orch.;	"True or False"	Amateur Hour
10:15	Wayne King's Orch.	Fisk Jubilee Choir	soloists; quartet	"True or False"	Amateur Hour
10:30	Comment; music	Army Air Maneuvers at	"For Men Only"; Van	Dinner to Mayor Maurice	Duke Ellington's Orch.
10:45	"Song Shop"	Farmingdale, L. I.	Steeden's Orchestra	J. Tobin	"The Monitor News"
11:00	Forecasts; news	News; sport comment	Yankee News Service	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	Joe Frasetto's Orchestra
11:15	Comment; music	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	Earl Moyer's Orchestra
11:30	Dick Gasparre's Or-	Music As You Desire It	Henry Busse's Orchestra	Pancho's Orchestra	Stuff Smith's Orchestra
11:45	chestra	Music As You Desire It	Henry Busse's Orchestra	Pancho's Orchestra	Stuff Smith's Orchestra

Residents' Names Only for Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 14—Whether it be the late Guglielmo Marconi or any other international or national hero, Providence school buildings will only be named for residents of the State and they must have passed on at least 20 years.

This decision has been made known by the School Committee whose members reaffirmed the general policy adopted in 1916.

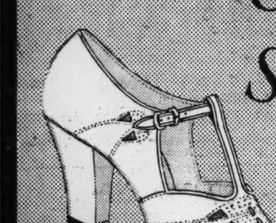
The matter came to a head when many individuals and organizations urged that the new Mt. Pleasant High School be named in honor of the Italian wireles genius. Others, including World War veterans' units, desired the structure named in honor of Major General Clarence R. Edwards, former "Daddy" of the 26th Division of the American Expeditionary Forces.

Democrats Plan For Fashion Show

A fashion show will be conducted by the Boston Democratic City Committee on Thursday evening, May 19 in the Hotel Bradford ballroom. The show is being presented by one of Boston's leading department stores.

John W. Newman, President of the Committee is general chairman of the show, with Mrs. Carl W. Stand as chairman.

SEEN in a New Haven Coach



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Christian Science Program

For Sunday, May 15

Pipe Organ Pumpers Guild Holds Its 'Annual' Festival

(Continued from Page 9)

whimsical articles. It described the organ pumping loft: "At his side was a gauge, a lead weight on a string, to inform him of the status of the wind. Above a halfway notch the reservoirs contained plenty of air for all reasonable purposes. Excellent generalship was displayed in keeping the indicator above this mark. Just below it was no immediate danger, but further down there was another notch—a glaring scar of a notch hacked with the jackknives of successive pumpers to stress its significance—and thereabouts hovered catastrophe. Well, the pumper knew his notches!

"It was this gauge," Mr. Shafer explained, "that added a moral struggle to the physical battle, likewise unobserved and uncredited. Deep down in the heart of every pumper, at all times during his active pumping career, there lurked a mischievous desire to allow the indicator to drop below the danger point and wreck a full-throated anthem or a shrill soprano solo in the screeches of the high pipes and the guttural grunts of the low ones as the wind supply expired. No pumper ever lived who did not feel this urge."

Then there were a few words about the beautiful soprano whom all pumpers secretly adored; and some scorching comments on the cleric who, never satisfied with just the first and last verses of 244 in the old book, always demanded the first, second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth verses with consequent labored pumping.

Widely Read

The article apparently was extremely widely read. Letters began to pour in upon Mr. Shafer. One thing led to another and before long there sprang upon the American horizon this strange Guild of Former Pipe Organ Pumpers.

As Mr. Shafer describes it, the organization is "conceived in justice and fairness, is a nonsectarian, nonpartisan, nonprofit, nonessential group consisting exclusively of those who, at one time, pumped pipe organs in the churches of the world, whether for pelf or not. Its aims are simple—to perpetuate the memories of this obsolete but honorable profession and to correct the general though erroneous impression, gained from autobiographical articles in popular periodicals that every successful man earned his first dollar by selling newspapers."

That plenty of successful men earned their first money by pumping organs was a fact amply attested to by those present at last night's meeting.

Inducted as new members were: Frank Balcom of the Boston Transcript; George W. Bentley, food broker; Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty; Glenwood J. Sherard, manager of the Parker House; and Ben Ames Williams, author.

The list of 2,600 members of the Guild—about 200 of whom were present last night — reads much like pages from Who's Who. Former Gov. Channing H. Cox was present last night, as were Judge Nelson P. Brown, Maj. Paul Hines, Gen. John H. Sherburne, Bill Cunningham, newspaper columnist, and Huntington R. "Tack" Hardwick, All-America foot ball player for Harvard.

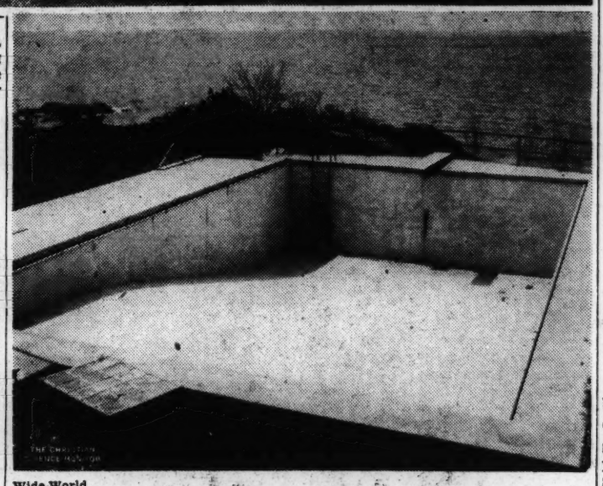
Local officers include: Edward H. Kittredge, Grand Augmented Bombarde; Ralph M. Eastman, Grand Fugatto and Collector of the Pew Rents; H. Lyman Armes, Vox Humana; Harold A. Taylor, Vox Celeste; Leland Powers, Quintadena; William B. Sleigh, Jr., First Assistant Quint; Major Hines, Chief Gedlicker; Henry H. Pierce, Third Assistant Viola; Albert B. Wells, Grand Gedolpher.

Brookline Work On Pass to Start

Removal of the Boston Elevated's transfer station in Brookline Village will begin almost at once, Daniel G. Lacy, the town's superintendent of streets, announced this morning. A small loading platform will be used in its place temporarily, until work on the proposed underpass is started and the Elevated goes through with its plan of replacing the street cars on that line with buses.

Although the State Public Works Department has had the underpass at the head of its list of recommended works for three years, the matter has hung fire, recently the House of Representatives accepted an adverse report on it. The Public Works Department, however, has filed an application for a Federal grant of $500,000 to meet about half the cost of the project, which is favored by Brookline selectmen and the Boston Elevated as a means of relieving the increasing traffic congestion resulting from the flow of traffic on the Worcester Turnpike.

Honeymoon Home and Swimming Pool



Wide World

Home for John Roosevelt and Bride After June 18

Above—Summer Residence at Nahant, Mass., for Anne Lindsay Clark, Bride-Elect of the President's Son. Workmen Are Rushing Completion of the Palatial Sirneture, Which Is Being Built at the Water's Edge, So That It Will Be Finished by the Time of the Wedding. Below—The Swimming Pool on the Estate

Socks Side Wins In Needham Vote

Many a Needham high school girl sighed with relief and laid out the short socks she proposed to wear to school next week, and many a stocking-buying parent joined in the rejoicing, as unofficial returns in yesterdays socks vs. stocking "plebiscite" came in. Sweeping defeat of Principal William F. Pollard's 10-year-old rigid ban on bare legs was indicated.

Yesterday a group of parents prevailed upon the principal to let the matter be decided by a vote of the high school girls' mothers. A reliable source reported this morning that the ballots of sophomores' parents had already been counted, resulting in a 50-to-2 victory for the socks party.

Twelve Married Women Ousted

Twelve married women, municipal employees of Somerville, were handed formal notices that their positions were abolished, effective today, by City Messenger Ambrose Dowpey this morning. The dismissals were in keeping with Mayor John M. Lynch's policy, and were required by the recent ordinance against employment of married women, voted by the city aldermen.

The women announced that they plan to appeal to the Civil Service Commission on the ground that they are senior workers and others should be removed first. They also intend to ask that their names be placed at the head of the list of those eligible for future employment.

Budget Holds Week's Spotlight on Beacon Hill

The Legislative Week in Massachusetts

The gubernatorial legislative deadlock over the $76,055,056 State budget which the Senate killed on the enactment stage completely overshadowed all other legislative activity on Beacon Hill this week.

Although the Legislature advanced a bill prohibiting use by retailers of "loss leaders" to attract business, upheld Governor Hurley's veto on legislation transferring from the Governor to the Supreme Court the power of appointing the Court's Reporter of Decisions and accomplished other important action, scant notice was paid to such activity.

As a result of the budget action, legislative leaders faced the unusual procedure of initiating a new budget program, inasmuch as the Governor refused to submit new recommendations. The week's action follows:

The Governor

Action: Signed a bill providing for a by-counties referendum on repeal of legalized betting on horse and dog racing.

Significance: This legislation is regarded as a racing interest victory, inasmuch as the vote of only one county in favor of continuance of the system, will legalize gambling for another four years. Backers of a Statewide referendum proposal have announced they will still go through with their attempt to obtain a State-wide referendum based on a pending initiative petition.

Action: Vetoed bill transfering from the Governor to the Supreme Judicial Court the power of appointing and removing the Court's Reporter of Decisions. The Senate upheld the veto.

Significance: The Governor vetoed the bill because it curtailed his appointing power. The legislation was directed against Edward D. Collins, Curley-appointed Reporter of Decisions. Its proponents insisted more experienced men would be appointed by the Court.

Action: Proposed amendment to bill providing that the Boston Police Commissioner may be removed only by the Governor and Council after a hearing on charges. The Governor proposed that the power be delegated to three Justices of the Superior Court.

Significance: Legislature refused to adopt amendment. Originally the legislation provided for removal by Superior Court Justices but when the Supreme Court declared unconstitutional a bill empowering the Supeme Court to remove Mayors, the Senate revised the police bill. The Governor contended the original police bill is unconstitutional.

Action: Signed bill allowing the Mayor of Boston to run for re-election. The legislation would be effective only after a favorable referendum by Boston voters in 1939.

Significance: It is reported the legislation was backed by Paul A. Dever, Attorney General, as a possible means of eliminating Mayor Maurice J. Tobin as a gubernatorial threat in 1940.

The House

Action: Ordered to third reading a bill, passed by the Senate, prohibiting selling of goods below cost.

Significance: This legislation will bar the use by retailers of "loss leaders" to attract business. Backers contend it will eliminate "cut-throat" competition. It is closely coupled with a 1937 act allowing manufacturers to set a minimum price below which their products cannot be sold.

Action: Ordered to a third reading a bill allowing Boston to borrow $300,000 outside the debt limit for construction of underpass at Huntington Avenue and Massachusetts Avenue.

Significance: The money will be coupled with a $530,000 Federal grant. The underpass will eliminate a traffic bottleneck.

Action: Refused to reject a resolve providing for a special commission to investigate employment of married women in industry.

Significance: The legislation has been defeated once but was revived. Results of the proposed survey would be used by the Massachusetts Women's Political Club in a drive against employment of married women whose husbands are earning enough to support them.

Action: Ordered to third reading a bill forbidding Boston Consolidated Gas Company to purchase gas at a price above manufacturing cost.

Significance: This proposal is one phase of the two-front battle being waged by Mayor Tobin of Boston against the company's petition before the State Public Utilities Commission for higher rates. At present the company is allowed to purchase gas if the purchase price is below the cost of manufacturing the gas in its own plant.

Action: Passed to be engrossed bill requiring posting of price signs at each gasoline pump in stations.

Significance: This legislation was proposed as a means to prevent gasoline retailers from attracting customers through tricky signs which state one price while the customer is actually charged a different price.

Action: Passed to be engrossed, with the Senate, bill providing for suspension of automobile registrations of car owners who fail to pay automobile excise tax within two months after due date.

Significance: Bill places sharp teeth in the excise tax law which has been widely evaded. It will provide substantial additional revenue to various communities. Furthermore, its passage will eliminate the necessity of using deputy collectors to collect the tax. Their activities have been under critical fire from the Attorney General's office.

Action: Passed to be engrossed a resolve for a special commission study of the general subject of conservation, including necessity for State parks and for State purchase of various beach areas.

Significance: Legislature decided to provide for a survey of needs, rather than act on various proposals before it for purchase of numerous park and beach areas.

Action: Killed legislation providing for State regulation of private employment agencies.

Significance: Organized labor has long sought this legislation to curb alleged abuses by private agencies. The Legislature, however, paid scant attention to the proposal.

The Senate

Action: Killed the $76,055,056 State budget, which included a $5,000,000 increase in highway appropriations.

Significance: The $5,000,000 highway increase would have provided considerable patronage material for the Hurley Administration, which Republican leaders charged, was working undercover for its passage. Killing of the budget on the enactment stage marked the first time in Massachusetts history such action has been taken. G. O. P. leaders are preparing to submit a new "economy" budget next week, the Governor having refused to submit a new program. Thereby the Governor sidestepped open responsibility for the $5,000,000 highway boost.

Action: Accepted, with the House, an adverse report on bill to allow to allow trial of civil actions by six-member juries.

Significance: Legislature pays slight attention to this annual proposal, which backers argue would provide speedier and less costly justice.

Action: Passed to be engrossed, with the House, a resolve for special commission investigation of problems of unemployed youth in Massachusetts and advisability of establishment conservation camps.

Significance: Legislature hopes by such a survey to obtain a complete picture of what is necessary to provide for unemployed youth.

Action: Killed bill making libel laws applicable to statements made via radio.

Significance: Massachusetts radio leaders contended the legislation conflicts with the present national radio regulations. The law was proposed as a means of curbing vilification of character during political campaigns.

Action: Accepted, with the House, an adverse report on legislation, sponsored by Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, President Emeritus of Harvard University, to establish a $10 fee for persons demanding jury trials in civil cases.

Significance: Opposition contended proposal would react against the man with a small income.

Action: Killed and then revived legislation, passed by the House, allowing liquor taverns to remain open until one a. m. Sunday mornings.

Significance: Temperance groups view the proposal as breaking down the present Liquor Control Act. At present taverns must close at 12 midnight on Saturday.

Action: Passed to be engrossed, with the House, bills increasing jurisdiction of the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration and making Board's decisions more binding.

Significance: At present Board has jurisdiction only in cases involving employers of 25 or more persons. Legislation will allow Board to work on cases involving employers of less than 25 persons.

Action: Passed to be engrossed, with the House, legislation reducing from 4½ to 4 per cent the interest rate on unpaid local taxes.

Significance: Backers of legislation contend it provides needed relief for home owners. Two years ago rate was reduced from 6 to 4½ per cent.

Action: Accepted, with the House, adverse report on legislation providing for retirement of members of the State Police on half pay after 20 years service.

Significance: Proposal was recommended by the Special 1937 Commission on Taxation and Public Expenditures which proposed the pension system rather than extension of Civil Service to these employees.

Action: Accepted adverse report on a proposal to construct an overhead highway on present Atlantic Avenue elevated structure.

Significance: Project, proposed by Special Commission appointed to study possible removal of structure, would have cost $5,000,000. It was ridiculed by some groups as impractical.

News of Today In the Area Of Greater Boston

(Continued from Page 9)

the 74th Congress arrived by Eastern Steamship from New York. The members of the party were met by Louis J. Brens, official greeter for the City of Boston and Director of Public Celebrations, and escorted to the Parker House for breakfast. There they met representatives of the Governor, the Mayor, City Council, and the Post Office Department.

The last part of the morning was spent at the Boston Navy Yard at the launching ceremonies for the two new destroyers, the U. S. S. Mayrant and the U. S. S. Trippe.

Gov. Charles F. Hurley was host to the party at luncheon at the Statler.

The tourists, who are principally from the Middle West, drove to Lexington and Concord and other points of interest during the afternoon, planning to meet again at the Copley-Plaza for a buffet supper tendered by the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Sight-seeing plans call for a run to Newport, R. I., tomorrow to visit the Naval Training Station and to enjoy a clambake as the guests of Gov. Robert E. Quinn. They will return to Boston in the afternoon in time to depart on the 5 p. m. boat for New York; then on to Washington Monday.

Battle of Budget Moves to Wenham

As the Beacon Hill "battle of the budget" continued today with G. O. P. leaders still meneuvering to gain an advantage over Gov. Charles F. Hurley, the Wenham Board of Selectmen became a new contestant when its chairman, Samuel Conary called a protest meeting of Essex County legislators and municipal officials.

The protest meeting is directed against the action of William F. Callahan, State Commissioner of Public Works, in discharging 759 State employees on the ground that the Senate defeat of the $76,055,056 budget resulted in a shortage of highway funds. Of this number 107 came from the Essex County area. The Callahan move is said to threaten the complete tie-up of State highway work.

"Unless these highway employees, both Democrat and Republican, are put back to work at once, every Democratic employee under our jurisdiction will be fired in retaliation and that will be an extreme measure for us to adopt because we have been absolutely non-political in conducting our administration."

The protest meeting will be held in Wenham Town Hall this afternoon.

Meanwhile, Republican legislative leaders were continuing their private conferences in preparation for renewal of the budget battle next week. Representative Horace T. Cahill (R), Speaker of the House, was preparing to submit on Monday an order calling upon the House Ways and Means Committee to bring out a new appropriations bill. It is expected the Committee will bring out a program approximating the Governor's original budget of $72,488,502, minus the reserve items totalling nearly $1,000,000.

Senator Joseph R. Cotton, of Lexington, Republican Floor Leader who led the winning Senate fight against the budget, charged that the layoffs in the Department of Public Works "have all the appearance of being reprisals. I wonder if the same condition would have happened if we had adopted Governor Hurley's original 'economy' budget. I wonder if the discharges by the Public Works Department are being carried out in the Democratic and few Republican districts represented by Legislators who went along with the $5,000,000 increase.

"I wonder why it did not happen in the Curley regime when we passed the budget some time after July."

Senator Cotton placed the responsibility for the layoff entirely upon Governor Hurley's shoulders, saying: "If Commissioner Callahan acted without Governor Hurley's consent the discharges can be corrected by Monday morning.

"I am perfectly willing to take the responsibility for killing the budget. Why take it out on men with families, many of whom have been in the department for many years?"

Hobbs Heads Branch

Conrad Hobbs was re-elected President of the Massachusetts branch of the League of Nations Association at a meeting at the Mt. Vernon Street headquarters last night.

Preview of the News: Next Week in Boston

The 20th anniversary of United States Air Mail will be observed next week throughout Massachusetts, calling attention to this swift, convenient, and inexpensive service of the Federal Government.

The Boston airport will hold "open house tomorrow"; special mail pick-ups will be made from many airfields of the State on Thursday; there will be meetings addressed by business and political leaders, Sunday and Thursday; special mention will be made in many schools, and new two-color air mail stamps will go on sale.

With the energetic aid of Boston's Postmaster Peter F. Tague, it is certain that Massachusetts will not lag behind in celebrating two decades of this new winged messenger of business and society.

The climax of the observance will come on Thursday. As 100 volunteer airmen flash across the State to East Boston Airport with special souvenir mail, Gov. Charles F. Hurley, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston, Postmaster Tague, and others will address an audience on Boston Common.

Statehouse

The election-year struggle between Governor Hurley and the Republican leadership of the Legislature over the State budget will be resumed next week in a slightly new form. After one budget was killed by the Senate last Thursday, it is expected another will be initiated by the House next week.

The battle of the Republican leaders is not so much to bring about economy as to prevent extravagance. Even the original budget submitted by the Governor back on Jan. 26 was a big one ($72,488,502), and the fight is over whether to keep it that way or make it still bigger.

Republicans say the Governor secretly wishes to increase the size to $76,000,000 or $81,000,000—largest in the history of the State—but wishes to lay the blame for this on the Republicans. Thus, it is charged, he is covertly promising to let certain legislators share in the handy $5,000,000 or $10,000,000-highway-spending program that would be set up.

For his part, the Governor has said little. "I sent my budget to the Legislature three months ago, in accordance with Constitutional requirement," he said, briefly, "and the Legislature still hasn't acted on it."

Simultaneously with the budget struggle, another pre-election battle between the Chief Executive and Republicans will go on. This is the inquiry into charges of civil service evasion by the Hurley-controlled Unemployment Compensation Commission. This group has announced it will resume public hearings at the Statehouse Monday morning, when it hopes to add to evidence already brought out that:

Three former members of Governor Hurley's office staff and seven other associates of the Governor were given temporary non-civil service jobs with the Compensation Board.

Three men were hired after applying for "any job at all"; that at least two were employed without being asked for any references or qualifications; that three or four submitted partly-unanswered or perjured applications, and that in most of these cases those hired were active politically in the Democratic Party.

Many of the non-civil service workers planned to take civil service examinations for the permanent positions, in which examinations they will be aided, of course, by their "temporary" experience in the jobs themselves.

Spring

Add signs of spring: The annual tulip show in Horticultural Hall next Tuesday and Wednesday; and the Nantasket-Boston steamboat service beginning next Saturday.

Boston Schools

A little more than a week ago, the Boston City Council became the first of the large taxing agencies in the City to finish its annual budget. Next week, the Boston School Committee hopes to become the second.

Its financial program is now in the hands of the printer and is expected to be approved, subject to minor changes, at a meeting of the Committee late next week. Unofficially, the budget is said to be about $500,000 less than last year's $17,000,000 one.

Visitors

Prominent visitors to the State will include: former Gov. Alf M. Landon, of Kansas; and Harry H. Woodring, Secretary of War. Mr. Landon will be at Boston University Thursday and Friday. Mr. Woodring will review the 101st Infantry, M. N. G., with Mayor Tobin, on Boston Common Saturday.

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Antiques
Architecture

Home Building and Furnishing

A Saturday Page

Decorative
Arts

The Edgren Studios in Boston feature Swedish handicrafts, a corner of one room being shown in the largest picture here. At the extreme right is a studio door decorated in typical old, subdued colors. In each view is shown a portion of a Swedish painted cupboard dated 1749. . . At the top left, modern Swedish candlesticks are reproductions of old designs, showing Ste. Lucia and two legendary starboys. Below is Orrefors glass; at the bottom, four pieces of pottery from the Bo factory. . . . In the bottom row, the glass plate is from the Kosta works, Sweden's oldest glass factory, but the design of a stylized bird by Ewald Dahlskog is very modern indeed. . . . In the upper row is a group of other modern Swedish pottery, a fruit set by Eva Bjork. Below this are vases by Ewald Dahlskog, and at the bottom green and purple pottery by the same designer, all from Bo factory

Hassocks Come Back

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Not only is the old-time hassock increasingly popular, but it has evolved into what might almost be called a chair. Now, some hassocks are just hassocks, while others unfold and a little short back appears. Still others can be made into double seats. One was seen at the home furnishings market in Chicago recently which even rolled out into a beach pad.

Covered with leather, waterproofed leatherette, or canvas, the new hassocks come in a multitude of shapes ranging from toad-stools, saddle seats and three-decker tufted seats, to shapes which look like huge, many-sectioned pin cushions, and circular ones stenciled with multi-colored Persian designs.

They are used about the house in many ways—to pull up to the radio; in front of a sofa for an occasional foot rest; to fill in wherever a temporary seat is needed for an informal group.

'Vackrare Vardagsvara'

By Pearl Strachan

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Tercentenary exhibits of Swedish art and craftwork, held in various parts of the United States at the present time, give some idea of the extent to which, within the past half century, Sweden has developed its theme of "Vackrare Vardagsvara," or "More Beautiful Things for Everyday Living."

At the Newark Museum, for example, we find a current exhibition commemorating the arrival of Swedish colonists in Delaware three centuries ago. In this exhibit are contemporary glassware designed by Simon Gate and Edward Hald, artists of Orrefors; pottery by the famous painter, Arthur C:son Percy; silverware by other designers, famous primarily in the field of the fine arts.

The Edgren Studio of Boston, Mass., has quite unintentionally become a center in America of Swedish culture, and some of the most beautiful examples of modern Swedish design are to be found there. When Mrs. Edgren, American interior decorator, returned to Boston five years ago from Europe, she designed, for her own pleasure, an old Swedish room in her studio. That it attracted many visitors, and, to meet their frequent demands, practically forced her to open a shop for Swedish articles, is not astonishing.

Subdued Colors Prevail

What does perhaps amaze the uninitiated is that, instead of the vivid hues he has expected in Scandinavian furnishings, he finds the softest shades of mulberry and blue, old rose and yellow, and predominantly a somewhat subdued henna. These colors are employed in the abundant floral decoration painted on furniture, such as, for example, the antique cupboard bearing the date 1794.

The date, Mrs. Edgren explained to me, does not necessarily mean that the piece was made in that year. That is the latest date painted on it, for it is the custom among Swedish people to mark an heirloom donated as a marriage gift with the date of the wedding.

A tall clock in another corner of the room is painted in colors and design similar to those of the cupboard, and its face is of pewter. The doors of the room are painted a pale green, with a floral pattern in soft pinks, browns and yellows, from a Swedish museum design.

Many of Sweden's foremost painters are represented in the shop adjoining; not in landscapes and portraits, however, but in glass and pottery and metal ware. Naturally, the glass is largely from the Orrefors works, in the designs of artists such as Gate and Hald. Their lovely figures of dancers, mermaids, hunters and so forth, float magically through the clear, transparent medium in which they have chosen, for the past 20 years, to express themselves.

Holding a beautiful plate of Kosta glass up to the window, Mrs. Edgren said to me one day:

"It always seems to me that the Swedish artists are trying to put light into their work. This airy quality I believe is due to the desire for sunlight felt during the long, dark winter months."

Pottery by a Portrait Painter

She showed me lovely plates of black pottery designed by Percy, the portrait painter, and dishes of blended green and purple by Ewald Dahlskog. Three-branch candlesticks of pottery revived the quaint legend of Saint Lucia, while smaller candlesticks of corresponding design represented the star-boys who accompany Saint Lucia on the eve of Little Christmas, Dec. 13.

To this unique shop the peasant crafts have contributed bread boards and wooden boxes decorated in the spontaneous, simple manner of the country people, and carved toys in the form of farm animals which have distinct character.

Have National and Royal Support

The glass and pottery and metal articles are typical of the objects now in common use in Sweden, because of a remarkable movement which has had the support of artists and manufacturers as well as royalty and the Government. In Agnes Rothery's book, "Sweden," the present situation is well described in the passage:

"Several women are sitting around a luncheon table when one of them leans forward and looks closely at a glass vase which holds a spray of flowers. 'Gate's design?' she asks.

"The hostess nods.

"'Young Victor Lindstrand is turning out some rather interesting glass down at Orrefors,' remarks one of the other guests.

"'But no one equals Hald,' the fourth woman declares decisively."

Famous artists of Sweden have been willing to design articles for everyday use, and manufacturers have been ready not only to produce the objects in quantity and at prices which make them available to the general public, but also to give publicity to the name of the artist.

Skansen Gave Impetus

Although this co-operation and the collaboration between art and industry have been progressing for about 70 years, Mr. Edgren says, it was in the nineties that the emphasis began to be felt. He was at that period a schoolboy participating in the big drive by which the Swedish Government raised funds, through its customary form of national lottery, for Skansen.

Two artists who were early active in the movement started by Hazelius were Anders Zorn and Carl Larsson. All over the country societies were formed for fostering the folk crafts. Manufacturers were encouraged to raise the morality of their products to the level of higher taste. Painters, sculptors and architects busied themselves with designs for household utensils, furniture and furnishings, so that today the buyer of glass asks for the work of Hald or Gate; the buyer of textiles for the products of Elsa Gullberg; the purchaser of rugs for those of Märta Maas Fjetterstorm.

"Sweden," Mrs. Edgren once said to me, "is a very cultured country. The simplest cottage there has really lovely pieces of peasant art. Persons will possess a fine, original painting or piece of statuary, whereas those of equal financial or social standing in America would not buy or appreciate such things."

The Swedish Arts and Crafts Society, having obtained a government subsidy, has conducted for 20 years past a nation-wide educational program of exhibitions, lectures and pamphlets. It has brought together enterprising manufacturers and gifted artists, and has awakened a growing desire in all classes of society for "more beautiful things for everyday living."

Furnishing the Small Home

One of the topics of greatest public interest nowadays is the small house. That its cost be reduced until it is within the buying ability of families with $1,200 to $1,500 incomes, is a major desire of those who would benefit the largest number of people. Many books are appearing to help those who hope to plan and build houses of modest size. Architects who have achieved leadership in planning lofty structures are striving to find solutions for the problems that the small house and the low rental apartment have set before them.

While these leaders are engaged in studying to devise the proper sort of structure to suit modest incomes, it is gratifying to find that there are others of talent who are giving some of their highly trained attention to the most pleasing furnishing of such places. "Decoration of the Small Home," by Derek Patmore, published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York at $3.50, is written for assistance and encouragement of those who might not employ interior decorators, as the size and cost of their rooms might not justify it.

Works Both Sides the Atlantic

Mr. Patmore is among the foremost of English advisers in this field and has had enough American connections to give him familiarity with this side of the Atlantic. To him the small home—house or apartment—offers chances for using taste and skill in outfitting that large quarters do not. As is true of any objects made on a small scale, these modest interiors may have a charm of scheme, and of neat and simple compactness not to be found in much more spacious dwellings. Intimacy, simplicity, comfort and aesthetic quickening are some of the qualities that may be felt in the well planned furnishing of a compact home; and very sympathetic and sensible are the suggestions given in these pages for its different rooms.

The living room is a modern part of the house, Mr. Patmore reminds us, usually serving the purposes of the former American sitting room, parlor and library—and often now of the dining room also. Here, most of all, there must be careful planning for manifold activities and for household members, if all needed articles are placed suitably for convenience and good looks. Of the sixty odd full-page views included, a third of them are of living rooms and dining rooms, English and American.

A Prime Essential

Though it may often prove difficult to attain, the small room demands simplicity, calling for stern elimination by those who may have been re-settling in space much less than accustomed. Colors and materials are the essentials from which interiors are made what we would have them. The results reveal the owner's likes and choices, affected in a degree by available funds. So our very selves are expressed, either carelessly or with study and intelligence.

In these pages people are encouraged to act on their own tastes and judgment, after learning about such examples and essentials as are explained here. Admittedly, mistakes will be made, but individuality will show on the whole, and one's ability will have been exercised and self confidence gained, along with better judgment for another experience.

Not for several generations have homemakers felt such freedom in the use of colors as they do these days. The whole range of the scale, with innumerable tones and shades, are waiting to be chosen from by the intelligent good taste of home owners. The extended descriptions connected with the pictures in this book give the color details of each room shown, and assist the reader to imagine correctly the original.

The text goes still farther, suggesting numerous treatments for each kind of room. One feels that back of all this is much sensitive experience in developing many homes in both the modern manner and the traditional, actuated by broad outlook sees all styles as changing expressions of successive decades.

C. G. B.

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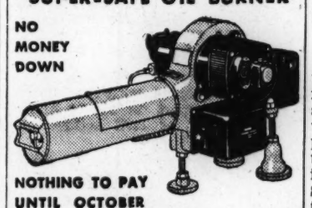
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Schools—Colleges Home Study

A Public School With an Active Community Sense

Parents—Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

'Roses for Rags'—As the School Stages Clean-Up Campaign

Neighborhood and Playground Beautification Its Civics and P. T. A. Co-operative Venture

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

"Any old rags? Any old papers?" With this cry, a small army of children from one of the public schools in Chicago annually combs the neighborhood and returns with tons of material. Packed and baled by the children, the material is saved for months, is then sold and the proceeds used by the P. T. A. for bushes, plants, and trees for landscaping the school yard.

This, part of the city-wide clean-up drive and an object lesson in civics, is just part of the school policy of making friends with the community. Situated in the midst of an area of well-kept lawns and yards, the children and teachers ask the help of the residents in making the school another beauty spot in their midst. "Help us plant rose bushes with your old newspapers and magazines," is one of their slogans and the response is amazing.

In appreciation of their contributions, the children, clad in aprons, overalls, and sunbonnets and armed with brooms, mops, and dustpans, parade through the neighborhood at the close of the campaign. With halts before the model lawns and yards a delegation visits the owners. "Thank you for your lovely yard and for making this a better community," they say. "No children from our school will ever damage it," is their assurance.

Wins Support Of Community

This is just one of the methods by which Stone, a progressive school in the Chicago public system is building a spirit of civic co-operation and understanding. For several years the school has succeeded in winning the whole-hearted support of the community, a difficult feat in a metropolitan area. This has been possible because the school has been made a part of the community, has sought the understanding of the parents, and both takes from and gives to the neighborhood, the principal believes. First, she points out, the P. T. A. is not as in some schools looked on as a money-making body, but is an understanding unit which makes for the success of this newer method of education. A better school for their children in which all parents do their share of contributing as was the custom in the old red school house is the aim of the P. T. A., in the words of the officers.

"And what do you need this month?" is the opening question at every board meeting. The immediate problems of the school and new projects or experiments planned for the coming month are explained by the principal. The needs are then stated. Perhaps it is a cello for the orchestra, art materials for a history project, canvas for new stage scenery, individual seat units for one of the grades, a reference set for the library, radios, a motion picture machine. These are only a few of the contributions already made to the school through the P. T. A. And to prove that they want to keep the school as nice as the homes, the mothers have purchased and keep up the laundry on curtains for all rooms and have furnished plants, flowers, and pictures for the rooms.

Take Active Part Themselves

Not a day passes but what some of the mothers are at the school contributing their services in one form or another. One group, those who had office and clerical training before marriage, have prepared mimeographed forms for association announcements, membership forms and other material. Another group has prepared the teachers' daily lunch. If some special project or assembly requires work a bit too difficult for the children or materials for which there are no funds, the parents again come to the front.

In return there are no secrets kept from the parents. "We do our school work for our parents too," an eighth grader explained. Special pageants, assemblies, and dramatizations which bring into play all subjects in the school are a special feature of the progressive system. Each one of these project assemblies is put on for the school and then repeated without any special trimming for the parent teacher meetings.

Nearly all funds used to help make this a better school, come from projects which also help knit a closer relationship between school, home, and community. Most important are a pet and hobby show, a minstrel show for and by the adults, a special children's movie at a local theater—all developed by a leisure time chairman to create a happy recreational relationship between neighbors, parents, and children.

Dads Are Enthusiastic

In the atmosphere of a small town fair, neighborhood cats, dogs, rabbits, guinea pigs, canaries, geese, and other pets are put on parade. Mr. Jones suddenly finds that his neighbor Mr. Smith has a special lathing machine in his basement where he helped Bobby with his model airplane that won a blue ribbon. Another learns the man in the next block is also an amateur geologist and is anxious to trade rocks for his collection. "This is a real school, like the one in the country I went to as a boy," one man remarked who had previously insisted he "wouldn't be dragged to a P. T. A. affair."

It is such an attitude that makes fathers as well as mothers active members. It is thus that, instead of being regarded as "that tax burden" as is true in so many cities, Stone school has become the pride and civic responsibility of the surrounding community. For the P. T. A. membership speaks not only for itself but is concrete evidence that this isn't the affair of just a few parents. With an enrollment of only 880 pupils there are now over 700 members, all of them actively working on some committee.

Advocates Piano Courses In the Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

Perhaps it wouldn't be so hard for Johnny to practice scales while shouts of "batter up!" float in from the corner lot, if he knew that playing the piano would help him get his arithmetic lessons. At least so 500 school superintendents, teachers, and parents, meeting here recently, were told by Miss Helen Curtis, nationally known music authority.

"Music arouses a sluggish mentality," she declared, "as no other study can do, because every normal person has a natural aptitude for it. Playing a single musical phrase on a piano involves more mental effort than parsing a Latin sentence or solving a mathematical problem."

An advocate of the group system of piano instruction, Miss Curtis claimed a well-planned course of piano study in the schools would solve many scholastic and disciplinary problems of children.

Keyboard Adventuring

Mother and Child Together on Paths of Melody

Home Piano Play for the Little Child—4

By Madelon Willman Jackson

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If you are one of the mothers who has come out of the kitchen to romp and play with your child around the piano, you will be surprised at your rapid progress. The happy adventuring up and down the piano keyboard soon awakens in the child a natural desire to actually produce music for himself. No longer do the imitative calls and experimental chords satisfy his ambitions. Consequently, the first thing you know, you will find your preschool Betty or Bobby at the piano attempting to pick out "Jingle Bells" or "London Bridge" without you.

Real Tunes To Play and Sing

Today, music educators no longer shudder at the idea of playing by ear. Indeed, they urge us to encourage such tendencies in our children, provided that definite guidance in choosing melodies is given. If songs too long or intricate are attempted at first, discouragement soon wipes away the desire to reproduce anything. Therefore, simple passages from little songs the child already sings are best. Mother helps most at this period by simply suggesting songs she knows the child can play easily at the very first attempt. Just, "Hop, hop, hop," from the pony song; "Ding, dong, bell," from another; or "Baby Bye, here's a fly!"

As soon as the child can reproduce excerpts from well-known songs, he likes to experiment with new tunes. Tiny melodies definitely designed for early piano playing may be found in "Songs and Silhouettes," by Pendleton.

Tapping the songs out on water glasses tuned to five tones of the scale adds variety. "Three Blind Mice" can scamper over glasses as easily as over piano keys. Perfectly tuned musical toys such as bells, xylophones, marimbas, and the delightful "educational chimes" may be secured at very little expense, and add surprisingly to the fun of experimenting with melodies.

We have found that in the earliest duets for tiny pianists, the small child played only an accompaniment of repeated chords or notes, while the mother carried the real song or melody. After the child has played tunes alone, he is no longer contented with those early duets. Perhaps then, the "Very First Duet Book" (Diller and Quaile) will prove more tempting. Undoubtedly, one of the cleverest little books designed to satisfy the child's longing for more colorful playing is "Teaching Little Fingers to Play" (Thompson). The child really plays the themes while the mother plays accompanying pieces which amplify and beautify the original melodies. These exciting second piano parts come in a separate ensemble book.

Still other collections include pieces for three and four pairs of hands in case there are more young players in the family. "Twos and Threes at the Piano" (Pain) is a jolly book of this type.

What Piano Play Does for Mother

Any mother undertaking this program of constructive piano play naturally expects to benefit her child. What she may not expect are benefits for herself, yet she soon finds herself experiencing new forms of happiness. She finds that singing with her little children around her at the piano frequently purges her of loneliness and fatigue. Playing certain piano passages, she feels vibrant, joyous, even mentally refreshed. Thoughts of discouragement, bitterness and resentment cannot play havoc with her thinking while a mother's fingers furnish gay tunes for tiny, marching feet.

Expressions of appreciation and admiration may furnish even further rewards. Her family is proud of her. She becomes one of the most popular mothers in the neighborhood.

"Oh, Mrs. Brown, I wish my mother would play like that so I could dance with a scarf the way Virginia does!"

"Mother, if you will play these duets with me now, I will help with the dishes."

A glow of inner satisfaction comes to any woman who realizes that she has contributed in some small way toward injecting happiness into a little child's day.

Perhaps this all sounds like a lot of work to you, dear Mother! Remember, these suggestions need not be carried out all at once. The child's own enthusiasm guides you in spreading them over six or seven years of his life. Just a song today, a game tomorrow—it is not so much if viewed in this light.

"And what will this do for my child?" you ask. "Will John become a real musician if I do some of these things?"

Whether or not the child continues to perform as he grows up is not possible to foretell. You may be assured, however, that any child who has enjoyed this preschool play with his instrument will enter formal piano instruction especially well-equipped and eager for work. As in learning to read, he will have learned to speak the language first.

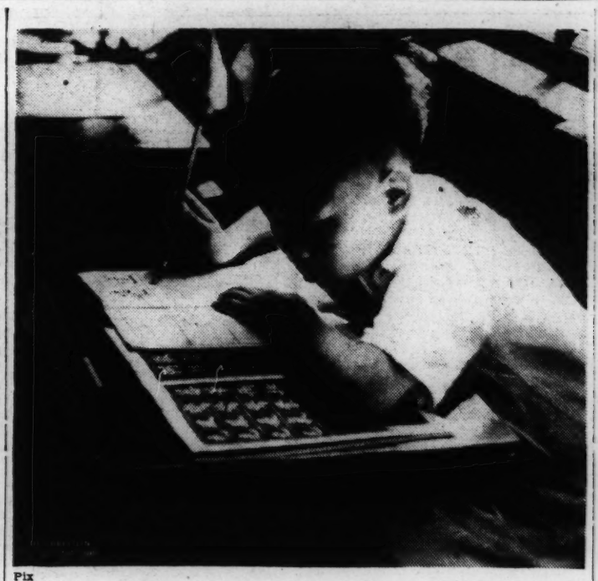
More specifically, the child will go to his first piano lesson with an alert and awakened ear. Although unable to read music, he will be familiar with music notation. From the greater control and co-ordination of bodily movements required for his early rhythmic responses, the child will express poise and balance mentally and physically. Moreover, because of the friendship established through preschool piano play, the child will return to his mother from each lesson, confident of her sympathetic guidance in the new problems he encounters.

The boy or girl who, early in life, has been introduced to the piano through a gay companionship with good music, is not apt to think of organized piano study later, as an isolated experience. Such a child enjoys the rare privilege of growing up equipped to encounter human relationships in society, happily and graciously. To him, piano playing is a key which unlocks for him countless adventures in happiness and social satisfactions.

Suggested Music Materials for Piano Play With Young Children

A Pleasure Path to the Piano (Perry)—Oliver Ditson Co.
Off We Go (Diller & Quaile)—G. Schirmer, Inc.
Singing and Playing (Oxford Piano Course)—Oxford University Press.
Songs and Silhouettes (Pendleton)—Willis Music Co.
The Elf-Man Sings (Van Vorhees)—G. Schirmer, Inc.
The Happy Time Book Wilson)—Harold Flammer, Inc.
Teaching Little Fingers to Play—2 books—(Thompson)—Willis Music Co.
Team Work Tunes (Williams)—Boston Music Co.
Very First Duet Book (Diller & Quaile)—G. Schirmer, Inc.
Creative Music in the Home (Coleman)—Lewis E. Myers Co.
First Steps in Playing and Composing (Coleman)—The John Day Co.

The four articles in this series have appeared on consecutive Saturdays.



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After School He Attends More School

We look in on the Chinese school, Nom Kue, in San Francisco, which holds sessions after regular school hours to teach children of Chinese heritage the language and customs of their ancestors. This little chap is too intent upon his work to notice us. Brush and paper must be kept straight as he practices making the Chinese characters. There are over 2000 different signs the Chinese pupils must remember.

Training to Become An Architect

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

Nowadays when an English girl wishes to become an architect she enters one of the recognized schools. During her five years' training she is required to pass an Intermediate and a Final examination. In these schools men and women work side by side, following the same curriculum and undergoing the same work routine.

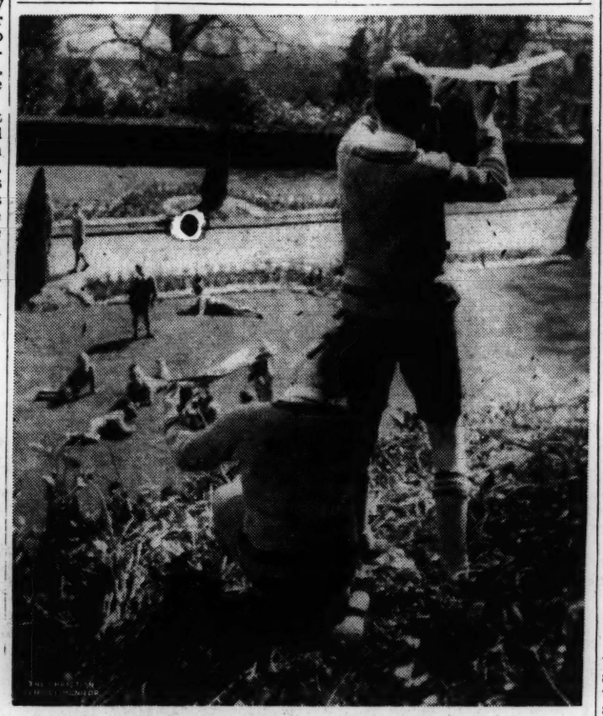
There is nothing humdrum in the work, for to be a successful architect in England a woman must be many-sided. The course does not consist of merely learning draftsmanship. The pupil must get an understanding of steel construction, strain and stresses—which is primarily a matter of mathematics—of drainage, acoustics, building materials, mechanical equipment, hygiene, surveying. She must also learn something about color and decoration.

The architect who is worth anything to his profession also knows something of books, pictures and music, of furniture, old china, silver and glass. He must know the history of styles and of cultural periods and how they arose.

Besides such knowledge a woman architect should have a good social background, since it will be largely through personal contacts and personal recommendations that her work will come to her. It is a great asset if a girl has traveled and has a working knowledge of several languages. As the more she knows of the architecture of other countries the better for all concerned.

At the completion of her training a girl may expect to earn, in an architect's office in England, between 50s. and 60s. a week. At the end of a year she may hope to be earning from £4 to £6 a week. The maximum will be reached when she is earning from £8 to £10. She is now at the point when she should decide to leave her office and start out on her own account.

So far women have specialized little in interior decoration or in purely domestic architecture. The explanation probably is that specialization is risky in a profession which they are, as yet, comparative newcomers. It is usually a safe course to take whatever offers—be it the building of a cowshed or a cathedral.



Launching Gliders From the Eyrie

Model airplanes never fail to fascinate boys, who become air-minded even more naturally than their fathers became motorcar-minded. These boys have saved coupons from an English boys' newspaper, and so obtained their model planes. They are launching them from an elevated position on the school grounds called The Eyrie. Taken at The Hill School, Malvern, Worcestershire, England.

Music With Little Tots—One Mother's Experience

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Illinois

The Parent

Dear Editor:

The Education Page of the Monitor has long been very interesting to me, and the article by Madelon Willman Jackson on "Music With Little Tots" (April 30) calls forth my comment that the last paragraph of this article cannot be stressed too strongly. It reads:

Everyone will be astonished at the three-year-old player. Consequently, parents need to guard against exploiting the child, and to protect him from the injustice of "showing off." The child should feel pride and happiness in sharing his little pieces, but appreciation of the music rather than the quality of performance should receive the emphasis of attention.

You see, in our home is a lad now just 12 years old. His father is a professional clarinetist. One day when he was practicing, I noticed the lad, who was then a baby too young to sit alone, beating the rhythm with his rattle. I suggested that the father play faster and slower without stopping and the baby followed the changing rhythm.

I myself resumed study during the boy's infancy and shortly after a year old he would try to play—not pound—on the piano. Before he was three he would pick out the melody of hymns which he had heard since birth, changing the key when he had begun on the wrong note and was corrected.

About this time a friend who is an organist and composer suggested the boy be placed in a class for very young children in a certain Conservatory. This, after due consideration, was done and progress was rapid. After a few months he was used in the demonstration of the course the Conservatory offered for teachers.

For this purpose he was kept on demonstration work instead of work for his own progress. We, his parents, trusted the Conservatory to direct the boy properly, but when he was in his fifth year he came to open rebellion over anything connected with the piano—in fact, general rebellion as a result, it seemed, of the coercion used at the Conservatory and my own lack of understanding of what was being done to the boy.

A private teacher was tried, but no interest could be aroused. Finally, all music was dropped but an old clarinet was left about. This was taken up voluntarily and without lessons until the boy himself requested them. He showed much aptitude for the instrument (he has absolute pitch), produced very good tone, and made considerable progress, but was still wary of being urged in the least.

Finally, last summer he began to go to the piano of his own accord, trying to play his beloved hymns with his almost lost technique and improvising very interestingly. When asked if he would like to study again, he seemed ready for the step. He was placed with a private teacher who gave him some elementary harmony with the piano work. His progress was rapid and has continued steadily. The clarinet study has also continued, though no long hours of practice are required on either instrument.

It is not our intention to "make a musician" of the lad, but we feel the definite talent he manifests should be cultivated for the satisfaction it will give him as a means of expression later in life. And how much farther along he would be and how much friction could have been eliminated had he not been exploited by the personally ambitious teacher in his pre-school years. Unless one of the parents is equipped to supervise a child's music the importance of the right teacher for the individual child is paramount.

(Mrs.) H. R.

A Saturday Column

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See Also Tuesday's Education Page for advertising of schools.

Senators Have Been Getting Good Pitching Up to Present—Harvard Nine Leading

Ferrell, Leonard Are Aces Of Washington's Pitching

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Boston's old friend, Bucky Harris, is doing right well with his Washington team. Off to their fastest start in years, the Senators are being called the surprise club of the American League. While the Yankees have broken away to a slow beginning, and the Cleveland Indians are unable to win on the road, the Capital City nine has plunged into the thick of the battle of contenders.

The Senators have hit hard in alternating with the Yankees for the lead, but have shown uncertain pitching. Rival managers who have tested the Washington staff insist that Bucky Harris is much too weak in that department to continue as a contender. The first big test awaits the Harris staff in the form of a western trip, opening in Detroit on Monday.

Ferrell and Leonard

Washington's aces to date are Wes Ferrell and Emil "Dutch" Leonard. You have seen both before—Ferrell in a Red Sox uniform and Leonard as a Brooklyn Dodger. As this ran through the typewriter, the former had won four out of six and the latter three out of five.

Leonard, however, is considered more consistent. One of his victories was a 13-inning, 1-to-0 shutout of Cleveland, which happens to be one of the classics of the season so far. Ferrell, although in possession of four wins, has been extremely fortunate on at least two occasions. In one game, he beat the Athletics, despite 16 hits and three passes.

The Leonard knuckle ball first approached the major leagues in 1934, with the Dodgers. He had schooled at Mobile, Canton, Nashville, St. Joseph, Decatur and York. After a stay at Ebbets Field in '34 and '35, "Dutch" drifted to Atlanta. He won 15 and lost only eight for the Southern Association outfit in 1937, and was drafted by the Senators.

Stopped Red Sox

Leonard looked like a big league pitcher in the spring of '36. The Red Sox stopped off in Atlanta to play an exhibition game and the Crackers used the former Dodger. Although the score and summary are not available at the moment, there is a clear recollection of the Sox being handcuffed.

Harris throws a strong offense at the opposition, featuring Zeke Bonura, Johnny Stone, Buddy Myer, Cecil Travis and Buddy Lewis. Bonura, the former White Sox first baseman, got off to a slow start at Griffith Stadium, but will drive in an abundant assortment of runs through the remainder of the schedule.

Another familiar face to Boston fans is Mel Almada, who plays center field and heads the Washington batting order.

Satisfied with their winning ways against the West at Fenway Park, the Red Sox are primed for their initial invasion on the other side of the league. Monday is an open date on their calendar. On Tuesday they open up in Chicago with Jack Wilson on the mound. Three games are booked in the Windy City. From there the locals move to St. Louis, Detroit, Cleveland, Washington and New York before putting in another appearance at Fenway. Barring postponements, they will play 15 games on enemy grounds.

As usual, this trip will go a considerable distance toward determining the eventual fate of the club. Joe Cronin's powerful offense will probably function in the West. But will his pitching? If the team survives this tour it will be established as a possible contender.

Meanwhile, the Hub's attention will be directed to the Beehive, where Casey Stengel's club makes its first home stand of the season against the western half of the National League. The Pittsburgh Pirates, first division settlers, open a three-day visit on Tuesday. Friday and Saturday finds the Cardinals here. Chicago and Cincinnati trail the following week.

At the close of their home stay, the Bees will play three games with the Dodgers and two against the Giants. Then comes their second western invasion.

Sporting Around the Hub

Those Red Sox are piling up a good home percentage for the eventual road trip. Jack Wilson added the Washington Senators to make the string of victories six straight and the team today is only half a game out of first place. The Senators, while losing, held first place because both the Cleveland Indians and New York Yankees were brought up short by Chicago 7-6 and the re-vamped Athletics 8-6, respectively. The Detroit Tigers nosed-out the floundering Browns 7-5.

Only one game was played in the National League and according to those who saw the game, the Cubs strategy left plenty to be desired as the Pirates won the game 4-1 in 10 innings. The grandstand managers howled at Charley Grimm for failing to remove Larry French in favor of a pinch hitter with one out and a man on second in the ninth with the score at one-all.

Plenty of sport dignitaries and notables are in town including Will Harridge, president of the American League, at the Washington-Red Sox game yesterday, former Umpire-in-Chief Tommy Connolly, and Tom Yawkey, owner of the Sox. Over at Soldiers Field watching the Cornell-Harvard ball game were Bill Bingham and Dick Harlow of Harvard; Jim Lynah, Cornell director; and Wendall Baker, track star who held many world records back in '86, Sam Felton, Traf Hicks, Andy Coakley, Columbia baseball coach, and several others.

In town again were crew followers such as Ned Ten Eyck of Syracuse, Charlie Whiteside, former Harvard coach; Bob Herrick, who has done so much financially for Harvard rowing; Howard Robbins of Syracuse and referee of both the college races and the Henley Regatta, and numerous Syracuse alumni.

A new trophy is to be offered this quadrangular regatta in the future. It will be a perpetual prize and was instigated by Charlie Whiteside at the gathering of Syracuse alumni at the Hotel Sheraton last night and will be known as the "James A. Ten Eyck Trophy" in memoriam to the late Jim Ten Eyck, veteran coach of Syracuse crews for so many years.

While Harvard golfers led the northern section of the Eastern Intercollegiate Golf League going into play against Yale this afternoon at Williamstown, Princeton led the southern division, having edged out Pittsburgh, 5-4, yesterday.

W. M.

Williams Wins at Track

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., May 14 (AP)—Paced by Roger Moore, its star hurdler, the Williams track team topped Amherst for the first time in five years yesterday by an 81⅛ to 53⅛ margin. Moore won both hurdle events and also captured the quarter-mile for a total of 15 of the Purple's points.

Harvards Engaged in Busy Two Days of Sports

By a Staff Photographer

Upper Left—Art Johns of Harvard Sliding Into Third During Four-Run Rally in Fifth Inning of Game for League Lead, Won by Harvard Over Cornell, 8-4, Yesterday

Lower Left—Cornell Crew in Weld Boathouse, Left to Right: Bow, Stanley Allen; 2, DeWest Hooker; 3, John Furman; 4, Ed Pfeifer; 5, Henry Beutell; 6, John Rogers, Commander; 7, Bill Fisher; Stroke, James Young; Coxswain, George Holley

Upper Right—Harrison Sanford, Cornell Crew Coach, and Bob Herrick, Benefactor of Rowing at Harvard

Lower Right—Tom Bolles, Harvard Crew Coach

Twenty Colleges Entered in N. E. Meet at Brown

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 14—Twenty colleges have entered 338 individuals for the 52nd annual New England Intercollegiate track and field championship meet which will be staged on Brown Field on Friday and Saturday, May 20 and 21.

Rhode Island State College, winner of the meet last year with a total of 25 1-12 points has entered 50 men who will seek the defense of the title. University of Maine, undefeated this season, and a foremost contender for the title, has entered 42, and Brown, competing on the home field, is third with 29 nominations. The other teams have entered the following numbers:

Boston College, 24; Bowdoin, 3; Northeastern, 21; University of New Hampshire, 18; M. I. T., 17; Boston University, 15; Williams, 14; Amherst, 12; Springfield, Wesleyan, Bates and Connecticut, 10 each; Holy Cross, 9; Massachusetts State, 8; Tufts, 7; W. P. I., 5; and Middlebury, 4.

Norwich, Vermont and Colby are the only members of the New England Intercollegiate Association which have not entered teams.

Pie's Record

It may surprise some to learn that Pie Traynor, former third baseman and now non-playing manager of the Pittsburgh Pirates, leads the National League in runs batted in. Over 18 active years, Pie drove 1,273 runners across the plate.

Eastern Intercollegiate Golf League
(Northern Division)

	Won	Lost	For	Agst
Harvard	3	0	21	6
Yale	2	1	17	10
Williams	2	1	16	11
Dartmouth	2	1	15	12
Holy Cross	0	3	5	22
Brown	0	3	5	22

Results Yesterday
Harvard 7, Holy Cross 2.
Dartmouth 6, Yale 3.
Williams 6, Brown 3.

Schooled in A. L. and I. L.

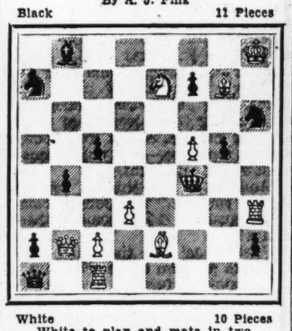
Bill Grieve, new American League umpire, took most of his schooling for the majors in the American Association and International League.

Chess—*By Frederick R. Chevalier*

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor
May 14, 1938

Problem No. 2035
By A. J. Fink

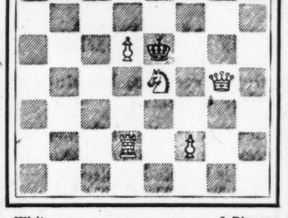
Black 11 Pieces



White 10 Pieces
White to play and mate in two
(Prize Problem, Schachsista Polski, 1913)

Problem No. 2036
By A. J. Fink

Black 4 Pieces



White 6 Pieces
White to play and mate in three
(Boston Transcript, 1932)
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Solutions to Problems

No. 2033. Q-Q4

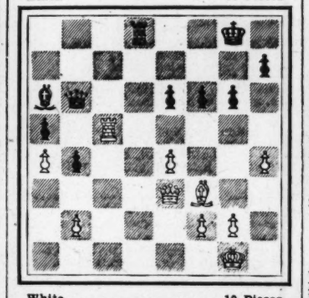
No. 2034.

1. B-R6		threatens
2. B-B5ch		
1. ———		PxP
2. KtxKtPch		
1. ———		P-B7
2. Q-B6ch		
1. ———		R-Kt3
2. Q-B4		

End-Game No. 407. After 1 Kt-B3, QxP, White wins with 2 Kt-Kt5ch, BxKt; 3 PxB, K-Kt; 4 Kt-B4, Kt-Q2; 5 PxP, KtxP; 6 P-R7ch, K-R; 7 Q-K, R-Kt6; 8 QxKt, RxR; 9 KtxR, Q-R7; 10 Kt-Kt5, R-B; 11 KtxB, R-B3; 12 Kt-Kt5, R-B; 13 Q-K7, R-R; 14 Kt-K6, Resigns.

End-Game No. 408

Black 10 Pieces



White 10 Pieces
White to play and win
(Alekhine-Flohr, Bled, 1931. The former uses a combination to turn his positional advantage to immediate account.)

Notes

The Fourth Annual Tournament of the Montana State Chess Association was held at Big Timber, Montana, on April 24, 1938, with 64 players contesting for prizes in three different classes. The "A" class (the winner becoming state champion) was limited to 16 players. The "B" and "C" classes were determined from the other players present by one preliminary game, winners in Class "B" and losers in Class "C."

This year's champion is H. L. Mowre, Butte, with Dr. Roy Frazier of Big Timber as runner-up. Douglas Graham of Bozeman, last year's winner, did not compete. The Class "B" title went to Robert Stevens, of Great Falls, and W. E. Warren, of Hardin, was the winner in Class "C." These tournaments are increasingly popular, and some players come 200 or 300 miles to attend. Play follows the single knock-out elimination system, so that only one full day is used.

J. Bowden, of Helena, was elected president for the coming year, and Helena will be the scene of the next tournament, some time in April, 1939. Tod Miller, also of Helena, was elected secretary.

The final standing of the United States Championship, concluded in New York City, April 23, 1938:

Reshevsky	13 - 3	Santasiere	7 - 9
Fine	12½- 3½	Treysman	7 - 9
Simonson	11 - 5	Cohen	6½- 9½
Horowitz	10 - 6	Hanauer	6½- 9½
Kashdan	9½- 6½	Reinfeld	6½- 9½
Polland	9 - 7	Shainswit	5½-10½
Dake	9 - 7	Morton	5 -11
Kupchik	8½- 7½	Suesman	2 -14
Bernstein	7½- 8½		

Margate Tournament, concluded at Margate, England, April 29, 1938. Final standing.

Alekhine	7 - 2	Golombek	4½- 4½
Spielmann	6 - 3	Alexander	4 - 5
Petrow	5½- 3½	Sergeant	3½- 5½
Book	5 - 4	Menchik	3 - 6
Milner-B'ry	5 - 4	Thomas	1½- 7½

By defeating Martin Stark in the final round, Weaver Adams, of Dedham, retained his title as Massachusetts champion. Other leading scores in the annual championship tournament, which started Washington's Birthday at the Boston City Club, are: Shapiro, 3½-1½; Daly, 3-2.

The game below shows Adams winning his favorite Albin Counter Gambit. Stark found himself in time difficulties and missed his way in the early mid-game.

Albin Counter Gambit

Stark White	Adams Black	Stark White	Adams Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	18 QR-Kt	P-QR4
2 P-QB4	P-K4	19 P-B5	KR-Q
3 PxKP	P-Q5	20 B-B7	R-K
4 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	21 P-B4	B-Kt5
5 P-KKt3	B-K3	22 B-K5	Q-K2
6 QKt-Q2	B-QKt5	23 B-R7ch	K-R
7 Q-B2	KKt-K2	24 BxP	QxKP
8 B-Kt2	Kt-Kt3	25 KR-QB	B-Q7
9 Castles	Castles	26 R-B	B-K6ch
10 R-Q	KKtxP	27 BxB	QxBch
11 KtxKt	KtxKt	28 R-B2	QR-Q
12 Kt-B3	KtxKtch	29 R-B	B-R6
13 BxKt	P-QB3	30 R-Kt	R-Q4
14 B-K3	B-QB4	31 R-QB	RxP
15 P-QKt4	Q-B3	32 QxR	QxQ
16 B-B4	BxKtP	Resigns	
17 B-K4	P-KR3		

Here is another impressive Reshevsky victory, from the recent National Championship:

Indian Defense

Reshevsky White	Santasiere Black	Reshevsky White	Santasiere Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	22 R-B5	P-K3
2 P-QB4	P-KKt3	23 QR-QB	P-QR3
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q4	24 P-QR4	Q-Kt
4 B-B4	B-Kt2	25 P-R3	BxKt
5 P-K3	Castles	26 BxB	KR-Q
6 Q-Kt3	PxP	27 Q-Kt3	P-B4
7 KBxP	QKt-Q2	28 P-Kt3	K-B3
8 Kt-B3	Kt-Kt3	29 K-Kt2	P-R3
9 B-K2	B-K3	30 P-R4	P-KKt4
10 Q-B2	KKt-Q4	31 P-K4	PxKP
11 B-K5	R-B	32 PxPch	PxP
12 KtxKt	QxKt	33 BxP	K-K2
13 BxB	KxB	34 R-K	K-Q3
14 P-QKt4	B-B4	35 BxKt	KPxB
15 Q-Kt2	Kt-B5	36 R-K5	R-Kt
16 Q-Kt3	Kt-K13	37 QRxQPch	PxR
17 Q-B3	Q-Q3	38 QxPch	K-B2
18 P-QR3	Kt-Q4	39 Q-B5ch	K-Q2
19 Q-Kt2	B-Kt5	40 Q-K7ch	K-B3
20 CastlesKR	P-QB3	41 Q-K6ch	Resigns
21 KR-B	P-B3		

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Washington	16	9	.640
Boston	14	8	.636
New York	14	9	.609
Cleveland	14	9	.609
Detroit	9	12	.429
Chicago	8	11	.421
Philadelphia	7	13	.350
St. Louis	6	17	.261

Results May 13
Boston 10, Washington 0.
Philadelphia 8, New York 6.
Chicago 7, Cleveland 6.
Detroit 7, St. Louis 5.

Cornell Ousted From Top Place In League Race

Eastern Intercollegiate League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Harvard	5	1	.833
Cornell	4	2	.667
Yale	4	2	.667
Dartmouth	2	2	.500
Columbia	3	4	.429
Princeton	2	4	.333
Pennsylvania	0	5	.000

Result Yesterday
Harvard 8, Cornell 4.

Much can happen today in the standing of the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League. Overnight Harvard held first place, undisputed, by defeating the erstwhile shareholders of the top spot, Cornell, 8 to 4, on Soldiers Field, yesterday. Today the Crimson engaged in a double header here with Columbia and the Cornell nine invaded the Hills of Hanover for a battle with the Big Green. Another scheduled affair brought Penn and Princeton together, but there was not much at stake for them.

That 8-4 victory of Harvard amply retaliated for the 3-0 licking that the Big Red administered earlier in the season. The battling went along evenly until the eventful fifth inning when Cornell wiped out a 1-0 lead of the Crimson with a four-run rally. It looked like curtains for the Harvards, but they proceeded to tee off on Mike Stehnach in their half of the fourth with three singles and a walk. Coach Tatum took the lefthander out and sent Larry Halperin in, but he could not stem the tide and the Cornell four runs were matched before the side was retired.

Halperin was not so effective as Stehnach and the Harvards got another run in the sixth and two in the seventh. Ed Ingalls pitched through five innings for Harvard, but was relieved for a pinch hitter in the fourth and Tom Healey let Cornell down with only three hits in the remaining four innings.

Eastern College Scores

Baseball

Penn. State vs. Colgate (rain).
Bates 5, Maine 4.
Harvard 8, Cornell 4.
Fordham 6, Georgetown 4.
Springfield 9, Norwich 7.
Bowdoin 4, Colby 2.
Alumni 3, Penn. 1.
Villanova 6, Boston College 3.

Golf

Georgetown 9, Penn. State 0.
Penn. 5, Cornell 4.
Princeton 5, Pittsburgh 4.
Williams 6, Brown 3.
Dartmouth 6, Yale 3.
Wesleyan 3, Worcester Tech 3 (tie).

Lacrosse

Penn. State 13, Colgate 6.
Williams 7, Tufts 0.
Syracuse 19, Springfield 6.

Tennis

Yale 6, Dartmouth 3.
Buchnell 9, St. John's (Md.) 0.

Northern Twilight Golf League

	Won	Lost
Tedesco	25½	4½
Bear Hill	15½	14½
Salem	13	17
Bellevue	4½	10½
Meadowbrook	1½	13½

Results Yesterday
Bear Hill 10½, Bellevue 4½.
Tedesco 12, Salem 2.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	18	3	.857
Chicago	14	10	.583
Pittsburgh	12	9	.571
Cincinnati	12	11	.522
Boston	7	10	.412
St. Louis	8	12	.400
Brooklyn	9	14	.391
Philadelphia	4	15	.211

Result May 13
Pittsburgh 4, Chicago 1 (10 innings).

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Records Due to Tumble

Out on the Pacific Coast the college track and field athletes have been busy the past couple of months taking part in dual meets, and now they are facing what is expected to be one of the greatest battles ever staged for the Pacific Coast Conference championship title. In the South, the college athletes have also been busy for about the same time, and the coming Southwest and Southern Conference championships promise much in the way of high-class competition. In the other sections of the country the athletes have had less time for outdoor work; but they are now rapidly rounding into shape, and the next month will find the Intercollegiate A. A. A. A., National Collegiate A. A., and Heptagonal League championships joining with the other events to bring the collegiate season to a close. With the Californian stars joining the leading eastern colleges in the IC4-A meet at Randall's Island, New York, and the majority of the stars in nearly all of the big colleges of the country coming together in the NCAA meet at Minneapolis, those two championships will furinsh plenty of opportunity for the breaking of college records, and we shall be surprised if a number of those now on the books do not go by the board.

Charles H. Fenske

New Meet Marks

The work of college and club athletes in the indoor meets during the past winter season gave considerable evidence that when the athletes took to the outdoors, they would cut a second or two off the times for many of the running races and add an inch or two to the heights and distances which are down on the record books for the various so-called field events. And they have already shown that such a forecast had real merit, as there has hardly been a dual meet, relay carnival, or any other kind of meet to date which has not seen one or two of its marks broken. Just take the Penn, Drake, and Harvard relay carnivals as examples. We find that 11 new meet records were made in the first-named meet and two tide, two of the new marks being new American records. In the Drake meet no less than 12 new records were made, while Harvard reported no less than 19 new marks for its meet. And when you consider the fact that the big majority of the athletes in these meets had been outdoors only about a week or two, the showing becomes all the more impressive.

Competition Is Needed

While the competition in all of the above-mentioned meets was good, there is no question but what the championship events which are to come will furnish even keener competition, and that is what is needed to push star athletes to new marks. When a runner is winning his race by a wide margin there is little chance of a new mark being made; but when the field has been forced to travel at a good pace and one or two of the stars are closely bunched when about to break the tape is the time to look for a broken mark. That is just the situation which should exist when the IC4-A and NCAA championships take place, and we do not recall a year when the prospects for a lot of new marks for each meet, with one or two of them new American records, were better than they are this year.

The 15-Foot Pole Vault

While followers of track and field events are interested in the breaking of a record in any event which goes to make up this sport, just now there seems to be special interest in the pole vault and one-mile run. And there is reason for this. It is not so very long ago that the athletic world was looking forward to the 14-foot pole vaulter. In due course of time he arrived and for some time it was believed that it would be a long, long while before the 15-footer arrived; but last year when Earle Meadows and William Sefton kept raising the height until they put it at 14ft. 11in., the question of the 15-footer no longer looked like one that would have to remain unanswered for any great length of time. That Meadows or Sefton or both did not reach that height last year was a disappointment, and many were inclined to believe that, with their graduation, it would be a long time before the mark was broken; but this spring has produced a vaulter who has already given evidence of 15-foot ability, and it is quite possible that the competition he will meet in the IC4-A and NCAA meets may carry him or a rival into the much-discussed 15-foot class.

The Four-Minute Mile

For years it was maintained that the four-minute mile was out of the question, and there are still many who claim it will never be reached; but the past year or two has seen the time for this event gradually coming down until today it is only 6.4 seconds behind four minutes. Sydney C. Wooderson of England and Glenn V. Cunningham have brought the outdoor and indoor marks down to 4m. 6.4s. and 4m. 4.4s. within the past 12 months. That either one of these two runners will become the four-minute miler is doubtful; but their running in the past year as well as what they are expected to do during the coming summer is pretty sure to play a large part in reducing the present record. There are a number of other runners who are giving strong evidence of future record-breaking possibilities. Among them are John Y. Woodruff, University of Pittsburgh; Charles H. Fenske, University of Wisconsin, and Louis Zamperini, University of Southern California. And while I believe that the 15-foot pole vaulter will come before the four-minute miler, I also believe that if Woodruff will train for the mile, he will come so close to four minutes for the event that the next question will be how much lower can the record be set before it touches bottom?

San Romani Defeats Cunningham in 4m. 11.4s.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 14 (AP)—Archie San Romani, Emporia Teachers College miler, duplicated his Kansas City relay feat of vanquishing Glen Cunningham last night to beat the former Kansas University star by two yards in the Crump invitation mile of the Memphis Cotton Carnival track and field meet.

San Romani set a new mile record for a Southern track, traversing the distance in 4:11.4 and bettering the previous record of 4:13 set by Cunningham last New Year's Day at New Orleans.

It was Cunningham's second defeat in 28 starts. Gene Venzke, former University of Pennsylvania cinder star, finished third, more than 15 yards behind the leaders.

Ray Sears, Butler University, and Don Lash, Indiana star, were the other runners in the five-man field.

In the open mile, Mel Trutt, another Indianan, led a field of 16 to win in 4:16.7, nosing out his teammate, Tommy Deckard.

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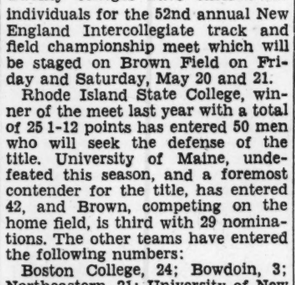

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Commerce and Finance

Reserve Head Admits Federal Mistakes; Sees Co-operation Vital

Business and Industry

Furniture Prices Not Much Changed At Chicago Show

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — The Chicago wholesale furniture showing this May is turning out to be "better than expected." Manufacturers put before their dealers more new items than have been seen for several seasons back at both the American Furniture Mart and the Merchandise Mart here. Exactly 82 carloads of brand new samples rolled into the American Mart last week.

After browsing around over the extensive exhibits in both the marts buyers find that prices remain about the same. They continue "firm" as the makers of furniture put it.

The demand for lower-priced goods by the consumer has been met in many cases by manufacturers who have put out merchandise which is less expensive but which claims to give much value for the money expended.

Buyers from the Middle West and Southwest outside the large industrial centers appear to have more freedom in placing orders, it is found, for these sections are not so affected by the present industrial lull, it was pointed out. Mr. Lawrence H. Whiting, president of the American Furniture Mart, gave his views on the general situation in an interview.

"The furniture factories as a whole have weathered the business recession of the past six months in good shape financially," said Mr. Whiting. "Within the past few weeks I have talked with bankers in most of the manufacturing areas and they report few cases in which the difficulty of furniture manufacturers has reached serious proportions. The year 1937 was a prosperous one for most manufacturers despite a slump in sales in the fall."

According to the annual report based on data received from manufacturers throughout the country, Seidman & Seidman, certified public accountants, have found that despite the sharp contraction in production, employment, pay rolls and other measures of activity during the last half of the year 1937, the furniture manufacturing industry came out with a creditable record for the year as a whole. The industry realized a net profit in 1937 of 3.89 per cent on sales as compared with 4.04 per cent in 1936 and less than 1 per cent in 1935, the accountants report.

As far as styles are concerned for the May market, many manufacturers are going "Swedish," just as a few years ago they went modern. This very acceptable simple type of furniture which became especially popular in American homes less than a year ago is now being manufactured in less expensive pieces.

Promoted by RCA

Robert Shannon

Elected a Member of the Board of Directors of the RCA Manufacturing Company. Mr. Shannon Was Formerly Vice-President and General Manager of the Company

Eccles Sees Slump Continuing Unless All Groups Unite

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 14—Responsibility for the economic recession rests on three doorsteps—those of government, business and organized labor—in the opinion of Marriner S. Eccles, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board. The Government, Mr. Eccles holds, made a "timing" mistake in its pump priming and debt-management programs, and helped to create an "inflationary psychology" with its huge 1936 bonus payments. Almost immediately it switched into a "deflationary psychology" when it began the collections of huge social security taxes and "too rapidly decreaser" public expenditures.

Strongly defending the Roosevelt spending program, Mr. Eccles speaking before the New Jersey Bankers Association here last night, characterized it as "too modest if anything."

"In the light of present economic conditions . . . would not the government be neglecting its responsibilities if it failed to act to counteract the current deflationary forces, pending efforts on the part of Government to co-operate with private groups to bring about some of the adjustments necessary to establish a better balanced relationship in the various elements of our economy, so that recovery may go forward again?

Sees Little Co-operation

"Business, labor, and agricultural organizations, as well as government, have grave social responsibilities," he declared. "The responsibility of government is recognized by everyone, but, by and large, I do not believe the responsibilities to the public or privately organized groups have been either recognized or discharged. I have heard much about co-operation. I have yet to hear of any organized group of industry or of labor proposing to make a serious study as to how their policies and practices may contribute to economic balance. That, apparently, is regarded as the exclusive responsibility of government, and yet, to complete the picture, the efforts of Government to discharge that responsibility are only too frequently condemned and resisted.

Says Program Modest

"The recently announced spending and lending program of the Government is modest—if anything, too modest—when measured by the need and gravity of the problem. It provides for a continuation of the current levels of Works Progress Administration, Civilian Conservation Corps, farm security, and public roads expenditures. The only substantial increase is for public works, public housing, and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

"The efficacy of the program will depend in large part on the support with which these agencies can get under way and to the degree to which the ordinary expenditures of the Government, including armament can be speeded up. Every effort must be made to overcome the obstacles to the quick inauguration of public works and public housing. In addition, great reliance must be placed on the degree of stimulation the Reconstruction Finance Corporation can quickly create."

Mr. Eccles voiced the hope that in this latter connection opportunity would be had for increasing expenditures for modernizing the railroads and that utility equipment would not be "overlooked."

"If sufficiently favorable terms and conditions are offered for a limited period by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, I see no reason why hundreds of millions of dollars should not be contracted for without delay," he continued. "This would put large numbers of men back to work and relieve the pressure on relief agencies. It would reach into heavy industries, where the situation is most depressed. Modern equipment is badly needed, and as recovery proceeds, great shortages will exist. Therefore, the time when construction should be done is right now, when it will do the most good.

Defends Federal Loans

"It would also help to bring about a constructive adjustment if the added wage costs imposed on the railroads in 1937 were to be suspended until such time as railroad traffic will justify them."

Mr. Eccles came out strongly for Government lending.

"I feel strongly that in a time like the present, when the Government is committed to a policy of restoring national income and employment, a Government agency, free from demand liabilities, can safely make loans on terms and conditions that private lenders could not make, because they are necessarily more concerned with immediate prospects and liquidity considerations."

Voicing the thought that present economic difficulties were "not monetary," Mr. Eccles held that "nevertheless, the recent monetary measures taken in conjunction with the Government's program may be helpful and certainly will remove all possibility of doubt, where doubt did exist, as to the adequacy of banking resources to finance on a most favorable basis any public or private credit requirements."

"Desterilization of $1,400,000,000 of gold not only provides additional payment reserves as the proceeds are spent," he declared, "but, by putting this unused gold to work, reduces the required new Government financing by this amount."

Sees Quick Action Necessary

Mr. Eccles held that how soon the Government spending and lending program would become effective and its ultimate magnitude would depend on the rapidity with which the necessary adjustments would be made. Housing was badly needed, and building costs should be reduced, he said, and in agriculture efforts must be made to prevent the continuation of a further deflationary spiral.

To reduce building costs, he favored "putting a bottom under certain wages and prices by the establishment of minimum wages," and in agriculture, he came out for a policy of benefit payments and for putting a bottom under farm prices through commodity credit loans.

"By correcting, on the one hand, the unbalanced cost and price situation tht has developed, and, on the other hand, by increased consumer buying power, I am confident our difficulties could be solved, and that we could recover the ground lost in recent months," he said. "If balance can be regained only through government deficit-spending and lending, our progress will be slower and the cost in dollars and unemployed will be greater.

"Banks can assist in restoring prosperity by affording every possible constructive aid to the revival or sound private financing, and in adapting the lending functions of the banking system to present-day conditions . . ."

United Action Needed

Mr. Eccles held that no sound view of the economic situation could be had unless it took account of all the principal lines of givernmental and private activity.

Leo T. Crowley, chairman of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, another speaker, praised new deal banking reforms, to which he attributed the present sound condition of the banks.

"All parts of the economic organizm react on each other," he declared, "and only by united action under the leadership of government, with the proper support of organizations of business, financing, labor and agriculture, can recovery be assured."

SEC May Ask Customers' Funds Be Segregated From Brokers'

By Harold Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YOK—Slow-fuse repercussions from the Whitney affair are still going off occasionally in Wall Street. One went off this week. It concerned "customers' free credit balances" with brokers.

During his Washington testimony on the Whitney gratuity-fund episode, Mr. E. H. H. Simmons, chairman of the Gratuity Fund Committee of the New York Stock Exchange, was asked why he did not, last November, start an investigation right away when he learned that Richard Whitney had used the free cash of the Gratuity fund in his own business. Mr. Simmons replied in effect that such use by brokers of customers' free cash balances was common practice. At this the SEC pricked up its ears, as if it did not know it already, and charged the Stock Exchange with finding out to what extent Mr. Simmons was right.

Brokers Use Customers' Money

This week the stock exchange accountants made their report to the SEC. Mr. Simmons was very right. They used the sampling method. They picked out every fifth firm in the metropolitan area carrying margin accounts, and cut out the very small houses and those in liquidation, leaving sixty firms. Only seven were carrying customers' net credit balances as untouchable. The rest, in one way or another, were rating customers as general creditors, and so, in effect, borrowing the customers' balances in the conduct of their business.

There seems to be no law against it. The nearest to a law against it is that part of the Banking Act of 1933, Section 21, which was designed to divorce comercial banking from investment banking, by requiring investment bankers to give up deposit banking, and commercial banks to give up their investment banking departments (except for the handling of municipals and governments). When that law was passed the Association of Stock Exchange firms asked a weighty list of seven leading law firms here whether brokerage houses could carry customers' cash balances without segregation, or whether these balances, by being rated as deposits, might be called illegal. The seven leading law firms in a long opinion seemed to say "maybe yes and maybe no, but probably no," and each house had better consult its own counsel. The Association circularized this opinion among its members and most of them forgot it.

It is questionable, however, whether the SEC would be content to rest a rule on this law, which was written with another purpose in mind than the present. Some firms carry customers' cash balances unsegregated, on the ground that they are not deposits because they were not created as deposits, but as the proceeds of sales, with the intent of ultimate reinvestment.

Free Credit Balances

The real danger seen by the SEC is, of course, that the customer may lose his money in a brokerage insolvency such as that of Richard Whitney. One answer is that the free credit balances of the broker's customers constitute a part of the broker's liabilities against which his 1 to 2[illegible] capital ratio must be figured. A more effective answer, however, is the record of brokerage insolvencies, in recent years, in percentags.

	Stock Exchange Members	All U. S. Banks	Commercial Houses
1937	0.00	0.38	0.44
1936	0.00	0.28	0.46
1935	0.00	0.21	0.58
1934	0.07	0.36	0.59
1933	0.07	14.90	1.01
1932	0.22	7.64	1.53
1931	0.59	10.47	1.33
1930	0.45	5.67	1.21
1929	0.18	2.62	1.09
1928	0.09	1.92	1.08
1927	0.09	2.50	1.07
1926	0.00	3.50	1.01
1925	0.09	2.17	1.00
1924	0.36	2.67	1.01
1923	0.45	2.17	0.94
1922	0.82	1.22	1.19
1921	0.73	1.65	1.02

The SEC has been toying with the subject of forcing segregation of net credit balances for some time. Some trial balloons were put out on the subject last summer while Mr. Landis was still chairman. The Whitney affair, however, makes a most favorable opportunity.

A similarly favorable opportunity—presented some years ago in the grain trade with the failure of Rosenbaum & Co. in Chicago, helped the insertion in the Commodities Exchange Act of the same enforced segregation of customers' net credit balances. If a commodity futures broker was carrying one customer long 100,000 bushels of wheat and one customer short the same amount in the same month, his net position at the clearing house would not change even if the wheat contract advanced 10 points. So he might be tempted to let the profits of the long customer take care of the losses of the short customer, intsead of forcing the short customer to keep adequately margined.

If the inadequately margined short customer went broke, and the broker, too, the long customer found his profits consisted merely of a claim against the firm. It was like when-issued trading in stocks. This is pretty technical, but segregation went into the Commodities Exchange Act, and the commodity futures brokers were required to put aside in a special account the profits of each customer, and so prevented from extending lines of credit to others. Many members of the cotton trade, to whom government control was new, kicked like steers and said they knew how to run their own business, but they had to give in.

Latest figures, as of March 31, 1938, show that customers' free credit balances held by members of the New York Stock Exchange total $245,000,000. If these were all being used by the brokers in their business—and they are not—they would have to be added to brokers' loans, which now total approximately $600,000,000, to give the total of borrowed money still being used by brokers in their business.

Naturally, if the SEC should devise a law or rule forcing the brokers to segregate customers' net credit balances and cease using them in the conduct of their business, brokers' loans would have to jump by the extent to which this $245,000,000 is now unsegregated, and local banks would presumably get this business. They would not mind that.

Commodity Prices Decrease 0.5 P. C. In Week of May 7

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Wholesale commodity prices declined 0.5 per cent during the week ended May 7 due to continued weakness in wholesale prices of farm products, together with lower prices for foods, hides and leather products, textile products and building materials, according to the U. S. Department of Labor.

Nine of the 10 major commodity groups carried in the index showed declines. The decrease placed the combined index of over 800 price series at 77.9 per cent of the 1926 average, the lowest level reached since early in January, 1935. It is 0.8 per cent lower than it was a month ago and 10.8 per cent below a year ago.

In addition to the decreases in the farm products, foods, hides and leather products, textile products, and building materials groups, smaller declines were registered by the fuel and lighting materials, metals and metal products, chemicals and drugs, and miscellaneous commodities groups. Housefurnishing goods remained unchanged at last week's level.

Commodity groups	May 7, 1938	Apr. 30 1938	May 8, 1937	May 9, 1936
All commodities	77.9	78.3	87.3	78.6
Farm products	67.4	67.8	91.0	76.2
Foods	71.4	71.9	84.7	78.0
Hides & leather prod	92.2	93.0	107.7	94.9
Textile products	66.1	66.5	78.3	69.6
Fuel&lig materials	77.1	77.2	78.2	77.2
Metals & metal prod	96.3	96.4	94.8	86.0
Building materials	90.9	91.7	96.8	85.6
Chemicals and drugs	77.0	77.1	84.4	77.5
Housefurnshg goods	88.6	88.6	90.8	82.8
Miscellaneous	73.0	73.3	80.4	68.4
Raw materials	70.3	70.6	87.8	76.0
Semimftd articles	74.9	75.1	87.7	74.4
Finished products	82.4	82.8	87.4	80.8
All commodities other than farm prod	80.2	80.6	86.4	79.1
All commodities other than farm prod & foods	82.0	82.2	86.3	78.9

British Dominions Steadily Gain In Self-Sufficiency

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The rapidly increasing self-sufficiency of such major members of the British Commonwealth of Nations as Canada, Australia, and South Africa, while it need not necessarily destroy, must profoundly affect the economic dependence of these countries upon Britain and the United States.

The Westminster Bank, one of Britain's "big five" banking institutions, expresses this view in its current monthly Review.

The broadening economy in these Dominions in consequence of their "growing up" is, the bank thinks, both "natural and welcome." It is shown alike in increased manufacturing as compared with agricultural activity and in the growth of urban as opposed to rural distribution in the population. In Canada, industrial production is now more than 50 per cent of the total outturn. In Australia, manufactures in 1935-36 were valued at £156,000,000 out of a total production of £405,000,000.

In South Africa the annual gross value of manufacturing establishments is quoted as £111,000,000 compared with £32,500,000 for foodstuffs for home consumption.

In Australia nearly 47 per cent of the whole population now lives in the six state capitals of Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, Brisbane, Perth and Hobart. In Canada the last census shows more than 22 per cent of the population to be domiciled in cities of more than 100,000 people compared with less than 19 per cent in 1921.

The Dominions in consequence, the bank finds, while becoming increasing buyers of luxuries from overseas, are likely to grow largely independent of imported manufactures of general consumption.

At the same time while immigrants with capital will continue to be welcomed, those liable in times of depression to swell the numbers without work, will be looked upon askance. Regarding financial relations, the bank foresees a tendency in time to reduce the activity of the London capital market where loans to the Dominions are concerned.

Retail Business Has Decline Of 5 to 12 P. C. Under 1937

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Nothing was engendered by developments during the past week to brighten the immediate retail trade outlook, says Dun & Bradstreet in the weekly review.

"Frost, cold and rain," continues the survey, "curbed many shoppers' interest in spring offerings at retail stores. Coats, suits and millinery were chiefly neglected, although buying expanded in shoes, hosiery, handbags, and crocheted gloves. Bridal ensembles and wedding gifts moved to the foreground; for youngsters, play suits were stressed. Some stores featured everything made of cotton, as a forerunner to National Cotton Week promotions. Men's suits, ties, and slacks sold well; there were some calls for gabardines. Slip-covers, garment bags, china, and kitchen utensils were leaders in the house-furnishings departments.

Sales Under 1937

"Average of sales at the leading centers of distribution ranged from even to 3 per cent under the preceding week's total; number of cities giving an increase was less than one-third the total reporting. Although comparisons with last year's figures became more satisfactory for some individual cities, decline in estimated volume of retail distribution from dollar value for the corresponding 1937 week widened to 5 to 12 per cent.

"A few active days, followed by a dull period, prevented increase in the New England States, sales slumping 4 to 8 per cent from a year ago. Wide variations in the East left retailers' volume 8 to 14 per cent less than the average reached for the comparative 1937 week.

"Minor increases for the week predominated in the Middle West, and bulked sufficiently large to shorten the drop in retail sales from the 1937 comparative to 10 to 20 per cent. Rain and cold weather kept shoppers at home in the Northwest, which shrank totals 3 to 5 per cent from last year's.

"Recovering but slowly from the post-Easter slump, the South fell behind its 1937 showing by 3 to 8 per cent. Although consumers adopted more conservative spending policies, the Southwest still was ahead by 2 to 5 per cent. With drops in some of the northwestern areas as deep as 30 per cent, retail sales for the Pacific Coast were off 10 to 18 per cent from the 1937 volume.

Some Wholesale Gains

"Buying was irregular in the principal wholesale markets this week, as some were given a set-back by the cold weather. At others, the rise of the week preceding was extended, with the sharpest increase in bookings for Summer goods. With stocks of Spring merchandise about cleared, many retailers plan to open summer lines before Decoration Day.

"Initial orders for vacation goods generally were cut 10 to 20 per cent from 1937 budgets. Fall commitments were chiefly those released by country merchants in districts with excellent crop prospects. In spite of the gain in orders, decline in estimated wholesale volume from the 1937 comparative was unchanged at 8 to 20 per cent," concluded the report.

TELL HER

Yes

. . . You'll send the children to camp this summer!

Pick one of the many camps for boys and girls in New England where they can go by train on one of the "Campers Specials." They'll have more fun . . . and you'll know they're SAFE!

THE NEW HAVEN R R

A Window in Threadneedle Street

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

by David Wills

London

In the seven years from 1931 through 1937 slightly over 2,000,000 houses were built in England and Wales, an increase in the number of dwelling units of 17 per cent in a period in which population increased by 2 per cent. This was a far greater rate of increase than at any time in the past century and substantially exceeded the estimate made by the Registrar-General in 1931, which put a maximum of 1,700,000 for the number of new houses which could be anticipated to be built in the 10 years to 1941.

This great English housing boom developed in a period of business recovery when food prices fell as a result of agricultural depression in countries from which we obtain our food supplies.

Survey Just Published

Some very interesting figures on the building societies are contained in a survey just published in London. Official figures show that in 1925, 1,092 societies had total assets of £169,200,000; by 1936 total assets had swollen to £656,100,000 for 985 societies.

Based on an analysis of 99 leading societies the survey showed that this expansion continued in 1937 at an unabated pace. Assets for these societies grew from £554,300,000 in 1936 to £598,600,000 in 1937.

The movement attracts the savings of the small investor. Shares bought in building societies and deposits of money with societies totaled £609,000,000 at the end of 1936, compared with £432,000,000 in the post office savings bank, £248,000,000, in the Trustee Savings Bank, £390,000,000 outstanding in savings certificates, and say £70,000,000 in unit trusts, which are the competing attractions for the savings of small investors.

The building societies have done so well in the competition because they pay attractive rates of interest. The rate of interest on societies' shares was about 4.4 per cent in 1925 and 3.3 per cent in 1937; deposits with the societies earned some 3.9 per cent in 1925 and 2.7 per cent last year.

The attractiveness of these interest rates in a period of cheap money has caused a more rapid expansion of deposits than of shareholders' balances, so that the societies' short-term liabilities have increased.

During the same period the proportion of assets represented by mortgages has also increased, and in 1937 stood at an average 88.8 per cent for the 99 societies surveyed; percentages for individual societies were substantially higher, as, for example, 93.8 per cent of total assets for the Leeds Permanent.

Societies Compete

In order to maintain their earnings societies have been driven to compete with each other for new mortgage business, which has grown in amount year by year up to 1936. In 1937 there was a slight reduction, which should be compared with the reduction in 1937 in the value of building plans approved for dwelling houses.

A major element in producing this increase in mortgage business has been the increase in the proportion of capital cost which the would-be purchaser could borrow. Under the old practice the societies would lend up to 80 per cent of valuation, which frequently was below cost, so that the purchaser of a house might have to put down in cash as much as 25 per cent of the purchase price. Standard insurance company mortgages ran up to ⅓ or at a maximum ¾ of valuation.

The proportion of cost obtainable on mortgage has been pushed up to well over 90 per cent in many instances by a pool system, which in effect throws part of the financial burden and risk upon the builders. The builder puts up to the society the difference between the society's normal maximum loan and the amount actually lent. This pool provides a security for the society from which it may recover any losses due to default while the mortgage debt remains in excess of some agreed level. And further risk is borne by the builders, who agree to repurchase the property if the society should be empowered to sell it while the outstanding debt exceeds the agreed limit.

Assets Tied Up

The liquid assets of the builders are thus tied up by the building societies pool arrangement, and in some cases serious abuses have arisen, which have earned condemnation from the legal authorities.

If a purchaser defaulted on his mortgage payments, the society could take possession and sell the property and at the same time sue the defaulter on his personal covenant contained in the mortgage for any loss on the sale and for costs. What happened was that societies in many instances would obtain possession under common law, a relatively easy procedure, and at the same time bring Chancery action on the personal covenant. This multiplicity of actions naturally increased the costs, and was apparently objectionable in the eyes of the legal authorities, since about a year ago it was ruled that all mortgage actions must be brought in the Chancery courts.

Builders Affected

The builders pool was liable to suffer under the old practice, since the societies relied upon it for security against loss on default or forced sale.

But the new arangement by no means removes the hold of the building societies over the builders liquid assets. In some instances the conditions have been so strictly framed that no part of the builders pool is released to the builder so long as any part of any single mortgage on an estate is outstanding.

Thus, very large sums of builders' capital may be tied up in the control of the building society as security against an unknown asset, since nobody can really say what the asset value is of large building estates built up under exceptional economic and social conditions.

A more general and perhaps in the long run more serious economic problem of the building society movement is the relationship between the amount and the nature of assets and liabilities. The average life of a mortgage advance seems to be about 15 years, and mortgages account for some 88.8 per cent of total assets. Investments amounted to about 8.5 per cent of total assets, and cash to about 2 per cent. Reserves stand at about 5 per cent of total assets. Balances of depositors are around 20 per cent of assets.

At the present time the societies are able to finance perhaps two thirds of the new business from repayments on existing mortgages, and since repayments will increase in the future years and new advances decrease, the societies are tending toward a position in which payments will finance new business, provided share and deposit funds are maintained.

House Value Uncertain

What is unknown in the economic problem is the value of the houses upon which the mortgages are secured. An analysis of mortgages shows 46.6 per cent under £500; 39.2 per cent between £500 and £1,000; 7 per cent £1,000 to £3,000; 2.2 per cent between £3,000 to £5,000; and 5 per cent over £5,000.

A badly framed restrictive covenant for example, regulating the use of an estate, might be found to be legally invalid, and might cause the value of a given property to be halved.

Perhaps the over anxious observer might console himself with the thought that if only local trouble develops in a few areas, it will not be generally serious, and if general trouble develops it will be so serious that the state will have to come to the rescue. A collapse of the financial structure of the building society movement would be as serious as a widespread banking collapse.

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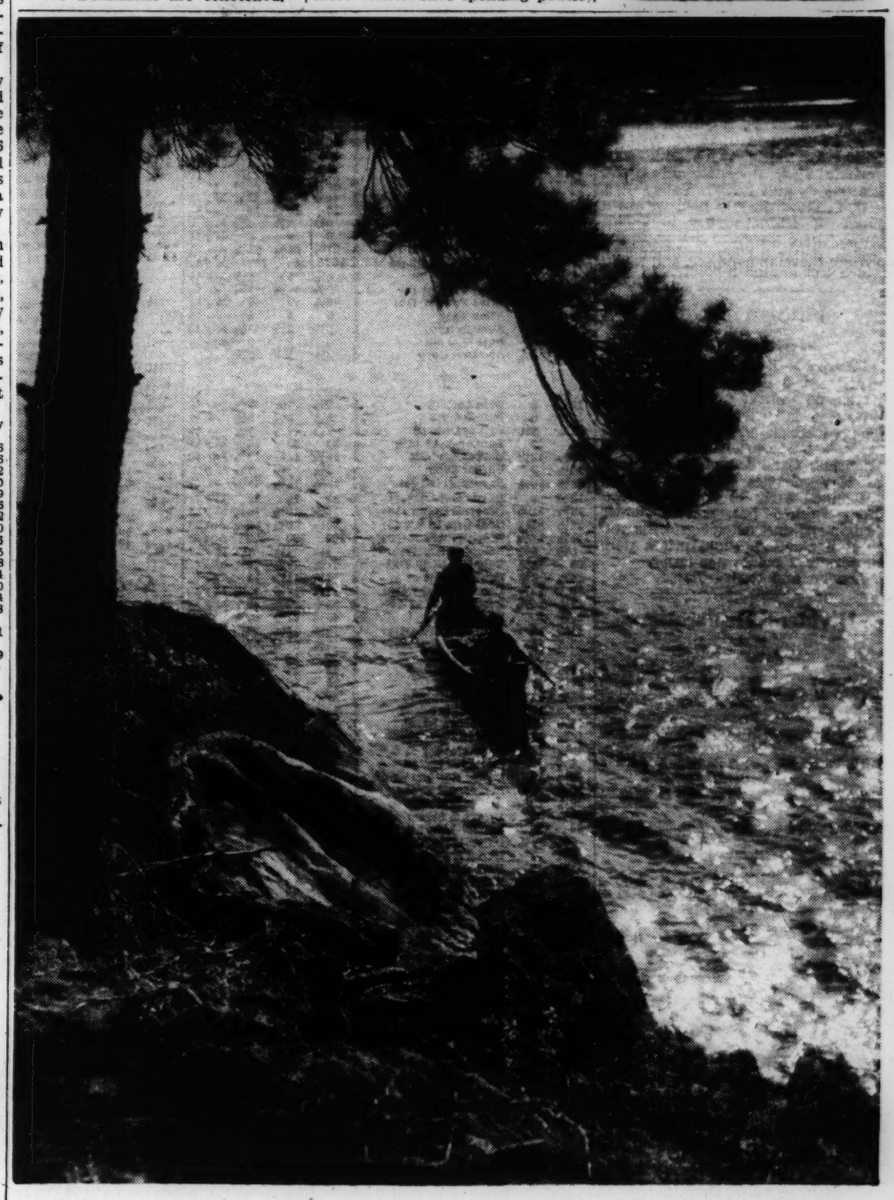
Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

East Boston Savings Bank	May 16
Eliot Savings Bank	May 16
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	May 16
Wildey Savings Bank	May 16
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	May 18
Blackstone Savings Bank	May 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	June 1
Franklin Savings Bank	June 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	June 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	June 10
Home Savings Bank	June 10
Union Savings Bank	June 10
Warren Institution for Savings	June 10

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Brockton Savings Bank	May 16
East Cambridge Savings Bank	May 16
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	May 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	May 20
Medford Savings Bank	June 1
Somerville Savings Bank	June 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	June 4
Brookline Savings Bank	June 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	June 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	June 10



Shining hours that teem with interest

Hours spent out of doors under summer skies, in clean winds that blow over sparkling waters and fragrant lands — vacation!

Hotel, Resort, and Travel advertising in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor is a guide to a wealth of vacation places and accommodations.

Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Stock Market Is Generally Uneven; Trading Is Quiet

NEW YORK, May 14 (AP)—Most stocks drifted to moderately lower levels in today's market although selling pressure was exceptionally light.

Losses of fractions to a point or so predominated in early dealings, but mild support came in just before the close and lifted the majority of leaders from low marks and established a number of modest advances.

Trading Is Quiet

Real trading action was absent in virtually all departments, and total transfers for the two hours dwindled to around 250,000 shares.

Further cashing of profits in utilities tipped the scales on the downside after a slightly mixed opening, these issues apparently finding scant stimulation in the remarks of Federal Reserve Chairman Eccles urging cessation of Government subsidized competition with private power companies.

Steels held up fairly well notwithstanding estimates next week's mill operations might register another dip.

Lacking rallying qualities most of the time—some came back near the end—were American Telephone, Chrysler, International Harvester, North American, Electric Power & Light, American Water Works, American Telephone, Santa Fe, Chesapeake & Ohio, Anaconda and Douglas Aircraft.

Contesting the trend were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Cerro de Pasco, Sears Roebuck, Montgomery Ward, Kennecott, American Can, General Electric and U. S. Rubber.

Bonds Irregular

Bond market prices moved unevenly in quiet trading today. There were a few strong spots related to special news developments but the general run of active issues held with a fractional area.

Radio-Keith-Orpheum 6s ran up 4 points during the first half-hour following overnight announcement that reorganization would be speeded. N. Y. City Tractions, strong in recent sessions of unification talk, followed an irregular pattern, with profit taking in evidence. Brooklyn - Manhattan - Transit 4½s were more than a point lower while Brooklyn City Railroad 5s advanced around 2. White Sewing Machine 6s jumped around 6.

Other gainers included Lorillard 5s, Santa Fe 4s, North American 5s, Northern Pacific 4s, Pennsylvania General 4½s of 1965 and Texas Corp. 3½s.

Unchanged to slightly lower were N. Y. Central 5s, Southern Pacific 4½s, Southern Railway 4s, Western Union 5s, Baltimore & Ohio convertible 4½s, International Hydro Electric 6s and Lehigh Valley 4½s.

U. S. Governments held within a range of 4-32ds higher to 3-32ds lower. There was little change in the foreign dollar list except Vienna 6s, which lost around 6 points.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

Liverpool—Total absence of cash demand and increased pressure of Argentine wheat canceled early advances in wheat futures today. The market closed with net losses of ⅛ to ¼ pence after opening steady on firmer Canadian offers and lack of May contract deliveries. Cotton responded early to action of New York futures but reacted under hedging against outside growths and local liquidation. Final prices were uniformly 2 points net lower.

London and Paris—Closed.

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Pe-riod	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
Walker & Co A	$2.50 cl 25c	..	May 28	May 20
Extra				
Wright-Hargraves	M 5c	.. July 1		May 23
Intcrim				
Dixie-Vortex Co	25c	.. July 1		June 10
Optional				
Reeves (D) Inc	*12½c	.. June 15		May 31
Irregular				
Whiting Corps	70c	.. Apr. 26		Apr. 25
do	*	.. Apr. 26		Apr. 25
Resumed				
Gordon & Belyea Ltd clas. A	$1.50	May	2	Apr. 20
class B	30c	May	2	Apr. 20
Special				
Standard W P & Acid Works	30c	.. May 25		May 20
Regular				
Anglo-Canadian Tele Co class A	15c	.. June 1		May 16
Astor Fin Corp pf	75c	37½qc	S June 21	June 6
Boston Wharf Co	$1	S June 30		June 1
Chase (AW) Co Ltd 6% non-cum pf	50c	Q May 10		Apr. 30
Chestnut Hill R R Co	75c	Q June 4		May 20
City Ice & Fuel do pf	40c	.. June 30		June 15
Com Accept Co Pittsburgh	$1.62½	Q June 1		May 23
Consol Biscuit	10c	.. June 23		June 1
Dom Bk of Can	$2	Q May 20		May 17
Electrog Cp 7%pf	$1.75	Q June 1		May 23
Finance Co of Am A & B	15c	Q June 30		June 20
Do pf A	87½c	Q June 30		June 20
First Hldng Cp (Pasadena, Calif) 6% pf.	$1.50	Q June 1		May 20
Haverty Fur Co Inc 5% pf	$1.50	.. May 25		May 20
Hein-Werner Mot Parts Corp	15c	Q June 20		June 10
K'fmann Dept Stores 7% pf	$1.75	Q June 30		June 10
Midco Oil Cp vtc	25c	Q May 25		May 15
Phils, Germantown & Norristown R R Co	$1.50	Q June 4		May 20
Reeves (D) Inc	6½% $1.62½	Q June 15		May 31
Rem Arms Co, Inc, 6% pf	$3	S June 15		June 6
Rynlds Mtls pr	37½c	Q July 1		June 20
San Josq Lt & Pw Cp 7% pf A	$1.75	Q June 15		May 31
Do 7% pr pf B	$1.75	Q June 15		May 31
San Josq Lt & Pw Cp 6% pr pf A	$1.50	Q June 15		May 31
Do 6% pf B	$1.50	Q June 15		May 31
Stand Oil Ohio	25c	Q June 15		May 31
Do pf	$1.25	Q July 15		June 30
U S Plywood Cp conv pf	$1.50	37½qc	Q June 1	May 21

*Payable in cash or preferred stock. †55 cents in 5-year 4% promissory notes.

Vic-Monag Co 7% pf. $1.75 Q July 1 June 20

Washington W Pw pf. $1.50 Q June 15 May 25

Whiting Cp 6½% pf. $1.62½ Q Apr. 29 Apr. 25

Wright Harg M 10c Q July 1 May 23

World Silver Output Increases

NEW YORK—World Silver production, excluding Mexico, during March totaled 15,369,000 fine ounces, against 14,361,000 in February and bringing production for first three months of 1938 to 44,671,000 ounces, according to American Bureau of Metal Statistics.

Today's sales (est)	250,000
Previous day	604,950
1938 volume to date	86,524,178
1937 volume to date	203,779,250

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
45	36¼	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	2	43	43	43	M'y 7
52	31⅝	Acme Stl (1)	2	32½	32½	32½	..
10⅜	6¼	Adams Exp	7	9½	9½	9½	..
20¾	14½	Adams-Millis (¾e)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	Apr 22
23	16⅝	Addressog (1.40)	2	20½	20½	20½	— ½
2⅜	1⅝	Advance Rumely	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
58¼	40	Air Reduction (1a)	3	46½	45½	46½	+ ½
1¼	⅝	Air-Way El Appl	3	⅞	⅞	⅞	M'y 11
13⅜	8¾	Alaska Jun (.60a)	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	..
1⅝	⅞	Alleghany Corp	6	1½	1½	1½	..
17⅛	6½	Alleghany pf xw	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	M'y 13
17⅛	6½	Alleghany pf $30ww	1	8½	8½	8½	—1¾
17½	8	Alleghany pf $40ww	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	M'y 13
21¾	11⅝	Alleghany pr pf	2	10	10	10	..
9⅞	4½	Allegheny Steel	4	16	15⅜	15⅜	M'y 13
176½	124	Allen Industries	1	6½	6½	6½	M'y 10
9⅝	7	Al Chem & Dye (6)	3	150	149	150	+1
14⅜	8⅝	Allied Kid (⅜e)	1	7½	7½	7½	M'y 11
9⅜	4½	Allied Mills	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ¼
53½	38	Allied Strs	4	6⅝	6½	6½	..
51¾	34¼	Allied St pf (5)	1	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	M'y 6
15¼	11¼	Allis-Ch Mfg (⅜e)	13	43¼	42½	43¼	+ ¼
3⅜	1¼	Alpha P Cem (1)	2	15	14⅜	14⅜	M'y 13
24	10	Amal Leather	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	M'y 13
72½	57	Amal Leather pf	2	14½	14½	14½	Apr 27
66	49	Amerada Corp (2)	4	64	63½	63½	+ ½
15⅞	10	Am Ag ChDel(1¼e)	1	60	60	60	M'y 10
42½	23¼	Am Bank Note(½e)	10	15½	15	15½	+ ½
91½	70¾	Am Br Shoe (¼e)	4	32½	31¾	32½	+ ⅜
167	160¼	Am Can (4)	2	88½	88½	88½	+1
27½	12⅝	Am Can pf (7)	2	162	162	162	M'y 13
50	27	Am Car & Fdy	3	18¾	18½	18½	M'y 13
17⅜	9½	Am Car&F pf(2½e)	1	35	35	35	M'y 13
100½	69½	Am Ch&Cable (¼e)	1	12½	12½	12½	..
108	88½	Am Ch&Cbl pf (5)	1	89½	89½	89½	Feb 18
8½	4½	Am Chicle (4a)	3	108	106½	108	M'y 12
13¾	9	Am Colortype	3	7	7	7	M'y 12
16¾	8¼	Am Comi Alco	1	13¾	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
4¾	2½	Am Crys Sug (¾e)	1	10	10	10	M'y 13
6½	4	Am Encaus Tiling	4	3¾	3¾	3¾	M'y 13
4⅜	2¼	Am European	1	4	4	4	Mar29
19¾	10	Am For Pow	11	3¾	3½	3¾	M'y 13
25¼	13⅛	Am & F P $6 pf	6	19¼	18¾	19	M'y 13
11½	5½	Am & F P $7 pf	2	20½	20½	20½	M'y 13
12	9½	Am & F P 2 pf	2	9⅞	9½	9¾	..
4⅜	2	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	2	9½	9½	9½	M'y 9
26	12	Am Hide & Leather	3	2	2⅞	2⅞	M'y 12
37¾	30¾	Am Hide & L pf	1	19	19	19	M'y 12
2½	1½	Am Home Pr (2.40)	1	37	37	37	M'y 13
18	13¾	Am Ice	45	13¾	13½	13½	M'y 3
7⅞	4⅛	Am Ice pf (½e)	2	16	15¾	16	M'y 12
23½	12⅞	Am International	2	6⅞	6	6	..
74½	45	Am Locomotive	3	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	— ⅛
14½	10	Am Locomot pf	3	57	55	55	— ⅜
5¼	2⅜	Am M & Met	1	13	13	13	..
38¾	23	Am M & F (¼e)	3	3⅜	3½	3½	— ¼
105½	99½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	7	30½	29⅞	30	—1
7½	3¼	Am Pow & Lt	2	105	105	105	M'y 4
40½	19	Am P&L $6pf(1⅜k)	25	5¾	5½	5¾	..
33	16½	Am P&L$5pf(.93⅝k)	33	34⅜	32½	34⅜	+ ⅜
14¼	9	Am Rad & St S(.60)	8	30⅞	29¾	30⅞	+ ⅜
22⅞	13½	Am Roll Mill	7	12⅝	12½	12½	..
78	58	Am Roll M pf(4½)	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	..
20⅞	15⅜	Am Safety Raz (2)	1	7½	7⅜	7⅜	M'y 11
14¼	7⅛	Am Seating	1	17½	17½	17½	M'y 12
56¾	28½	Am Sm & R (1¾e)	1	10	10	10	M'y 13
131	103	Am Sm & R pf (7)	8	37⅞	37½	37¾	..
52	45¾	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	120	120	120	M'y 7
34¾	15⅜	Am Stl Fdrs	1	50	50	50	M'y 12
11¾	6⅛	Am Stores	5	21	20¾	20⅞	— ⅛
31	21½	Am Sugar Ref (2)	5	8½	7½	8½	M'y 11
117½	101⅜	Am Sugar pf (7)	2	28	27	27	M'y 13
18½	12⅝	Am Sumat Tob (1)	1	107¾	107¾	107⅜	..
149¾	111	Am Tel & Tel (9)	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	M'y 13
72⅛	58	Am Tobacco (5)	2	130	130	130	—1½
73¼	58¾	Am Tob B (5)	1	69	69	69	— ⅛
139¾	130	Am Tob pf (6)	1	70¾	70¾	70¾	— ¼
7⅞	3⅞	Am Type Fdrs	1	139¾	139¾	139¾	M'y 12
13½	6	Am Wat Wks	5	5⅝	5⅜	5¾	M'y 13
86	68	Am W W 1 pf (6)	7	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
5⅜	3¼	Am Woolen	1	68	68	68	M'y 10
35¾	23⅝	Am Wool pf	3	4¼	4⅛	4¼	— ⅛
8½	4⅜	Am Zinc L&S	30	30	30	30	..
40	25	Am Zinc pr pf	4	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
36¾	21⅝	Anaconda (¼e)	4	30¼	30¼	30¼	Apr 18
50	29	Anacon W & C	62	28⅛	27⅝	28⅛	..
18	10¾	AnchorHocGl(.15e)	1	36½	36½	36½	M'y 12
19	10	Andes Copper	1	16	16	16	M'y 9
3½	2	A P W Paper	1	11½	11½	11½	Apr 26
30¼	20	Arch-Dan-M(¾e)	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Apr 29
100½	82	Armour Del pf (7)	3	24	24	24	M'y 11
6⅞	3⅞	Arm Ill	1	90¼	90¼	90¼	M'y 9
72	28¼	Arm Ill pr pf	9	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
94½	50	Arm Ill pf	2	36	36	36	M'y 13
39	24¼	Armstrong Cork	1	50	50	50	Mar19
7¾	5½	Arnold Const (⅜e)	1	29	29	29	M'y 13
5½	2½	Artloom Corp	1	7½	7½	7½	— ¼
8⅜	4	Assd Dry Goods	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	M'y 13
69	52	Assd D Gd 1pf (6)	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
68¼	68¼	Assd D Gd2pf(12¾k)	2	52	52	52	M'y 12
35	27	Associates Inv (2)	1	68¼	68¼	68¼	Mar 5
42	22¼	Atch T & S F (2g)	2	29½	29½	29½	M'y 12
72	40¼	Atch T & S F pf (5)	4	28⅞	28¾	28¾	— ⅜
27⅜	14	Atl Coast L (1½g)	1	46½	46½	46½	M'y 12
7¾	4¼	Atl G & W Indies	2	18	18	18	— ⅞
14½	6½	Atl G & W In pf	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	M'y 3
24	17¾	Atl Refining (1)	1	9	9	9	M'y 10
107	101⅞	Atl Refining pf (4)	3	213¾	213⅜	213⅝	— ½
9⅞	5¾	Atlas Corp	1	107	107	107	M'y 12
43	38⅞	Atlas Corp pf (3)	5	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
48	36	Atlas Powder (1e)	1	40¾	40¾	40¾	+ ⅝
7⅜	4½	Atlas Tack	5	40¼	40	40	M'y 13
6½	3	Auburn Auto	1	5	5	5	— ⅛
3½	2	Aust Nichols	1	3½	3½	3½	M'y 13
4⅝	2½	Aviation Corp	1	2	2	2	Apr 29
		B	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	..
10¾	5	Bald Loco ct	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
10⅞	4	Balt & Ohio	14	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
13¾	5½	Balt & Ohio pf	1	7½	7½	7½	..
34	29	Bangor & Ar (2½)	1	33	33	33	M'y 11
19	12½	Barber Asphalt	2	16½	16¼	16½	+ ⅛
10½	5	Barker Bros	2	7½	7½	7½	M'y 8
16⅜	10½	Barnsdall Oil (1)	20	13⅜	13½	13½	— ¼
12¾	9	Bayuk Cig (.18¾e)	3	12	12	12	M'y 11
17¾	11⅜	Beatrice Cream(1a)	1	15½	15½	15½	M'y 13
96½	92½	Beat Crm pf ww (5)	1	90½	90½	90½	Apr 29
103⅞	94½	Beech-NutPack(4a)	1	100	100	100	Apr 26
8⅜	5¾	Belding-Hem (¾e)	3	7¼	7¼	7¼	M'y 13
83	77¾	Belg N R pf (3.27½)	1	77¾	77¾	77¾	Mar19
14⅞	8⅝	Bendix Aviat	3	11½	11⅛	11½	+ ⅛
19	15¼	Benef Ind Ln (.45e)	3	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	M'y 12
40½	26⅞	Best & Co (1.52½e)	1	40	40	40	..
65⅞	40	Beth Steel	29	48⅛	47¼	47⅞	+ ⅛
16½	13	Beth Steel 5% pf(1)	2	14½	14⅜	14½	M'y 13
98½	75	Beth Steel 7% pf(7)	1	87½	87½	87½	+ ½
28	18	Bigelow-Sanf	1	19	19	19	M'y 13
17⅞	9¾	Black & Decker	1	13	13	13	M'y 13
15⅛	10⅛	Blaw-Knox	2	12	12	12	..
35½	20¼	Boeing Airplane	7	25⅜	25	25¼	..
30	15⅜	Bohn Al & Brass	1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
13⅞	9¼	Bond Strs (.20e)	1	10	10	10	M'y 9
19⅝	15⅜	Borden Co (.70e)	1	16½	16½	16½	+ ¼
28½	19½	Borg-Warner	5	21	20¾	21	..
4¾	2	Boston & Maine	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	..
22¾	14	Bower Roll Br(½e)	1	17	17	17	M'y 13
10⅞	5⅜	Bridgeport Brass	1	7½	7½	7½	..
28¼	12¾	Briggs Mfg	5	18½	18¼	18⅜	— ⅛
30½	20	Briggs & Strat(¾e)	3	24¾	24½	24½	Apr 20
34	28	Bristol-Myers(2.40)	2	32	32	32	M'y 13
2¾	1⅛	Bklyn & Qu Trans	3	2	1⅞	2	..
9¾	3⅜	Bklyn & Q Tr pf	1	8	8	8	Apr 16
13⅜	5⅜	Bklyn-Man Tr	38	10⅜	10	10½	+ ¼
37	16¾	Bklyn Un Gas	7	31	29	31	+2
41	30	Brown Shoe (3)	6	15	15	15	M'y 13
10	5½	Brunswick-Balke	1	30	30	30	M'y 11
9¾	5⅞	Bucyrus-Erie	3	7½	7½	7½	..
6⅜	3¼	Budd Mfg	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	..
5⅜	3	Budd Wheel	2	4½	4½	4½	..
20	13¼	Bullard Co (¼e)	3	3½	3½	3½	— ¼
32¼	15½	Bulova Watch (4)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	M'y 13
9½	6¾	Burling Mills (1)	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	..
20¼	14½	Burr Add Mch(.30e)	4	8½	8½	8½	M'y 13
3½	1½	Bush Terminal	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	+ ¼
11	4½	Bush Term 7% deb	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	M'y 13
8⅝	5¾	Butler Bros	2	6¼	6¼	6½	M'y 4
4¾	2⅜	Butler Bros pf(1½)	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	M'y 13
11⅜	6	Butte Cop & Zinc	2	18½	18½	18½	— ¾
19¾	13	Byers (A M) Co	2	3⅛	3	3	M'y 12
		Byron Jackson(¾e)	1	9¼	9	9	— ⅛
		C	1	16	16	16	M'y 13
24½	15½	Calif Packing(1⅝a)	3	21½	21½	21½	M'y 12
49¼	45	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	47¼	47¼	47¼	Apr 26
2½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..
10½	5¼	Calumet & Hec	5	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
15¾	9¾	Campbell Wyant	23	16¾	16¼	16¼	— ¼
19¾	12½	Can Dry G Ale	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ¼
8⅛	5	Canad Pacific	2	6	6	6	..
36	21	Cannon Mills (1e)	2	26	25½	26	M'y 6
7¼	4½	Capital Ad A	1	6	6	6	M'y 10
18	13	Carpenter Stl (.10e)	2	13¾	13½	13½	M'y 12
4½	2½	Carriers&Gen(.05e)	1	3	3	3	M'y 11
97½	62½	Case (J I) Co	4	79¾	77½	79¼	M'y 13
55½	29¾	Caterpil Tract (1e)	1	43¼	43¼	43¼	+ ⅛
106	100½	Caterp Tract pf (5)	1	105	105	105	M'y 13
18⅞	9	Celanese Corp	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ⅛
94	92	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	94	94	94	Jan 12
25½	12½	Celotex Corp	1	18½	18½	18½	— ½
28	20	Cent Aguirre (1½)	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	M'y 11
4½	2	Cent Foundry	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	..
11	7	Cent RR N J	2	10	10	10	M'y 11
8¼	4	Cent Violeta Sug	1	5½	5½	5½	M'y 10
5½	3¼	Century Rib M	1	4	4	4	M'y 11
46½	26¼	Cerro de Pas (2e)	6	38⅞	38¼	38⅝	+ ⅜
8⅝	4½	Certain-teed Prod	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	M'y 13
30½	18	Champ Pap & F	3	21	20¼	20¼	M'y 12
12¼	7	Checker Cab	1	8	8	8	Apr 16
38½	23½	Ches & Ohio (1½e)	12	26¾	26½	26¾	— ⅛
89	70	Ches & Ohio pf (4)	1	80½	80½	80½	M'y 12
48⅛	27½	Chi Corp (3)	6	32¾	32¾	32¾	—2¼
1¼	½	Chi & E Ill	5	⅝	½	½	Apr 11
3¾	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	M'y 13
1¾	¾	Chi & N West	1	1	1	1	..
4⅜	2	Chi & N West pf	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	M'y 13
1¼	½	Chi Great West	1	1	¾	¾	M'y 11
5⅜	2⅜	Chi Great W pf	1	3½	3½	3½	— ¼
14	8⅞	Chi Mail Order	2	10½	10½	10½	M'y 10
1	¾	Chi M St P&P	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	M'y 5
17⅞	¾	Chi M St P&P pf	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
12⅞	6⅞	Chi Pneu Tool	11	11¾	11½	11¾	+ ⅛
32½	22	Chi Pneu T cv pf(3)	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	M'y 12
40¼	40	Chi Pneu Tpr pf(2½)	1	40¼	40¼	40¼	M'y 13
1¼	⅝	Chi Rk Is & Pac	1	¾	¾	¾	M'y 2
2½	1	C R I & Pac 6% pf	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	Apr 28
12¾	8	C R I & Pac 7% pf	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	M'y 13
16¾	12	Chi Yell Cab (½e)	1	9	9	9	M'y 12
5⅞	3¼	Chicksaba Cot (¾e)	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	M'y 12
63⅛	35⅜	Childs Co	4	4½	4¼	4¼	M'y 13
13½	10	Chrysler Corp(⅓e)	44	43½	42¼	43½	..
		City Ice & Fuel(.80e)	1	11½	11½	11½	— ¼

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
3¾	2	City Stores	3	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
24	10⅝	Clark Equip	3	24	24	24	Apr 28
26½	15¼	Clev Graph Br(1¼e)	2	18½	18	18	M'y 13
45⅝	32½	Climax Molyb(.30e)	16	43¾	42½	42½	M'y 13
15½	10½	Cluett Peabdy(.40e)	2	13½	13	13	M'y 13
136	105½	Coca-Cola (1e)	1	134½	134½	134½	..
59	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	58	58	58	— ¼
117⅞	7⅞	Colgate-Palm-P	3	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
95½	80	Colg-Palm-P pf (6)	2	84½	84½	84½	M'y 13
27⅝	13¼	Collins & Aik (¾e)	2	20¾	20	20¾	M'y 13
20	9⅛	Col Fuel & Iron	1	13½	13½	13½	M'y 12
22¼	13½	Col Br'cast A (.65e)	1	17	17	17	+ ½
21¼	13	Col Br'cast B (.65e)	2	16½	16½	16½	M'y 12
9⅝	5⅛	Colum G & El	20	7	6¾	6⅞	— ⅛
79	57	Col G&E pf A (6)	1	65	65	65	— ¾
15½	9	Colum Pict vtc (1)	1	12	12	12	..
34	27½	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	33¼	33¼	33¼	M'y 11
76	53⅜	Colum Carbon (4)	5	32⅜	32¼	32⅜	+ ¼
38⅜	23	Comi Credit (4)	1	91	91	91	M'y 11
95	84	Comi Cred pf (4¼)	3	10	9¾	9⅞	— ⅛
44¾	31½	Comi Invest Tr (4)	100	90	..	..	..
100	90	Comi I T cv pf(4½)	10	5⅞	..	..	..
10	5⅞	Comi Solvents (.60)	2	1	..	..	..
2	1	Com'wlth & South	13	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅛
45	25	Com & So pf(1½k)	4	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
28	22½	Com'wlth Ed (1¼)	3	42½	41	41½	—1¼
7½	3⅞	Conde Nast	13	26½	26¼	26½	+ ⅛
24½	15	Congol-Nairn (⅛e)	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	M'y 13
8	6	Congress Cigar	1	19½	19½	19½	+ ⅛
19½	11	Consol Aircraft	1	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	+ ⅛
8	4¼	Consol Cigar (¾e)	2	7¼	7	7¼	M'y 11
26⅞	17	Cons Edison (1e)	19	25¾	25	25½	..
98¼	88⅞	Cons Edison pf (5)	4	98	98	98	— ¼
1⅞	1	Consol Film Ind	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	M'y 13
6⅞	4½	Consol F I pf (¼k)	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	M'y 11
5¾	2⅞	Cons Laundries	5	3¼	3⅛	3¼	M'y 12
10½	7	Consol Oil (.80)	10	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
101⅛	98¾	Consol Oil pf (5)	1	37⅜	37¼	37⅜	M'y 12
7½	2⅝	Consol R R Cuba pf	6	98¾	98¾	98¾	Mar30
2¼	⅛	Consol Textile	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
5⅝	2¼	Consol'n Coal	1	1	1	1	..
22	10	Consol'n Coal pf

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Installment Sales In March Shows Drop of 42 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Installment sales at retail in March of this year declined 42.3 per cent under last year's level and were 33 per cent lower than like quarter a year ago, according to A. W. Zelomek, economist for the International Statistical Bureau, Inc. and the Fairchild Publications.

This compares with a decline in all March retail sales of 14.9 per cent and with a decline in regular credit sales of only 11.4 per cent. Declines in all retail sales and in regular credit sales for the first quarter were 10.6 per cent and 5.3 per cent, respectively.

Such a large decline in installment sales is not warranted by the rate at which collections are being made, Mr. Zelomek pointed out. Although there is some month to month variation in the rate of collections, the record during this and earlier depressions has been consistently good. Such a drastic decrease under a year ago simply means that sales are being lost where sales are most needed

Fewer Expensive Items

Sales of expensive and durable items, such as furniture, automobiles, etc., are most needed during a period of business recession. The life of these items can be stretched out over a long period, when incentive to buy is lacking.

This means that liquidation of inventories is difficult, and there is a piling up of heavy finished items in the channels of distribution. This, in turn, means that production of these items is depressed far below the average. At the present time, for example, the low rate of output in the automobile industry and the failure of a full seasonal gain to develop this spring is one of the mamin reasons for the present depressed business outlook.

Although the decline in sales of durable consumer items is much more drastic than the sales of soft lines consisting of such items as textile-apparel necessities, Mr. Zelomek pointed out that it would be a mistake to attribute this decline to the practice of installment selling.

It is the durable nature of the items themselves which permits their life to be stretched over a long period. The idea that over-selling of the consumer is a major contributing factor is hard to defend. As a matter of fact, relaxation of installment terms during periods of receding business could be used as a stimulus to these sales and in this way would help to smooth out the business cycle.

Building Would Help

There has already been a precedent established for relaxing terms in order to stimulate a depressed industry, Mr. Zelomek pointed out. This has occurred in the building industry through recent changes in the Federal Housing Act which permit the guarantee of 90 per cent mortgages as contrasted with the previous limit of 80 per cent. This is simply a reduction in the down payment and was accompanied by some reduction in carrying charges and in some cases by a longer repayment interval.

There is good reason to argue at the present time that if the construction of homes can be stimulated in this manner, then the sales of furniture and home furnishings should also be stimulated simultaneously.

"While retail distributors should maintain their close examination of credit risks," says Mr. Zelomek, "over-cautiousness at a time such as the present is just as dangerous as over-eagerness at such a time as early 1937. It simply illustrates again the tendency to go to extremes.

"In early 1937, over-buying reached a peak and installment terms were most liberal. At the present time, even though no further marked deterioration in business is in prospect, buying policies are over-conservative and installment terms have been substantially tightened.

"In both cases there is an opportunity at the present time for co-operation of distributors generally in combatting any further decline. Speculative buying or sound installment policies are not warranted; but over-cautiousness has gone to a point where sales are being lost."

Business Personals

The Allegheny Steel Company has announced the resignation of William J. McArdle as general sales manager after 20 years of service with the firm. Following a short vacation, Mr. McArdle said he expected to resume business activities in Pittsburgh.

Arthur B. Chapin has been made president of the Farr Alpaca Co., Holyoke, Mass., to fill the vacancy caused by the passing on of former President Frank H. Metcalf, who had served in that capacity since 1924.

Roderick T. Young, for the past 16 years head of the institutional bond department of Burr & Co., Inc., is now associated with Adams & Peck, Boston. He will handle institutional business and also trade actively in underlying railroad securities.

Warren H. Smith has been appointed assistant traffic manager of the Boston-Maine-Central Vermont Airways, subsidiary of the Boston & Maine, Maine Central and Central Vermont Railways. He succeeds J. V. Sheehan, general passenger agent, resigned.

At the annual meeting of the Textile Foundation, Franklin W. Hobbs, president of Arlington Mills, was re-elected chairman. The directors for the forthcoming year are Stuart W. Cramer, Cramerton Mills, Cramerton, N. C.; Frank B. Cheney, Cheney Bros., New York, and the Secretary of Commerce and the Secretary of Agriculture.

A. Harry Feldman was elected president of the United Factors Corporation, to succeed the late Lawrence Marx.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
3 3¼s '45-43	109.17	109.17	109.17
5 3¼s '46-4	109.17	109.17	109.17
15 3⅛s '49-46 reg	104.4	104.4	104.4
1 3s '55-51	106.3	106.3	106.3
6 2⅞s '60-55	104.3	104.1	104.1
2 2¾s '59-56	103.2	103.2	103.2

Federal Farm Mortgage

16 3¼s '64-4	106.5	106.5	106.5

Home Owners' Loan

3 2¾s '49-39	102.29	102.29	102.29
1 2¼s '44-42	103.10	103.10	103.10
6 3s '52-44	105.24	105.24	105.24

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
1 Allegh Val 4s'42	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
1 Allis Chalm 4s'52	106½	106½	106½
1 Am & For P 5s 2030	53	53	53
7 Am T&T 3¼s'66	102⅛	102	102⅛
14 Am T&T 3¼s'61	102½	102⅜	102½
2 Arm Del 4s'57	94½	94¼	94½
12 Arm Del 4s'55	94	93⅞	94
14 AT&SF 4s'95	107	106¾	106¾
4 AT&SF aj 4s'95 st	87	87	87
5 At&SF T Sh L 4s'58	107½	107¼	107½
3 Atl & Dan 1st 4s'48	22¾	22½	22½
5 B&O rfg 6s'95	24⅜	24	24
3 B&O 1st 5s'48	49⅛	49	49
3 B&O rfg 5s'95	22	22	22
2 B & O 5s'96 F	21⅛	20½	20½
14 B&O 5s 2000 D	20¾	20½	20½
23 B&O cv 4½s'60	18⅜	18	18⅛
3 B&O 5s SE W '50	36	35	36
10 Bang&Ar 4s cv '51 st	102½	102¼	102½
3 Beth Stl 4¼s'60	103¾	103¾	103¾
7 Beth Stl 3½s'52	91¼	91¼	91¼
2 Bkly City RR 5s'41	43½	43	43½
1 Bkly Edis 3¼s'66	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
42 Bkly Man Tr 4½s'66	61	59¾	59¾
1 Bkly U Gas 5s'45	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
1 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	120	120	120
1 Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	117⅝	117⅜	117⅜
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	115⅜	115⅜	115⅜
1 Can Pac 5s '44	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝
1 Can Pac 4½s '60	93¼	93¼	93¼
5 Caro C & O 6s '52	98½	98	98
4 Celotex 4½s '47 ww	76½	76¼	76¼
4 Cen Pac 5s '60	51½	51½	51½
4 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	77	77	77
2 Cen RR NJ 5s '87	28½	28½	28½
1 Certain-td 5½s '48	61⅜	61⅜	61⅜
3 C & O 4½s '92 reg	111	111	111
1 Chi & N W 3½s '87	93⅝	93½	93½
2 CRI & P 4½s '52 A	8	8	8
1 CRI & P cv 4½s '60	4½	4½	4½
1 Chi Un Sta 4s '63 D	106¾	106¾	106¾
3 Chi & W Ind 4s '52	89½	89½	89½
5 Childs Co 5s '43	60	59⅞	60
4 Clev Un Term 5½s '72	92	92	92
1 Clev Un Term 5s '73	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞
1 Col & So 4½s '80	38	38	38
5 Columbia G 5s '52 May	93⅝	93½	93⅝
18 Com'l Inv Tr 3½s '51	104	104	104
1 ComwithEd 4s '81	107½	107½	107½
12 Con Edis 3¾s '46	103	103	103
14 Con Edis 3½s '58	107⅞	101¾	101⅞
7 Con Oil 3½s '51	101⅛	101	101⅛
2 Consol'n Coal 5s '60	41½	41½	41½
2 Consum Pow 3¾s '65	109	109	109
4 Consum Pow 3½s '70	105⅞	104⅞	104⅞
2 Container 5s '43	91½	91½	91½
4 Dayton P & L 3½s '60	108¼	108¼	108¼
1 D & R G 4½s 36	12½	12½	12½
2 D & G W 5s 55 Asd	5	5	5
4 Del Ed 5s 52	109¾	109¼	109¼
2 Del Ed 4s 65	110¼	110¼	110¼
3 Det T & Lun 4½s 61	96	96	96
5 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	109⅜	109¼	109⅜
21 Elect Auto L 4s 52	103¾	103½	103¾
12 Erie rfg 5s 67	144	144	144
4 Erie rfg 5s 75	14	13¾	14
1 Erie 1st 4s 96	44½	44½	44½
1 Erie gen lien 4s 96	23	23	23
2 Erie cv 4s 53 A	19¼	19¼	19¼
1 Fairbanks M 4s 56	100	100	100
1 Gen Am Inv 5s 52	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
3 Gen Cable 5½s 47	97½	97½	97½
1 Gen Mot Accept 3s 46	104½	104½	104½
2 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	42	42	42
3 Goodrich 6s 45	92¼	92⅛	93⅛
3 Goodyr T&R 5s 57	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
4 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	93	93	93
3 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	75¾	75¾	75¾
5 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	82	81⅞	82
5 G Bay & W deb B	1	1	1
1 Gulf St Util 4s 66	104	104	104
1 Hous Oil Tex 5½s 40	101½	101½	101½
9 Hudson Coal 5s62A	24¼	24	24¼
1 Hud & Man rfg 5s 57	45½	45½	45½
1 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	15	15	15
2 Ill Cen 4s 53	41	41	41
2 Ill Cen 4s 3/4s 66	33½	33½	33⅛6
13 Interb R Tr 7s 32	55½	55¼	55½
17 Interb R Tr 6s 32	22	21¾	22
11 Interb2RTr rfg 5s 66	57½	57¼	57½
1 Interlak Iron 4s 47	78½	78½	78½
7 Int Hyro El 6s 44	66½	65¾	65⅞
2 Intr Mer Mar 6s 41	41¾	41¾	41¾
1 Int Paper 6s 55	81½	81½	81½
2 Int Paper 5s 47	90	90	90
9 Int T&T cv 4½sc '39	87½	87½	87½
7 Int T&T 4½s '52	59¾	59	59
1 Int T&T 5s '55	64⅜	64	64
2 JamesF&Cles 4s '59	51	51	51
10 Jones&L St 4¼s '61	95¼	95	95¼
5 KC South 3s '50	64	64	64
5 KC Term 4s '60	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
4 Lac Gas 5½s '53	56½	56	56
1 Lautaro N inc '75	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜
4 Lehi Val 5s 2003	24	24	24
1 Lehi Val 4½s 2003	20½	20½	20½
6 Lex & E 5s '65	1100¼	110⅛	110¼
3 Lorillard Co 5s '51	119	119	119
1 Louis & Ark 5s '69	74	74	74
2 Louis & N un 4s '40	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
6 Manhat Ry 4s '90	30⅜	30	30
5 Market St Ry 7s '40	82¼	82	82
2 McK&R 5½s '50	100½	100½	100½
1 Mead Corp 6s '45 A	100	100	100
14 Met Ed 4½s '68	108¼	108¼	108¼
4 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	11½	11½	11½
1 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	18	18	18
4 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	18½	18½	18½
4 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	18½	18½	18½
1 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	6¼	6¼	6
3 MonWPa P S 4½s '60	105	105	105
20 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51ww	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
8 Nat Dist Pr 4½s '45	105½	105½	105½
4 NRGyMex 4½s'57 asd	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
2 Nt RRMex 4s '51std	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
4 Natl Steel 4s '65	108¼	108	108
9 N O Pub Sv 5s '55B	97½	97¼	97½
7 NO Tex&M 5½s '54	30	29	29
14 NYC rfg 5s 2013	55½	55	55
5 NYC 4½s 2013 A	50⅜	50¼	50⅜
3 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	50	49¾	49¾
4 NYCh&StL 5½s '74A	46	45	45
11 NY Ch&StL 4½s '78	39	38¾	39
1 NY Conn 4½s '53	102⅞	102⅞	
1 NY Edis 3¼s '65	105¼	105¼	105¼
9 NY Edis 3¼s '66	104⅞	104⅝	104⅞
2 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	16⅜	16½	16½
3 NYNH&H clt 6s '40	23	23	23
2 NYNH&H 4s '55	14	14	14
1 NY O & W rfg 4s 92	9	9	9
10 NY Tel 4½s '39	105⅜	105½	106X
1 Niagara F P3½s '66	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
2 NL&O Pow 5s '55 A	108	108	108
1 Niagara Sh 5½s '50	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜
2 Norf & W 4s '96	116⅝	116½	116⅜
6 Nor Am Co 5s '61	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
6 Nor Am Ed 5s'69 C	67	66⅝	66⅝
2 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	60	60	60
2 Nor Poc 4s'97	83½	83½	83½
1 Or-Wash RR&N 4s'61	99¾	99¾	99¾
11 Pac Gas&El 3½s'6	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
2 Pac Gas&El 4s'64	110	109¾	109¾
2 Pac T&T 3¼s'66 C	105	105	105
1 Parmelee T 6s'4	40	40	40
16 Pen P&Lt 4½s'81	97	97	97
2 Pen RR gen 5s'68	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 Pen RR gen 4½s'65	96	96	96
4 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	80¼	80¼	80¼
24 Pen RR gen 4¼s'81	90½	90⅜	90½
2 Pen RR 3½s'52	78½	78½	78½
4 Phelps Dodge 3½s'52	107	107¼	107¼
8 Phila Co 5s'67	95	94½	94½
31 Phil Elec 3¼s'67	108¼	108	108
1 Phil Read C&I 6s'49	3¾	3¾	3¾
1 Ph Read C&I 5s'73	12¼	12¼	12¼
2 PCC & St L 5s'75 B	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
2 PC & St L 4½s'77	93	93	93
1 PCC & S L 4½s'42 B	106¼	106¼	106¼
12 Postal Tel&C 5s'53	12½	12½	12½
32 Radio Keith 6s '41	74	69½	72¼
2 Readg 4½s '97 A	73	72½	72½
20 Rem Rand 4¼s '56	97½	97¼	97¼
7 Republic Steel 5½s '54	106⅛	106	106
4 Republic Steel 4½ '61	84	83¾	83¾
2 Revere Cop%B4¼s '56	99	99	99
3 Richfield Oil 4s '52	98	98	98
1 Richm Term 5s '52	105½	105½	105½
5 StLIM&S4sR&G '33	47⅛	47	47
2 St L S F 5s '50 B	11¾	11⅝	11⅝
10 St L S F 4½s '78	10	10	10
1 SanAntPubSvc 6s '52	110½	110⅛	110⅛
1 Seab A L cn 6s '45	7¾	7¾	7¾
1 Shell Un 3½s '51	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 Sou Pac 4½s '68	44	44	44
21 Sou Pac 4½s '81	43	42¾	42¾
3 So Pac 4½s '69	43½	43½	43½
16 So Pac rfg 4s '55	69½	69	69¼
19 So Pac 3¾s '46	55	54⅜	54⅝
1 So Pac 4½s 'Ore '77	54	54	54
3 South Ry 6½s 56	46½	46½	46½
3 South Ry gen 6s '56	45½	45½	45½
15 South Ry gen 4s '56	34	32¾	32¾
1 S W Gas & El 4s '60	105	105	105
2 Stand Oil N J 3s '61	102¼	102	102¼
6 Ten El Pow 6s '47A	92¾	92¾	92¾
3 Tex Corp 3½s '51	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
16 Third Ave aj 5s '60	7¾	76	7½
3 Third Ave 4s '60	31½	31¼	31¼
15 Un El Mo 3¾s '82	108½	108½	108½
14 Union Oil Cal 3½s '52	109¼	109	109
11 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
3 Unit Drug 5s '53	75	75	75
4 U S Rub 5s '47	105½	105½	105½
8 Virginian Ry 3¾s '66	103¾	103½	103¾
1 Wabash 5s '80 D	81½	81½	81½
6 Walwrth 4s '55	67	67	67
17 Westch Lt 3½s'67	102¾	102¼	102⅜
1 West Pac 1st 5s '46	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞
300 Western Un 5s '51	61½	60⅞	60⅞
3 Western Un 5s '50	59	59	59
1 Wh.L& E 4s '49	107½	107½	107½
1 Wheel Stl 4½s'66A	91¼	91¼	91¼
2 White SewM 6s'40	98¼	98¼	98¼
1 Wilson & Co 4s '55	101	101	101
1 Wis Cen 4s '49	11½	11½	11½
4 Youngst S&T 4s'61	99⅜	99⅛	99⅛

Foreign Bonds

10 Argentine 4s'72 Feb	84	83⅞	84
10 Argentine 4s '72 Ap	84	83¾	84
1 Australia 5s '55	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
5 Belgium 7s '55	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛
3 Brazil 8s '41	15¾	15¾	15¾
4 Brazil 6½s'26-'57	13½	13¼	13¼
6 Brazil C Ry El 7s'52	13½	13½	13½
2 Buen R 4½s 4⅝s '77	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞
2 Canada 5s '52	112⅞	7/8112⅞	112⅞
2 Canada 4s '60	109⅝	109⅜	109⅝
2 Canada 3¼s '61	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
5 Canada 3s '67	97⅜	97⅝	97⅜
5 Canada 2½s '45	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
5 Chile Mt Bk 6¾s '61	17	17	17
5 Chile Mt Bk 6½s'57	17	17	17
5 Colomb 6s 61 Oct	15¾	15¾	15¾
1 Copenhag 5s 52	96½	96½	96½
5 Costa2Rica 7s 51	18¾	18½	18½
20 Cuba 5½s 45	70½	70½	70½
5 Czecho 8s 51	74	74	74
2 Czecho 8s-52	74	74	74
2 GerCAg Bk 6s38Apr	30⅝	30⅜	30⅜
5 Ger Govt 5½s65unst	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛
5 Italy 7s 1951	79⅛	79	79
19 Japan 6½s 54	72	71¼	71¾
24 Japan 5½s 65	58⅞	58¾	58⅞
5 Norway 4½s '56	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1 Norway 6s '44	105¾	105¾	105¾
5 Norway 4½s '56	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1 Norway 4¼s '65	102	102	102
2 Norway 4s '63	100¾	100¾	100¾
2 Orient Dev 5½s '58	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜
1 Prague 7½s '52	70	70	70
1 Prussia 6s '52	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
1 Prussia 6½s '51	20¾	20¾	20¾
6 Rumania Inst 7s '59	24	24	24
3 Shinyetsu E 6½s '52	60	60	60
1 Sydney 5½s '55	103	103	103
2 Tokyo City 5½s '61	52	52	52
7 Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	55½	55½	55½
1 Tyrol HyElP 7½s'55	25	25	25
1 Uruguay 6s '60	44¼	44¼	44¼
3 Uruguay 3¾s&4¼s'79	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛
6 Vienna City 6s '52	22½	22½	22½
1 Yokohama 6s '61	56	56	56

Bond Sales (in dollars)—Total today, 1,549,000; previous day, 6,043,925; week ago, 3,786,675; year ago, 4,038,000; two years ago 3,348,000; Jan. 1 to date, 667,414,580; year ago, 1,444,896,000; two years ago, 1,472,897,000.

Cattle and Hog Prices Rise This Week; Lambs Off

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—All classes of cattle closed higher for the week, and hogs were also moderately up, but lambs and sheep registered declines when supplies showed marked expansion both locally and in the aggregate at principal large markets.

Choice and prime fed steers and yearlings closed the week 15-25c higher, with lower grades 25-50c up, instances 75c higher. The advance on common and medium grade offerings brought prices back to the recent high time and yearlings sharing in the advance were practically at the season's peak. Part of the advance on cheaper priced steers and yearlings was forced by decidedly smaller heifer shipments.

Heifers generally showed advances of fully 50c, and cows were up fully that much, in instances more. The advance on lower grades of fed steers and yearlings tended to discourage the country from competition so practically everything went into slaughter channels.

This week's higher prices and improvement in the activity of the market was a complete reversal of last week's prices and improvement in the activity of the market was a complete reversal of last week's price trend and tactics, all of which may be suggestive of improved wholesale prices of dressed beef at eastern points and shortened supplies in local coolers due to continued relatively small supplies.

Best fed steers topped for the week at $10.65, lightweight steers $10.25, and yearlings $9.90. There was a liberal sprinkling of fed steers at $9.50-10 and late in the period the supply above $9.75 was comparatively large.

Choice heifers scored a new top of $9.50, high on the current crop. Numerous loads of heifers throughout the week cashed from $8.50-9.25 and not much had to sell below $7.75.

Good and choice hogs scored uneven advances of 5-25c, with kinds over 230 pounds showing the most upturn, according to a report by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

The late top was $8.25 as against $8.05 at the low time early in the week when the trade was exceptionally dull. Supplies during the week were comparatively small which was not to be expected at this season of the year.

More California spring lambs put in an appearance on the local market during the week and clipped lambs were also more numerous, which indicated that the old crop wooled lambs have about been marketed. The late tops follow: California spring lamb $9.10; wooled lambs $8.10, and clipped lambs $7.75.

New Financing Off Sharply in Week

NEW YORK (AP)—New financing this week amounted to $13,179,130, compared with $31,992,000 the previous week and $36,600,645 the corresponding week last year, a compilation by Poor's Publishing Company showed.

Municipal financing accounted for $11,481,550 of the week's total.

The comparative table showed:

	This Week	Year Ago
Municipal	$11,481,550	$15,201,000
Industrial	1,500,000	13,500,000
Miscellaneous	120,000	470,000
Stock	77,580	7,429,645
Public Utility	....	....
Railroad	....	....
Total	13,179,130	36,600,645

Nash-Kelvinator Corp. Omits Common Dividend

DETROIT (AP) — Directors of Nash-Kelvinator Corp., failed to take action on the common dividend due at this time. On February 21 the company paid 12½ cents a common share while in 1937 four payments of 25 cents each were made.

For the first quarter of the year the company and its subsidiaries reported a net loss of $2,185,685. No comparison was available due to change in the fiscal years of the Nash and Kelvinator divisions following the merger in January last year.

Brokers' Loans Drop $47,000,000 Past Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that last week's loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by reporting member banks in New York City totaled $468,000,000. The week ended May 11 and the total represented a decrease of $47,000,000 when compared with the previous week.

Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $1,133,000,000.

Hawaii Sugar Benefit Money Awaits Probe on Wage Scale

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU — To determine whether Hawaii's sugar industry is eligible to receive approximately $12,000,000 in benefit payments in 1938 the United States Department of Agriculture has subjected the Territory's plantation labor policy and wage scales to a scrutinous examination.

Robert Shields, chief of the department's legal division, and Garibaldi LaGuardia, senior economist for the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, conducted four public hearings in Hawaii for purposes of taking testimony concerning wages paid by the sugar industry and prices paid by plantation companies for sugar cane purchased from independent growers.

These hearings were begun less than a week after Secretary of Agriculture Henry Wallace ruled that 1937 wages paid plantation labor in the Territory were insufficient to qualify the Territory for 1937 payments approximating $4,000,000.

To Investigate Wages

Secretary Wallace ruled that island plantations, in order to qualify for 1937 benefit payments under the Sugar Act which became effective last Sept. 1, must increase wages of agricultural field workers by 5 per cent and then adjust wages so the average daily wage paid during the last four months of 1937 shall not be less than $2.10.

Hearings held in the Territory by Mr. Shields and Mr. LaGuardia will determine whether Hawaii's sugar industry is to make further wage adjustments, upward or downward, to qualify for the 1938 payments of approximately $12,000,000. Their investigation is not expected to have any retroactive effect upon the Secretary's ruling covering wages for the last four months of 1937.

It is generally assumed the plantations will comply with the Secretary's ruling for 1937. Compliance will cost the plantations approximately $436,000. Leaders of the sugar industry in the islands contend, however, that the industry is not in a position today to promise to maintain the $2.10 daily wage minimum during the remainder of the current year.

Ruling Attacked

Strongly attacking Secretary Wallace's ruling as unfair discrimination, Hawaii's sugar industrialists point out the minimum wage edict fails to give sufficient consideration to housing, medical care and other perquisites furnished plantation laborers in the Territory. As evidence of discrimination in the ruling, the planters call attention also to the $1 a day minimum wages which the AAA has set for Puerto Rico, and the $1.50 for men and $1.20 for women daily wages set for Louisiana, Hawaii's leading competitive sugar-producing areas. It is also pointed out that the industry in Hawaii provides labor with year-round employment, not subject to seasonal layoffs.

Despite the general pessimism reflected in the industry's attitude, the examination of the plantation wage system at this time by agents of the Federal Government is regarded as particularly significant. The hearings conducted by Mr. Shields and Mr. LaGuardia constitute the most exhaustive examination to which Hawaii's plantations have been subjected by agents of the Government.

Some Workers Organized

Timing of the hearings and the Wallace decree to coincide with efforts by labor leaders to unionize the plantations has caused considerable speculation. Labor leaders in the Territory, particularly the C. I. O., have acclaimed Secretary Wallace's ruling as their victory and have capitalized upon opportunities afforded by the public hearings to present data to support their contention that plantation workers in the Territory are underpaid.

As yet only approximately 3,000 of the Territory's 45,000 plantation workers are organized. But some observers believe the general airing of wage and working conditions will stimulate strength of the unions on the plantations.

As one constructive and important result of the hearings a vast amount of data concerning the fundamental structure of the plantation system has been brought to light and placed in focus for intelligible examination by the general public. Hawaii has, in effect, taken an inventory of itself.

Workers Have Savings

Much of the testimony has been significantly illuminating. For example, a statement by Waialua plantation management revealed that 80 per cent of 1,200 employees had bank accounts averaging more than $400. Waialua, located on the island of Oahu, is one of the most prosperous and modern of the plantations. Remittances to the Philippine Islands from Filipinos employed by Waialua during 1937 totaled over $40,000.

Average annual cash earnings for 1937 were $693, compared with $452 for 1933. Total pay roll for 1937 was $1,433,524.04, representing an average earning per man per day of $2.63. Of 1,200 employees, 250 owned electric stoves, 326 owned electric refrigerators, 308 electric washing machines, 540 radios, 552 sewing machines, and 328 automobiles.

Maj. Gen. Briant H. Wells, U. S. A. retired, secretary-treasurer of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, summarized the status of the industry in a general statement. He reported that the average number of persons employed by the plantations during 1937 was 47,979.

Testimony by several marginal plantations indicated they would be forced to suspend operations, if higher wage scales are made mandatory.

Life Insurance Now in Force At Record High Level

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Americans at the present time have a record amount of life insurance in force, about $110,000,000,000, according to the National Committee for Life Insurance Education, which points out that at the end of 1937 life insurance in force totaled $109,692,815,287, a gain of $807,252,393, or seven-tenths of one per cent over the previous peak of $108,885,562,894 in 1931.

Life insurance issued by 315 American companies during 1937 increased $6,546,374,814, or 6.3 per cent over that of 1929, when volume aggregated $103,146,440,473. Life insurance during 1937 increased $22,670,711,863, or 26.1 per cent over that a decade earlier, for in 1927 total insurance in force was only $87,022,103,424.

Growth of life insurance in force in the United States from the beginning of this century to the end of last year requires the use of figures usually only associated with astronomy to portray. The gain in 37 years is $101,130,734,565, or 1,181.1 per cent over the 1900 total of $8,562,080,722.

The growth of American life insurance in force since 1850 requires the use of much larger figures. In 87 years the gain of insurance in force was $109,624,200,468, or 15,977.7 per cent. Back in 1850 when American life insurance was in its infancy, only $68,614,819 was in force.

Lehigh Valley Asks To Get Bank Loan

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Lehigh Valley Railroad Company asked Interstate Commerce Commission permission to pledge additional collateral for a $5,000,000 loan from the Manufacturers Trust Company of New York.

Because of a sharp decline in securities now pledged as collateral, the Lehigh Valley said, the Manufacturers Trust has called for additional collateral.

The railroad asked permission to pledge $1,000,000 of general consolidated mortgage 4½ per cent bonds. In addition, it proposes to pledge 10,250 shares of capital stock of three affiliated companies, but I. C. C. approval is not necessary to pledge these stocks.

Ethyl-Dow Chemical Plans $2,500,000 Plant Addition

CLEVELAND (AP)—Receipt of a contract for a $2,500,000 addition to the Ethyl-Dow Chemical Corp.'s sea water bromide plant at Kure Beach, 18 miles from Wilmington, N. C., has been announced by the Austin Co., national organization of industrial engineers and builders.

The plant, placed in operation last year, produces ethylene di bromide from bromide extracted from sea water and prepares it for use in anti-knock motor fuels.

France Floating Five Billion-Franc Loan for Defense

PARIS (AP)—Finance Minister Paul Marchandeau announced the government would launch a 5,000,000,000-franc ($140,000,000) national defense loan next Monday to finance France's growing armament burden.

M. Marchandeau said the loan would take the form of 30-year national defense bonds to bear five per cent interest.

This will be the first installment of a series of loans which financial quarters expect to reach a total of 15,000,000,000 francs ($420,000,000).

The long-delayed loan, which was put off until Premier Edouard Daladier's reconstruction program could provide a favorable atmosphere for public subscription, offered buyers of the bon

Argentina Tries Crop Planning For Yerba Maté

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina — Yerba maté, for many years the popular domestic beverage of South America, has become subject to "planned economy." This means, according to a Federal decree issued here, that 40,000,000 kilograms of the herb have to be destroyed—an edict that has caused discontent in Misiones, the main Argentine production area, and threats from planters and the trade of a general strike.

President Roberto M. Ortiz is convinced that his planned economics is the only solution for the yerba maté problem, which is especially complex in Argentina. National production averages 100,000,000 kilograms, just enough to cover national consumption, but the question is not as simple as the figure indicates. Annual imports from Brazil amount to 40,000,000 kilograms and if these were refused there would be reprisals against Argentine wheat and flour of which there are large shipments to Brazil. Brazilian yerba is also considered essential for mixing with the Argentine product.

The Government, working through the regulating board of the industry, has attempted to reduce the price of misiones yerba, whose cost of production is 30 centavos with a sale price up to four times this amount. Planters, millers, and distributors have been publicly criticized for not cheapening the product.

The production of yerba maté is confined principally to Brazil, Paraguay and Argentina, where it grows wild and planted, and is drunk by the common people in the majority of South American states, though Argentina is by far the biggest consumer. The Government, anxious not to disturb the trade balance with Brazil, refuses to limit imports, and says destruction is the only way out at present. The planters complain it is a wanton destruction of wealth and ask for pressure on the millers and traders to reduce the price and thus increase consumption.

Virginia Assembly Burns School Text Touching Alcohol

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Nearly 1,000 copies of the Haag-Waddell report on "Alcohol in Moderation and Excess" have been destroyed in accordance with an edict of the 1938 General Assembly.

These copies, printed as a public document, were burned in the furnace at the Capitol following a ruling by Mr. A. P. Staples, Attorney-General, that the report should not be included in the journals of the Assembly.

The report, originally ordered by the General Assembly of 1936 to be used as a basis for public school instruction on the effects of alcohol on the human system, was the subject of some of the warmest debates in the recent Assembly. It finally was turned down as a public document as a result of W. C. T. U. opposition to its moderate treatment on the subject of moderate drinking.

During the recent session, the Senate first buckled to the opposition, passing a joint resolution calling for the destruction of the report as a State document. The House, however, insisted on seeing it before deciding whether to accept or reject it. Thus 1,000 copies were printed, approximately 160 of which were distributed to members of the Legislature, a few State officials and representatives of the press.

Shortly afterwards, however the House concurred in the Senate joint resolution.

U. S. Supreme Court Takes Up TVA Issue

WASHINGTON, May 14 (AP)—The Supreme Court considered today whether to review litigation involving constitutionality of the Government's Tennessee Valley Authority power program.

Whatever decision was reached at the regular Saturday conference probably will be announced Monday.

Eighteen private power companies have asked the Supreme Court to review a decision by a three-judge Federal District Court in eastern Tennessee that Government TVA competition was lawful.

Judge Florence Allen, who delivered the decision, said the private companies were not immune from competition "even if their business be curtailed or destroyed."

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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CAMPS AND COTTAGES

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Bailey Island, Maine

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Local Classified
United States and Canada

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307 Edge Hill Rd, corner Grafton Ave.; 6-room modern apartment; fireplace, hot water heat, screened veranda, near depot, busses, stores, etc.; reasonable. Owner on premises Sunday afternoon 2-5.

MILTON LOWER MILLS—Lower 4 rooms and bath; newly decorated; back porch and yard; rent $30; adults only. Call BLU. 0396.

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BOSTON, 176 Beacon St., Apt. 5—Sublet for summer, cool, comfortable apartment, overlooking the river; 2 double bedrooms, large living-room, kitchen, bath and extra lavatory; attractively furnished. Tel. Ken. 3958.

BOSTON, MASS. — Opposite The Mother Church; will sub-let June-July-Aug., 1 room, bath. Com. 3181, apt. 709, 270 Huntington Ave.

L. I. SOUND — 5-room apartment, private beach, float, dock, available June 1st. Orienta Apts., 6-M, Mamaroneck, N. Y. Tel. Mam. 2951.

N. Y. C., 10 Sheridan Square—Three-room apartment, elevator, cross ventilation, beautiful view, 12th floor; from June 1st for $95. Mrs. G. J. Hammond, CH. 3-2918.

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1937 Oldsmobile 8

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MERRIMACK, N. H.—Filling station with living quarters, 8½ acres tillage, henhouse. Daniel Webster Highway, 6 miles north of Nashua. E. W. KEMP.

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CHANGED living conditions put two unusually beautiful homes on the market; one in Caldwell, one in Verona; these houses possess modern conveniences, are well built, and prices are very low indeed. JOSEPH JOINER. Box 170, Montclair, N. J

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Landscaping, seeding and planting; concrete constructions and waterproofing. E. W. NILSSON (Graduate Forester), 269 E. Kingsbridge Road, Bronx, N. Y. C. Tel. Raymond 9-3048.

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I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE P. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALBOT 2400

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THE FULLER REST—Quiet meditation, beautiful scenery, good food, pleasant rooms; located near Penny's Grand Canyon; booklets. BEULAH FULLER Wellsboro, Pa., R. D. #8.

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BOSTON, 424 Beacon St.—Water side; before deciding see this beautiful house; rooms single and double; with and without bath; breakfast.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 17 and 21 Winchester St.—Transients accommodated, rooms with or without private bath; excellent meals; large piazzas; garage; conveyance to services. Long. 9054.

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Local Classified
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New Hampshire Lakeshore Estate
$75,000 or Rent $6500 per season

On a charming lake shore, with private beach and tennis court, almost new all year home, adapted for summer and winter sports. 5 chambers, accommodating 14 people, 5 baths, all electric equipment, oil heat, air conditioning, etc. 3-car garage and servants quarters. Furnishings if desired. Appointment through owners attorney. Harold L. Clark, 1 Federal St., Boston, Mass. Liberty 4950 or Newton North 3990-M.

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In Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhoods.
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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Monitor Movie Guide

Of Musicals, and Others . . . .

Beloved Brat (Warners)—The tarnish of Hollywood exaggeration mars the sheen of what might have been an excellent treatment of the theme of the redemption of an ungovernable child through understanding. Even so, Bonita Granville and some of her co-players manage several poignant and touching scenes. Dolores Costello, Donald Crisp.—Adults

Un Carnet de Bal (A. F. E.)—"Life Dances On" (as the title is translated for American showings) is a fine piece of creative film making. A young widow, going through her husband's papers, comes across the dance program of her first ball. Lonely and disillusioned, she seeks to recapture romance by seeking out the men whose names appear on the program. The ensuing story reveals their subsequent lives. Harry Baur, Pierre Blanchar, Françoise Rosay, Louis Jouvet, Raimu, Fernandel, Marie Bell, Pierre-Richard Willm, Robert Lynen.—Adults and mature young people.

Doctor Rhythm (Paramount)—This is worth seeing for the sake of Beatrice Lillie alone. Modestly speaking, Miss Lillie is a riot. The plot, which is not so riotous, centers about her niece, whom Bing Crosby saves from a fortune hunter. There is a regrettable drunken scene. Andy Devine, Mary Carlisle, Laura Hope Crews, Franklin Pangborn.—Adults and young people.

The Crime of Dr. Hallett (Universal)—Though it never rises above its station in the alphabet (uninspired B, as you might guess), this is a serious story sincerely acted about doctors who risk their lives in tropic places fighting disease. The plot is melodramatic and the atmosphere is of course strongly medical. Ralph Bellamy, William Gargan, Josephine Hutchinson, Barbara Read, John King.—Adults and mature young people.

Four Men and a Prayer (20th-Fox)—Four young men set out to apprehend the munitions maker who caused their father's murder. Their performances plus the slight propaganda in the right direction offset the plot's maudlin moments and ultra-patriotism. A handsome and exciting film. David Niven, Loretta Young, C. Aubrey Smith, Richard Greene, George Sanders, J. Edward Bromberg, William Henry, Reginald Denny.—Adults and young people.

The Gaiety Girls (United Artists)—Jack Hulbert's comedy and dancing talents make this a first-rate musical film. Mr. Hulbert's shy understatement is used to hilarious effect in the role of a rich man posing as a poor journalist as he pursues a romance with Patricia Ellis. Thornton Freeland directed. There are some pleasant tunes. Arthur Riscoe, Googie Withers, Sydney Fairbrother.—Family.

Kentucky Moonshine (20th-Fox)—The Ritz brothers prove that burlesque is their medium in the funniest picture they have made to date. They play three Brooklyn actors who go to Kentucky with Marjory Weaver to be "discovered" by Tony Martin, radio singer and master of ceremonies. In Ritz-y fashion, they make fun of "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs," hillbillies and newsreels. The musical numbers are attractive and Darryl Zanuck has for once eschewed even the shade of a production number. Slim Summerville, John Carradine, Wally Vernon, Berton Churchill, Eddie Collins.—Family.

Sinners in Paradise (Universal)—A transpacific plane has gone to the bottom, the survivors are stranded on an uncharted island, one woman has been shot and the boat which might have taken the rest to safety has been stolen. In a masterpiece of understatement, Madge Evans says to John Boles: "The future doesn't look very bright, does it?" It doesn't, either for the survivors or for Universal, which will need more than Deanna Durbin to pay for mistakes like this. Bruce Cabot, Gene Lockhart.—Adults.

Stolen Heaven (Paramount)—Andrew Stone's unusual employment of music to further his plot and Olympe Bradna's spontaneity and charm are the outstanding merits of a fine but unpretentious picture. Two fleeing crooks come upon the country home of a once-famous pianist and exploit his desire for a comeback to secure themselves a hideout. The girl crook relents, however, and faces capture in order to help the pianist with her encouragement through his return concert. Despite what may be considered faults, this is worth seeing. Lewis Stone, Gene Raymond, Glenda Farrell, Porter Hall, Joseph Sawyer.—Adults and young people.

Test Pilot (MGM)—A gripping story of the men who test commercial and fighting planes, building to exciting crashes and air races, and with an overhanging atmosphere of terror. Excellently acted, directed and produced. Clark Gable, Myrna Loy, Spencer Tracy.—Adults and mature young people.

Pictures of Lasting Interest

Family: "Mad About Music." "The Adventures of Tom Sawyer," "A Yank at Oxford," "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs," "Of Human Hearts," "Green Fields," "The River," "A Damsel in Distress," "Navy Blue and Gold," "Heidi," "100 Men and a Girl," "Thin Ice," "Firefly," "Shall We Dance?"

Adults and Young People: "The Adventures of Marco Polo" (mature), "Bringing Up Baby," "The Goldwyn Follies," "Gold Is Where You Find It," "The Buccaneer," "Happy Landing," "Wells Fargo," "Tovarich," "Stage Door," "True Confession," "Stand-In," "Conquest" (mature), "Submarine D 1," "The Awful Truth," "The Great Garrick," "The Hurricane," "Dark Journey," "It's Love I'm After," "Mayerling" (mature), "Lancer Spy," "Victoria the Great," "Dead End" (mature), "The Life of Emile Zola."

Adults Only: "Bluebeard's Eighth Wife," "Dreaming Lips," "I Met Him in Paris."

Thanksgivin'

I's restin' in de twilight
When ma day's work all am done
Givin' thanks for all ma blessin's
An de evenin' peace I's won;
Fo' de grace an' strength dat helped me
Finish all ma day wif joy;
Fo' de safety ob ma chillun
(How I love each gal an' boy!);
Fo' a husban' good an' lovin'
For de right dat heal each wrong.
Every day am fo' thanksgivin'—
Lord, accept ma grateful song.

—Minny M. H. Ayers

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

["Hints for Solving Cryptograms" will be forwarded free on receipt of stamped, addressed envelope sent to Puzzlesmith, care of The Christian Science Monitor.]

Cryptogram

Saturday brings a cryptogram without hints; this from The Enigma, official publication of the National Puzzlers' League:

ZYXVUTR SQPO SYTO AQZR;
SYXOPU RYNLXKR JQT IYXH;
PQYX JLTIR IQXUH; KLNU
RQGXO YONLFU; JGTXLRS
RYJUEH OUDQRLE ZQCUR.

One Word

Can you find the single word hidden in the words listed below? By way of a hint, it may be said that all the letters in the word are different. The letters have been used in forming the following words:

CAT	BLADE	TIE
RED	TABLE	CAB
IRE	DAILY	LAY

Letter Changing

This is shared by a Maryville, Tenn., reader. Following the usual rules, try changing EGG to HEN in 9 moves.

A Bit of Division

Try dividing the number 12 into 2 parts so that the sum of the fractions obtained by dividing 12 by the parts shall be 64/15.

Fun With Similes

This is shared by a Portland, Ore., reader:

1	as stiff as a	angel	
2	as hard as a	feather	
3	as light as a	poker	1
4	as clear as a	pancake	
5	as round as an	sheet	
6	as flat as a	berry	
7	as white as a	tick	
8	as pure as an	apple	
9	as brown as a	bell	
10	as full as a	rock	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: Bankers hold hard jobs; handle savings for many; loan firms money; give sound advice; furnish safety deposit boxes.

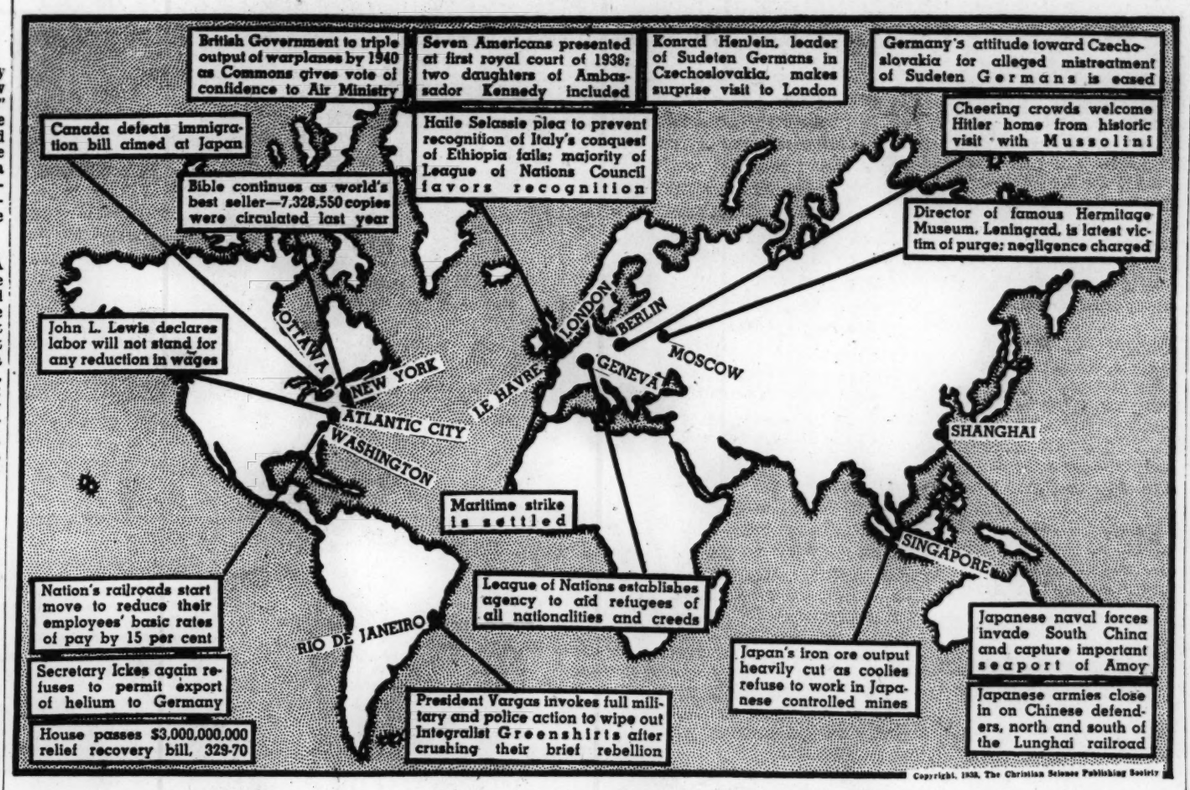
One Word: Creditably.

Letter Changing: Egg, erg, ere, are, art, ait, pit, pet, pen, hen.

A Bit of Division: 4½; 7½.

Fun With Similes: As stiff as a poker; as hard as a rock; as light as a feather; as clear as a bell; as round as an apple; as flat as a pancake; as white as a sheet; as pure as an angel; as brown as a berry; as full as a tick.

World News of the Week at a Glance


British Government to triple output of warplanes by 1940 as Commons gives vote of confidence to Air Ministry
Seven Americans presented at first royal court of 1938; two daughters of Ambassador Kennedy included
Konrad Henlein, leader of Sudeten Germans in Czechoslovakia, makes surprise visit to London
Germany's attitude toward Czechoslovakia for alleged mistreatment of Sudeten Germans is eased
Canada defeats immigration bill aimed at Japan
Haile Selassie plea to prevent recognition of Italy's conquest of Ethiopia fails; majority of League of Nations Council favors recognition
Cheering crowds welcome Hitler home from historic visit with Mussolini
Bible continues as world's best seller—7,328,550 copies were circulated last year
Director of famous Hermitage Museum, Leningrad, is latest victim of purge; negligence charged
John L. Lewis declares labor will not stand for any reduction in wages
OTTAWA
NEW YORK
ATLANTIC CITY
WASHINGTON
LE HAVRE
LONDON
BERLIN
GENEVA
MOSCOW
SHANGHAI
SINGAPORE
Maritime strike is settled
Nation's railroads start move to reduce their employees' basic rates of pay by 15 per cent
Secretary Ickes again refuses to permit export of helium to Germany
House passes $3,000,000,000 relief recovery bill, 329-70
RIO DE JANEIRO
League of Nations establishes agency to aid refugees of all nationalities and creeds
President Vargas invokes full military and police action to wipe out Integralist Greenshirts after crushing their brief rebellion
Japan's iron ore output heavily cut as coolies refuse to work in Japanese controlled mines
Japanese naval forces invade South China and capture important seaport of Amoy
Japanese armies close in on Chinese defenders, north and south of the Lunghai railroad

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Sunbonnet Sue

Daily Anecdote

Good Appearance

The section hand who traveled the road of hard knocks to reach the presidency of the surface railways of the City of New York, was Herbert H. Vreeland. He once said:

"Clothes don't make the man, but good clothes have got many a man a good job. If you have $25, and want a job, it is better to spend $20 for a suit of clothes, $4 for shoes, and the rest for a shave, a haircut, and a clean collar, and walk to the place, than go with the money in the pockets of a dingy suit."

What They Say

Definition

"An Isolationist: A person who cannot see over the Statue of Liberty nor look beyond the Golden Gate."—Fielding J. Stilson.

Ahem!

"Some enjoy belonging to the Smart Set; some prefer smart people."—Virginia Nolen.

In Lighter Vein

Whistling While They Wait

"Your office is full of cheerful, happy workers."

"You are mistaken. Those are my creditors whistling for their money."

Well, That's Different

Customer: "Look here, butcher, you are giving me a big piece of bone. With meat as high as it is I don't want all that bone."

Butcher: "I'm not giving it to you, mister; you're paying for it."—Grit.

Unnecessary

Two boys were discussing the capabilities of their mothers, who were active club members.

"My mother can talk on any subject," one lad declared proudly.

"Aw," retorted the other, "my mother can talk without any subject at all."—Glasgow People's Journal.

The Truth Wanted!

A certain J. P. who was not overalert, recalled a witness.

"My man," he said sternly, "you may yet find yourself committed for perjury. Only a few moments ago you told the Court that you had only one brother, but your sister has sworn that she has two. Now, then, out with the truth."—Kentish Mercury.

Just a Hero

The schoolteacher was coaching her class of little boys on what to do in case of air raids.

"Now let us make believe," she stated, "that we hear the sirens warning us that planes are coming—whoooooooooo!"

As she imitated a siren all but one lad dived under his desk for protection.

"Sammy!" almost shrieked the teacher, "why are you sitting there with your chin cupped in your hands so indifferently? Run for your life! Don't you know that this is war?"

Returned Sammy:

"And don't you know that there are heroes?"—Wall Street Journal.

Explained

The funnybone we're prone to strike
On occasions fairly numerous,
Is just a so-called nerve. It's funny
because
It borders on the humerus.

Appropriate

Young Father: "In your sermon this morning you spoke about a baby being a new wave on the ocean of life."

Minister: "That's right. Do you think a fresh squall would have been nearer the truth?"—Unidentified.

"I, I!"

George Bernard Shaw was on a battleship upon one occasion when the admiral asked him: "Mr. Shaw, can you tell me who, in your opinion, is the most eminent playwright of the day?"

Quick as a flash Shaw replied; "Aye, aye, sir."

Jest a Minute

"Horace always did like outdoor sleeping!"

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Boy's Mite

Buffalo, N. Y.

A boy who participates in the activities of a small settlement house in the Polish section of Buffalo comes from a poverty-stricken household. As he is a deserving boy, he is paid 10 cents for every Saturday afternoon that he tends door, letting in only the boys who ought to go into the gymnasium and excluding others.

On Sunday afternoons he attends the rudimentary Sunday school, and always brings his dime for the collection. When questioned as to why he did not buy something for himself, he said he "liked to give it for someone who might need something."

One Sunday, Freddie put only a few pennies in the collection. The teacher thought at last the boy had spent something on himself; but when she questioned him, he looked up at her with a shining face, and said, "I gave part of my 10 cents to Buddy here" (indicating a very small, ragged urchin who clung to his hand) "so he could have the fun of giving something to really poor boys. He's too little to earn anything," he added apologetically.

Friendship

Friendship is the only thing in the world concerning the usefulness of which all mankind is agreed.—Cicero.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Aaron—*Air'-un* (*ai* as in *fair*, *u* clipped-short).

Ambiguity — *Am-bih-gu'-ih-tih* (secondary stress on first syllable).

This word is derived from a combination of the Latin *amb-*, "around, about," and *agere*, "go, drive"; hence the root significance of our word is "a drifting about, uncertain of the right direction."

An ambiguous statement leaves the reader or listener in doubt as to which of two or more meanings was intended. For example: "The lecturer tried to give a vague idea of his subject"; "After the girl teased Agnes she ran away." (Was it the lecturer's purpose to give a "vague" idea? Which girl ran away?)

Ambiguities may be the result either of carelessness or of inadequate expression; but in any event they are not to be relied upon. The right expression must be ascertained from the author.

Amen—Unlike "Selah" and "Higgaion," which are liturgical notations and are not to be read, "Amen" is always to be read unless the citation specifically notes otherwise. It is also to be used at the end of a benediction.

In singing, the word is sounded *ah'-men'*; but in public reading, especially in America, the prevailing pronunciation is *ay'-men'* (*a* long).

Arduous—*Ar'-du-us* (*a* as in *arm*, first *u* as in *unite*, second clipped-short).

The Latin *arduus*, "steep, high, difficult" (from *ardere*, "to burn"—because flames ascend), lies back of our word. "What is arduous," as Crabbe points out, "is set above the reach of common intellect, and demands the utmost stretch of power both physical and mental." Of course, we are all on our upward journey; so arduous tasks are in order—and are taken in stride.

Attribute—As a noun, *at'-rih-bute* (*a* short, *i* clipped-short, *u* long); as a verb, *a-trib'-ute* (*a* clipped-short, *i* short, *u* quick-long).

Beatify—*Be-at'-ih-fi* (*e* as in *create*, *a* and first *i* short, second *i* long).

The Latin *beatus*, "happy, blissful, blessed," and *facere*, "to make," are combined in this word, which we use in the sense of "to impart blissful enjoyment." The participial adjective "beatified," as in "beatified understanding," carries over the thought of "blissful or blessed."

Capernaum — *Ka-pur'-nay-um* (first *a* as in *sofa*, first *u* as in *unite*, second *a* as in *chaotic*, second *u* clipped-short).

Centurion (Matt. 8)—*Sen-tu'-rih-un* (*e* and *i* short, first *u* long, second clipped-short).

A centurion was an officer in the Roman army who had charge of a *centuria* ("century"), which might consist of 100 men. The nearest English equivalent is probably "captain," although it has been pointed out that in social position the centurion "was equal only to a . . . noncommissioned officer" (Hastings Bible Dictionary). Thus, not only did he have soldiers under him, but also he was "under authority" of his superiors. He was schooled both to command and to obey.

Divest—Long *i*.

El Dorado—*El Do-rah'-do*.

Esaias—*E-zay'-as* (*e* as in *debate*, first *a* long, second clipped-short). Webster's records the third syllable as *-yas*; but we doubt the prevalence of the *y* sound. Note that in England this New Testament name for "Isaiah" is commonly pronounced *E-zi'-as*.

Grievously—Three syllables, *greev'-us-lih*.

Hygiene—Preferably two syllables.

Hypothesis — *Hi-poth'-e-sis* (first *i* long, *o* and second *i* short, *e* as in *debate*).

A hypothesis (Greek *hypo*, "under," and *tithenai*, "put, place") is a subordinate proposition, or untried supposition, on which a main scheme of reasoning may be based. Students of logic regard a hypothesis as an assumption which is deemed possibly true in order to explain something which might otherwise remain unaccounted for.

Increase—The noun is accented on the first syllable, the verb on the second.

Mammon (Matt. 6:24)—*Mam'-un*.

"Mammon" is properly an Aramaic word meaning "riches," possibly derived from *aman*, "to be firm or steadfast; to trust or put confidence in"—hence "what is trusted in." The word suggests not only riches, but lust for gain, the spirit of avarice.

Minutiæ—Four syllables, *mih-nu'-shih-ee*.

This is the plural of "minutia," which suggests "a minute, precise, or minor particular or detail." It is derived from Latin *minutus*, "small."

Moses' — The apostrophe is not sounded; therefore the possessive form "Moses'" is sounded like the nominative "Moses," *Mo'-zez*.

Multifarious — *Mul-tih-fair'-ih-us* (secondary stress on first syllable).

The Latin *multifarius* meant "manifold, various"; and our derived form, "multifarious," is used in the sense of "having great diversity or variety."

The distinction between "multitudinous" and "multifarious" is that the former emphasizes the thought of number or quantity, while the latter stresses the idea of variety or diversity.

Oblivion—*Ob-liv'-ih-un*.

This word, derived from the Latin *oblivio*, "forgetfulness," suggests a blotting out so thorough that there is no longer any memory.

Perception—*Per-sep'-shun* (first *e* as in *maker*, second short, *u* clipped-short).

This word, like "perceive," is based on the Latin roots *per*, "through," and *capere*, "to take, receive"; and we use our word in the broad sense of "any act or process of knowing objects, facts, or truths, whether by sense experience or by thoughts." However, the roots will indicate to the discerning student how essential receptivity is to true perception. Of course, man, as a true reflection, perceives and receives the divine qualities and abilities.

Propensities—*Pro-pen'-sih-tiz*.

This word is derived from a combination of the Latin roots *pro*, "forward," and *pendere*, "to hang"; and thus it indicates a proneness, a strong leaning of the will, a lasting bent. As the roots suggest, the word points downward; and, consequently, propensities are usually of a low order.

Sentient — Although the three-syllable *sen'-shih-ent* is common in Britain, two-syllable *sen'-shent* prevails in America.

The word, from Latin *sentire*, "to feel," is used in the sense of "capable of sensation; perceiving with the senses—the physical correlative of consciousness."

Shone—The past tense of "shine" is pronounced preferably with long *o* in America, but with short *o* in Britain.

Sinai — Preferably two syllables, *Si'-ni* (*i*'s long).

Tenacity—*Te-nas'-ih-tih* (*e* as in *debate*).

Whatever may be described as "tenacious," holds fast; and this, of course, is an accurate rendering of Latin *tenax*, "holding fast" (*tenere*, "to hold"). Tenacity is the state or quality of being tenacious. The quality is best shown in a strict clasping of good to oneself.

Transcend—*Tran-send'*.

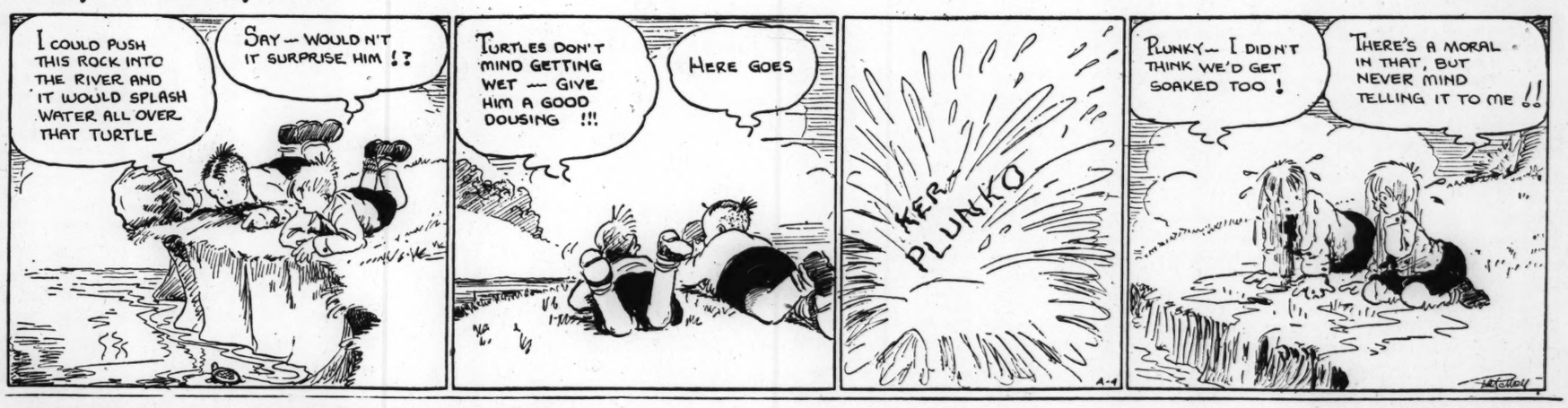
The Latin roots *trans*, "across," and *scandere*, "to climb," impart to our word the sense of "to rise above or beyond; to surpass; to excel."

Quotation for Today

THE hour of crisis never makes or unmakes us: That hour shows forth what is in us.—JOHN MCAFEE.

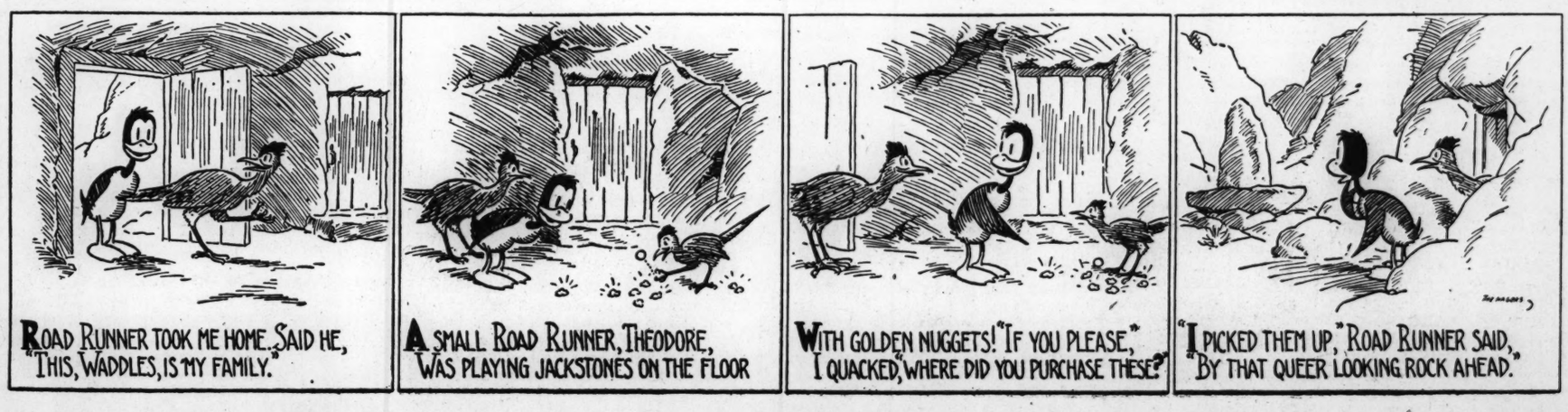
Tubby and Buddy & Co. —*Aha!*

By LE PELLEY


I COULD PUSH THIS ROCK INTO THE RIVER AND IT WOULD SPLASH WATER ALL OVER THAT TURTLE
SAY — WOULD N'T IT SURPRISE HIM !?
TURTLES DON'T MIND GETTING WET — GIVE HIM A GOOD DOUSING !!!
HERE GOES
KER PLUNK
PLUNKY — I DIDN'T THINK WE'D GET SOAKED TOO !
THERE'S A MORAL IN THAT, BUT NEVER MIND TELLING IT TO ME !!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Gold Nuggets!*

By THE HAGERS


ROAD RUNNER TOOK ME HOME. SAID HE, "THIS, WADDLES, IS MY FAMILY."
A SMALL ROAD RUNNER, THEODORE, WAS PLAYING JACKSTONES ON THE FLOOR
WITH GOLDEN NUGGETS! "IF YOU PLEASE," I QUACKED, "WHERE DID YOU PURCHASE THESE?"
"I PICKED THEM UP," ROAD RUNNER SAID, "BY THAT QUEER LOOKING ROCK AHEAD."

Odds and Ends

New Grape Market

American grape growers have found a growing foreign demand for carefully packed grapes, since Spain's Civil War has cut down the Spanish grape supply.

Mechanical Echo

A popular exhibit at New York's Museum of Science and Industry is an instrument whereby a visitor may speak into a telephone for five seconds and then hear his remarks repeated back to him.

Heavy Water Traffic

Lighthouse Service officials say that perhaps no fleet in the world is more dependent on aids to navigation than Great Lakes freighters that steer through dredged channels and dense traffic along the Detroit River.

Artificial Capitals

Countries with an artificial capital, that is a capital specially built for governmental purposes, are: The United States (Washington), Australia (Canberra), and Turkey (Ankara). St. Petersburg, Russia, was also specially built as a capital, but has now become Leningrad—and is no longer the capital of Russia.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Two Wrongs Do Not . . .

THE Roosevelt Administration seems to have made a sort of horse trade with itself on two pressing international issues—the importuning of friends of the Spanish Government for passage of the Nye resolution to lift the Neutrality Act embargo on shipments of arms, and the pleas of Dr. Hugo Eckener for release of sufficient small quantities of American helium to inflate the new airship LZ-130, intended for transatlantic commercial service.

The trade apparently consists of sitting tight on both questions. The letter of Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, to Key Pittman, chairman of the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee, is probably enough to assure that the combined forces of isolationism and of co-operation with British policy will keep the Nye resolution bottled up. Meanwhile President Roosevelt is letting Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, block helium. Presumably the liberals who are disappointed at the letting down of the Spanish Loyalists will be pacified by the gesture of a slap at Nazi Germany, and the sympathizers with Fascist countries in Europe will take adequate satisfaction in that nothing is being done to render more difficult the march of General Franco.

It would be easier to say something for this strategy if either decision were in accord with the merits of the cases instead of an apparent catering to racial, religious and political blocs.

From the outset the refusal of arms to Spain ran counter to international usage and American precedents in relations with established governments. The efforts of European powers to establish and enforce nonintervention gave justification to this aspect of the application of the Neutrality Act at the time it was passed. But these conditions, cited in the State Department letter to the Senate Committee, have been entirely changed by the complete breakdown of the nonintervention agreements. The supposed co-operation with an effort to isolate conflict has turned into the condoning of a policy of buying off aggressors with gifts of other people's territory and liberties. Senator Nye, author of the Neutrality Act, admits how unfortunately it has worked by sponsoring the resolution for its modification.

In the case of the German-American Zeppelin Company's request for helium, this enterprise represents one of the outstandingly constructive and peaceful enterprises of German origin. The provision of safe and comfortable lighter-than-air passenger transportation depends on collaboration between German technicians who have the training and skill in dirigible balloon operation and the American Government which controls the only supplies of helium, the one non-inflammable lifting gas.

The purported scruples of Mr. Ickes against selling helium to Germany without what he considers adequate guarantees against its being used for military purposes appear more political than military. The amount to be transferred at any one time would be only enough for a single flight of the ship to the United States. The most competent military authorities say, privately at least, that it is utterly ridiculous to suppose the quantities of helium contemplated in the pending contract could be of military significance. Every one of the other five departments of the Government represented on the Federal Munitions Board, including the Army, Navy and State Department, are understood to be willing to approve the contract.

On this question Congress would be well justified in passing legislation to relieve Secretary Ickes of the exercise of any discretion in the matter of sale of reasonably limited quantities of helium to the builders of Zeppelins in Germany.

It would be better if the question of Spanish arms were divorced and were also settled on its merits irrespective of any tacit bargains to pacify certain blocs of voters. Mr. Hull makes a valid point when he says: "If reconsideration is to be given to a revision of our neutrality legislation, it would be more useful to reconsider it in its broader aspects in the light of the practical experience gained during the past two or three years, rather than to rewrite it piecemeal in relation to a particular situation." Such a reconsideration must come sooner or later, and it is to be hoped it will be a reconsideration on merits, not on a basis of political barter and expediency. The United States, as Senator Borah urged the other day, ought to endeavor to put itself "in the position of right regardless of whom it hurts."

Taxi?

ONE day these IQ tests were bound to go too far. The limit seems to have been reached when a taxi company employed a professor of psychology to prepare a series of questions which were supposed to help "backward drivers" to overcome their "deficiencies." They found the backward drivers but the result was most emphatically not the one expected.

One of the questions was: "At four cents each, how many pencils can be purchased for 36 cents?" It was after this, admitted Charles A. Pirolli, president of the Taxi Drivers' Union, that the strike sentiment spread rapidly. These gentlemen, it seems, were just "not amused." They considered such questions as whether: "a finger is to a hand as a toe is to a heel, shoe, knee, foot, toenail," were parts of "a slick scheme for finding excuses to fire drivers the boss didn't like." In any event those who have been up against such a question as "do you retreat from a question, an idea, a country, a position?" will know how and with whom to sympathize.

Of course there is still that disturbing incident of the taxi driver in New York. It seems a lady boarded his cab for a downtown destination. She suddenly awoke from a dream of spring to find herself deep in the Bronx. "Where," she shouted to the driver, "do you think you are taking me?" The gentleman, also in revery, jumped. "Gosh, lady," he said, "I forgot all about you."

Maybe there's something in this test business after all.

The Ideal Vacation

EXCUSE us if we say there is an ideal place for a vacation. So many people hold to the contrary. If you tell them you like the great cities—London, Paris, New York, San Francisco—they will counter with the country; its neat villages, its glorious hills, its pine woods and its meandering streams. They will point out that the very evidence of opposition goes to show there is no ideal place for a vacation.

If you seek the ideal place in Bacon's essay on travel you may lose your faith in his imagination. You should see and observe, he tells you, courts of justice, among other things, churches, walls and fortifications of cities and towns, antiquity and ruins, colleges, armories, arsenals and warehouses. Now warehouses, no doubt, appealed to the sightseer in the Sixteenth Century, but they will hardly do for the Twentieth, unless of course there are warehousemen in our midst bent on a busman's holiday.

No. The ideal place is not to be found in the works of authors. Where then is the ideal place to be found? In the heart. The ideal place may be the Louvre, if the desire is to see the Mona Lisa; it may be Nice, if the desire is to sojourn on the Riviera; it may be Interlaken, if the desire is to climb the Jungfrau; it may be Portrush, if the desire is to study the Giant's Causeway; it may be the United States, if the desire is to explore the grandeur of the Grand Canyon, or Canada, if the desire is to visit Lake Louise. But it will be essentially an individual desire.

Every facility has been placed at the disposal of the intending traveler by tourist and transportation agencies. By sea, land, and air the speed of travel has been accelerated, space annihilated, so that a trip across America is a week end's consideration; a trip abroad a matter for the short-term vacationist. The ideal vacation today presents few problems whether it be organized to attain rest, entertainment or exploration, or to indulge in some cherished research activity. No effort has been spared to make it easy of access and accomplishment.

New World—or Old?

IN CONCLUDING today a series of articles on Latin America that has spoken plainly but without alarm, The Christian Science Monitor wishes to emphasize that its intent is to describe a situation and help preserve certain cherished ideals, rather than to oppose any nation or group of nations.

The purpose behind the Monitor's series rises beyond politics to considerations of the universal loss and gain. The peoples in Europe and Asia who have adopted some form of Fascism may be persuaded that it serves them well under the pressures they have experienced. But most of those pressures have derived from war and the crowding insistence of social problems in the Old World.

The New World, too, has its social problems. It is seeking to solve them. As yet, the more aggressive necessities of extreme nationalism have not spread to the New World. The Western Hemisphere enjoys a freedom from the worst pressures of economic shortages and racial hatreds. Its peoples have a wider opportunity to work out reasoned solutions to social problems. The introduction of Fascism from outside the New World could only complicate this experimental work, and possibly shatter it.

Fascism in its many forms drives toward militarism. Militarism, once in the saddle, destroys all hope of peaceful evolution, as it is now doing in Europe and Asia. The man on horseback hardly fits in a laboratory. His scabbard is not a test tube; his charger is not likely to stumble on the formulas of social adjustment that precipitate peace.

Latin America today is curbing the activities of extremist agitators in its midst—Fascist as well as Communist. The New World insists on its historic mission as a melting pot, and a refuge for the oppressed of many lands. If Italians, Japanese, Germans, and nationals of other Fascist or semi-Fascist nations are willing to leave their Old World strifes behind, they find a new life in the New World. Many are doing this.

No better proof could be offered that the New World can and should be kept free from extremist pressures of either Right or Left.

American Leeway

Book News of the Day

HARPER'S MAGAZINE, in its essay contest on "The American Way," has helped the nation understand that the American way is tolerant and varied. The magazine received 1,570 manuscripts, which together reflected the occupational, philosophical, sectional, and political differences that abound in the American democracy. The four winning articles have now been put in book form—THE AMERICAN WAY, by David Cushman Coyle (New York: Harper. $1.75).

Besides the winning article by Mr. Coyle, the book contains essays by Carl Dreher, Dr. Carl Landauer, and Gerald W. Johnson. Mr. Coyle argues that preservation of democracy depends upon distributing security to the masses and the achievement of a stronger government. Mr. Dreher believes that American liberties have proved a snare and a delusion for the majority of the people and that some form of lower-rank collectivism is necessary. Dr. Landauer, a German émigré, concerns himself in large part with the class struggle and the middle class as the stabilizer of democracy. Mr. Johnson has a down-to-earth viewpoint, in which the American way emerges as one essentially of pragmatism and realism.

Here, indeed, is democracy. There is enough disagreement in these essays to found four political parties. But there is sufficient consent as to fundamentals to make possible a working democracy. All agree that the integrity of the individual is foremost. But the unbridled exercise of "rights" has injected foreign matter into the stream of Jacksonian democracy.

Mr. Coyle's essay is most specific as to methods for making political democracy yield a higher content of economic democracy. He would proceed over many fronts, permitting the varied economic system with its big corporations, its competitive areas and socialized TVA's, to fulfill its great promise of productivity. This reviewer, at least, cannot quarrel with his argument that Government must be made more efficient. The separation of powers was meant to delay and refine the popular will, but not to obstruct it. If these separate, co-equal powers do prove obstructionist, the need for economic stability and political efficiency may demand a wise adjustment of these powers in the direction of a more dynamic, rather than a static government.

This book spreads a little hard grit of original thought on the broad and slippery highway of platitudes about democracy. Yet the effect of these contributions is not one of cynicism. The American system has potentially banished scarcity; it has achieved almost unprecedented political stability and it has supplied the concepts necessary for the task of removing the obstacles that have grown up in the path of the American dream.

R. M. B.

The One Nearest at Hand

Waiting for Father

WE ALWAYS began to glance toward the hill east of the house and stop in our play occasionally to listen for the rumble of wheels by late afternoon, although we knew it was much too early to expect Father home from town. If he had taken the light buggy and Dick, the young gray who was a spirited trotter, he might be home before sunset; but if he had gone in the lumber wagon, hauling a load of wheat and with perhaps sacks of cement or timbers for the new shed to bring back, the darkness would be deep and our eyes heavy before we heard the wheels, the horses' hoofs and the jingle of the harness rings.

Still, we would not dream of going to bed, nor would our Mother be so heartless as to send us there, although she was strict on the matter of our sleep. We had seen the list she sent that morning, and we knew that when we awoke the goods would be in the house, but that was not the same as actually helping to bring in and unpack the boxes, and smelling the foreign and delightful odor of the store that the packages lost when they were separated and put away.

* * *

So we waited, helping meanwhile with the bringing in and milking of the cows, the feeding of the calves, the gathering of eggs and closing of stable and henhouse doors. When the work was done and supper was set back on the stove to keep warm, we would run out of the door, in the path of the light, and listen against the great dark that covered the prairie. We could hear a night bird call, the chickens stir uneasily in the henhouse, the stamping of the horses in the corral, the low growl in the throat of the dog Tip as he fancied he detected a quarry off in the grass. The windmill wheel veered, creaking, in the light breeze and swung back to its place. Had the wind changed? It was soft and cool on our cheeks.

We went back into the house soberly and shook our heads, but we could not stay there long. Once or twice Mother came to the door and stood with us, her hand on the screen, her face turned to the east and slightly lifted, watching the stars as she listened.

* * *

"He has had a long day," she would say. "I hope the elevator was working so he didn't have to scoop the wheat by hand."

At last we heard it—or were we mistaken—no, there it was again, and nearer. Why, he must be at the top of the hill now. Yes, we knew the sound the wheels made when they struck the ruts in the little hollow; and now we noticed, too, that Tip was gone from his place by the wall. Father was taking the short cut across the yard instead of following the regular track; and here, as we scrambled out of the way, he was driving the wagon right into the light from the door and stopping to unload the groceries.

There would be sugar, of course, and flour and coffee and beans; little white navy beans that must boil and boil before they were tender but that, seasoned with a ham bone and served with thin, crusty corn bread, made a meal for a king. There would be raisins; great clusters of fragrant raisins more delicious than those sold today, and dried apples and vanilla, and maybe even lemons for lemonade, or a few oranges or apples, although fresh fruit was scarce and dear on the western prairies.

* * *

Then we waited, not wanting to ask, because if he had forgotten he would feel badly that we were disappointed; but of course to older eyes we betrayed the expectation of a wistful puppy in every move. Father would start for the door to put up the team, but we, knowing all his expressions well, were not deceived. We would stand, ready to laugh; and at the last moment he would turn and put his hand in his pocket.

"Oh, yes," he would say, "I brought something for you girls. Some of it," and he would look guilty, "may have leaked out at the top of the sack, but there's a little left."

We would seize it eagerly, but all the while knowing that the greatest joy was not the raisins or even the candy, but just having Father home again.

MARY ZIRKLE

North . . South . . East . . West

Mr. and Mrs. Citizen

By Frank L. Perrin

THE willingness to assume the responsibilities of citizenship, expressed by the women of the United States and other progressive countries in demanding the right to vote, has entailed, it is at last realized, the duty of correcting the mistakes and shortcomings of which early equal-suffrage leaders complained. It may have been assumed, and that quite logically, that desired reforms would be automatically effected with the heralded purification of the ballot box. But this hoped-for event has been long delayed. Until now the American women voters have not expressed, as a result of the enabling act, that political independence which it was believed they sought and which it was hoped they would utilize.

It was pleaded, and that quite convincingly, in the years immediately following the adoption of the enfranchising amendment, that the women of the United States were not politically minded. This was admitted. But the women voters have been to school since then. They have been tutored and taught to observe and analyze trends. It may be that they have not thought alike. It is not expected that they could or would. Some of the same prejudices, sectional animosities, regional proclivities and partisan hatreds which have been passed along to and inherited by their husbands, brothers or fathers have, in too great a degree, contributed to a maintenance of political balances. Significant and needful reforms have not come through the enfranchisement of the American women.

* * *

The possession of power or ability, or the realization of an opportunity to act avails absolutely nothing unless these faculties and opportunities are utilized. An unprejudiced appraisal of the social, economic and moral status of the people of the United States today would not convincingly show that conditions are much better than in the years when mere men controlled the ballot box and the elections. Even those who were in full sympathy with the equal-suffrage crusaders cannot now point with pride to what has been accomplished. And this is regretted, because it is felt that a great opportunity has been neglected. A great need must still be met.

I am inclined to the conclusion that the mistake made by the individual woman voter is the same as that made by individual men voters. Both see the political problem, the real problem of government, as national solely, rather than as a problem with which they must deal intimately, close at hand, in their own home district, ward and township. We all keep training our guns on high or distant marks. We bewail and condemn the shortcomings of those who express our wishes or protect our rights in Congress and in state Legislatures, forgetting that those who act for us have been chosen without our consent or because we have not actually protested.

* * *

The power to recall public servants, once they have been elected, is not effectively implemented under the American form of government. Authority thus vested leaves to the executive, legislator or judge the opportunity to bind the elector by his official acts. We cannot swap horses while crossing a stream, much as many may wish to do so. That should persuade us to be cautious in our preparations for a political adventure into new and untried territory.

Convincing emphasis was given to woman's opportunities and responsibilities at the recent meeting of the General Federation of Women's Clubs in Kansas City. But this was expressed largely by the men who had been invited to speak, rather than by leaders and delegates in the convention. Perhaps the reminder was both timely and necessary. It was pointed out that in the ranks of the Federation there are 2,000,000 American women. Here is the nucleus of a social and political force that, properly directed, could determine the course of empire independent of the dictates of any existing or proposed political party.

The need is for a high standard, for political independence and unselfish idealism. Party ties no longer bind men and women who are convinced that they have been misled by false promises and vain protestations. When the willingness and courage to express political independence are realized it will not be difficult to organize a coalition which will supply the needed political vehicle.

The Wide Horizon

Confidence—Key to Recovery

By Edwin C. Barringer
Editor, Daily Metal Trade

PUMP-PRIMING, easy money, desterilization of gold, and other monetary stratagems of the Administration at Washington all sum up to the one objective of stimulating business. There may be differing opinions concerning the means, but none concerning the end. In the last analysis, stimulating business is getting people to buy—in other words, creating or releasing buying power. The economists with the easiest access today to the White House incline, as have many previous advisers, to pump-priming, the theory being that once governmental spending has started the business ball rolling the latter will acquire momentum of its own.

Most economists would agree that the spending program of the Government from 1933 to 1937 was actual pump-priming for the reason new money was injected into the monetary system of the country as definitely as if greenbacks had been printed. But apparently the pump did not catch, because as soon as priming ceased in 1937 business began tapering off.

The program now advanced by the Administration is not so much one of pump-priming as it is of easy money. It is not putting into circulation more money than is being taken in by the Government, but rather is providing easier access to funds already available.

But even if simon-pure pump-priming were contemplated there is a growing feeling that purchasing power, which alone can supply the needed fillip to business, must originate in national income, which is another way of saying that purchasing power can only be created by the sale of goods and the rendering of service.

Henry Ford set down this principle succinctly following his recent conference with the President when he said: "Money is not wealth. It is just a token. Too many people are trying to live on money. You have to create wealth by doing something."

* * *

For business the immediate and pressing problem is how to get off dead center. On the one hand there is the earnest desire of manufacturers to produce and labor to work. On the other hand there is an ample supply of both money and credit to finance the purchasing which would enable manufacturers to resume and to re-employ labor.

Nothing has vanished since the peak of 1937 except the paper value of securities which, because it was not realized, after all was not true value. Could the frozen purchasing power of the country, represented by idle funds and unused credit, be thawed out, the desired purchasing power would be conjured up. In other words, the need at the moment is not pump-priming or easy money or any financial artifice, but confidence.

Take the automobile industry as a case study. Supposing the X Automobile Co. in 1937 expended $100,000,000. In its simplest equation, this $100,000,000 was transferred in this manner:

X Automobile Co.	The Rest of Us
—$35,000,000 in wages	+$35,000,000
— 35,000,000 in materials ...	+ 35,000,000
— 10,000,000 in advertising, salaries, etc.	+ 10,000,000
— 7,000,000 in taxes	+ 7,000,000
— 8,000,000 in dividends	+ 8,000,000
— 5,000,000 in expansion, etc.	+ 5,000,000

Now, this $100,000,000 has not disappeared. Labor doubtless passed along its $35,000,000 rather swiftly but that sum has not vanished but rather has come to rest in bank balances, life insurance assets, or is stranded temporarily somewhere else in the monetary stream. Probably the $35,000,000 expended for raw materials remains largely in the hands of producers of these materials, awaiting word to resume its cycle. The point is, that the $100,000,000 paid out by the X Automobile Co. may represent a debit to it, but this sum survives in some form on the plus side for "the rest of us."

* * *

This $100,000,000 represents, on the whole, goods and services, or national income if you prefer, needing only to be resuscitated in order to originate business. Assume for the moment that the Government does revive confidence. Immediately the life insurance companies which had been the recipients of a part of this $100,000,000 may use it to finance housing projects, which in turn will provide employment for bricklayers and carpenters, who in turn will be enabled to buy new automobiles.

Entrepreneurs will be emboldened to go to the banks and borrow funds into which part of this $100,000,000 may have been mingled, and their enterprises will provide employment and in turn the capacity for buying automobiles.

Acquiring the desired velocity quickly, this $100,000,000 may be expected to come out of hiding, assume its rightful role as purchasing power, and provide the sinews of employment which in turn will generate more goods and demand more services. Substitute for the X Automobile Co. any one of thousands of producers in the country and the process is identical.

Indeed, the vital need of the moment is not pump-priming, not additional money, not a broader base for credit, not an increase in the national debt, but the restoration of confidence.

Saturday, May 14, 1938
Boston, Massachusetts

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Travel Supplement
12 Pages

Outdoors Beckons All World for Vacation and Recreation Awheel or Afloat

Your Vacation Investment

By M. Le Tour
Staff Writer . The Christian Science Monitor

THE modern vacation traveler—the 1938 model—in this technological age has conquered space and time. Borne on the wings of the wind, on streamlined trains, or aboard Diesel-propelled ships, or in the family automobile, the vacation traveler is seeking recreation in ever-widening areas. The rapid development of transportation systems to meet these modern vacation requirements has been one of the prime factors in booming the travel business to the world's third largest industry—only food and housing rating higher. Rates have been substantially reduced. Railroads, buses, airplanes, and steamships offer comfort and convenience hitherto unknown. Increased speed has brought the world's major capitals closer together. Because of these developments, thousands of vacationists have been able to expand their holiday programs. In a word, then, the world has become more travel conscious than ever before.

No longer need the vacationist who is limited to a fortnight's holiday confine himself to restricted areas. With a well-planned itinerary, the "two-weeker" may include transcontinental and transatlantic travel on his vacation calendar.

The outlook for the 1938 travel year is excellent and well under way. Millions of persons, drawn by the world's scenery, art, music, culture, education, and pleasure, will leave millions of dollars in the other fellow's back yard. It is estimated that Americans alone will spend $4,000,000,000 for recreation purposes this year. While this is short of last year's record of $5,500,000,000, transportation lines and hotel interests are happy at the prospects.

In 1937, more than 40,000,000 Americans had some kind of vacation. The $5,500,000,000 they spent went something like this: $1,000,000,000 was claimed by hotel and tourist cabins; the same amount went for transportation; merchants picked up $1,000,000,000; and $1,000,000,000 was left at eating places. Amusement enterprises collected about $500,000,000; while $800,000,000 jingled through registers in other miscellaneous ventures.

The traveler's bill of fare today offers many courses—from the $10 week-end excursions to the $2,500 world cruise. For the person who feels his budget will not permit first-class ocean or railroad travel, there is placed at his disposal low-cost freighter cruises and transcontinental coach accommodations. Even if this type of vacation still seems out of proportion with one's holiday purse, then there are numerous, carefully planned bicycle or hiking trips, and inexpensive excursions.

Vacationists whose budget permits de-luxe travel will have served up to them this summer all-expense voyages on luxurious liners, land and sea air cruises, escorted tours, cross-country motor caravans, vagabond cruises to southern waters, or Dude ranching in the open West.

The selection of any of the varied vacation offerings made by travel agencies today is an art in itself. It should not be done at random. Careful study and thought should be put into one's annual holiday trip. It can well be considered as an investment; and, therefore, the purchase of a vacation journey should be considered as carefully as one would contemplate the purchase of a home or an automobile. Once the vacationist reaches his decision, he should plan to go with the expectation of harvesting the rich rewards travel has to offer.

The Art of Travel

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

ONE of the fictions perpetuated by those who cling to the past is that the art of travel is lost. The argument is that speed has taken the delights out of a land or sea journey. Is the true situation not the other way round? Leisurely travel can still be had by steamship, train, or road. Or rapid transportation by air will give you breakfast in London and luncheon in Paris, or one meal in Boston and the next in New York. Never at any period in history have comforts and refinements reached such a high level.

It is no reflection upon the enterprise of transport services of half a century ago that the luxury liner then could not be compared with the ordinary ocean-going passenger vessel of today. Nor is the improvement offered by railroad lines less.

You want to go from Chicago to the Rockies? All you do is drop into a booking agency, buy a book of coupons, and your chief problem is solved. For your trip by plane or train is arranged for you, your meals and your accommodations, and all you have to do is to pack your bags and go. No guessing as to where you will stay or dine.

Is not this the art of travel at its best? The adventures are not denied you, for they really repose in your heart and imagination. So the modern traveler turns with a grateful heart to the bountiful services at his disposal—services of which Goldsmith could never have dreamed when he paused in his wanderings with his flute through Europe and penned the well-remembered lines:

Even now, where Alpine solitudes ascend,
  I sit me down a pensive hour to spend,
And placed on high, above the storm's career,
  Look downward where a hundred realms appear,
Lakes, forests, cities, plains extending wide,
  The pomp of kings, the shepherd's humbler pride.

When thus creation's charms around combine,
  Amidst the store, should thankless pride repine?

Friendly Rivals for Your Favor

1. "Good-by, Good-by! Be sure to write!"
2. When evening shadows fall in Switzerland.
3. A thatched cottage on Devonshire road.
4. Trail riders in Glacier National Park.
5. Riding the high surf of Hawaiian seas.
6. Montana in person; not a movie.

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Western States Offer an Endless Variety for Vacation Shoppers

Snow-Capped Colorado Peaks Outnumber Switzerland's Alps

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo.—Colorado is no longer just a place to "come up" to. It is now a scenic land to "go through."

No, nobody changed its natural beauties. Travel facilities have just made them more accessible during the last few years.

Whereas Colorado for many years was known only as a land of high mountains that could be best viewed from a distance, it is now possible to drive right up to the top of them over wide, paved boulevards. Or, if you choose, wind your way through the verdant valleys and follow the snow-fed streams and rivers.

Under Federal aid highway projects during the last two years the State has spent approximately $35,000,000 building a network of roads mostly, to reach the places tourists desire to go. About 1,500 miles of new road have been built under the program, giving the State a total of 3,257 miles of dustless highways.

Work in the main centered on the transcontinental routes. United States highways 24, 40, and 50, each more than 400 miles through the State, have been rebuilt, realigned, paved, and oiled. These, East-West arteries pierce the heart of the Rocky Mountains, either over or through.

Into the capital city, Denver, lead three Federal highways from the North, three from the East and Northeast, one from the South, and two from the West.

Easy Ascents

High mountain passes and deep canyon highways, once the nightmare of motorists because of steep grades, sharp turns and narrow roadways, have undergone transformation into the most modern of gradually sloping, wide, well-protected highways. Not a section of the State is now isolated far from a main thoroughfare.

Those who seek to travel to the top of Pikes Peak or Mt. Evans, the two highest automobile roads in the world, both well over 14,000 feet in height, may do so with ease.

Automobiles, however, are not the only means of reaching the State. Thirty railroads with 4,908 miles of track operate within its bounds. Linking with the East are two of the fastest streamlined trains in the country.

A network of motor busses covering approximately 1,500 miles of territory also operate.

Denver is served with two main airlines, operating passenger planes in virtually every direction. Six trips pass through the City each day. It is on the direct East-West transcontinental line of one service.

Transportation facilities link Denver closely with Rocky Mountain National Park and other scenic wonderlands, including Mesa Verde National Park, 6 national monuments, and 14 national forests. In these regions are to be found 49 named mountain peaks that rise above the 14,000 foot mark, together with even more as yet unnamed.

What to See?

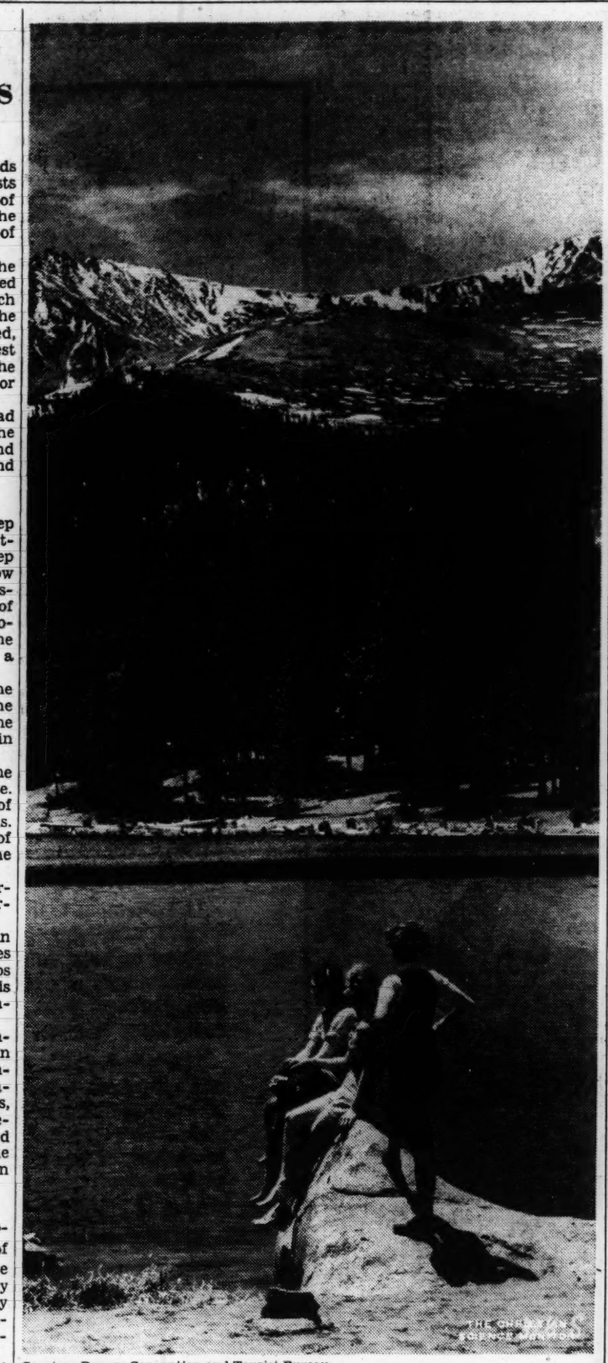
What to be sure and see in Colorado? That is a question. Many of those who have lived in the State all their lives frankly admit they have never seen everything they want to see. There is enough of interest to enthuse the most fastidious of travelers.

For instance, Mesa Verde National Park, in the southwestern corner of the State, contains the well-preserved remains of the early cliff dwellers. Archaeologists revel there.

Rocky Mountain National Park is in distinct contrast. It is a playground of horseback trails, roads, and paths built around the lofty Longs' Peak on one side and Grand Lake, largest body of water in the State and highest registered yacht anchorage in the world on the other. Connecting the two is Trail Ridge Road, regarded as an engineering feat without a peer. Four miles of the $1,250,000 highway are above 12,000 feet and 11 miles are above 11,000 feet. Then too, in the park are 200 miles of trails.

Not far west of Denver, about 40 miles, in the vicinity near Boulder are year-round glaciers. A feature attraction of them is their use for an annual Fourth of July ski tournament.

To the south is Colorado Springs at the foot of Pikes Peak. Famous mineral springs, the Garden of the Gods, park of novel sandstone formations, and other attractions invite the attention of the visitor.



Courtesy Denver Convention and Tourist Bureau

Three Colorado Girls View Mt. Evans

Its Snow-Capped Peak Rises 14,260 Feet. All the Thrills of an Alpine Vacation and More Are Available in Colorado's Beautiful Mountains

Artist and Hiker Alike Answer Vacation Call of High Sierra

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO — Named "Sierra Nevada" (after their own Sierra Navada range) Spaniards who pushed north from Mexico in early-American days, the snow-capped mountain system that stretches northwest from the Mojave Desert to the Cascade Mountains is summer and winter vacationland for thousands.

Stretching more than 1,000 miles in spectacular splendor the Sierra Range offers a vast variety of vacation spots. For mountain climbers, either rock or snow, it is ideal. For hikers, hundreds of regularly-kept United States Forest Service trails and shelters make access easy. The mountaineer who likes to strike cross-country finds Sierra ruggedness a real test. The artist, the writer, or the naturalist who wishes a quiet, or a grand vista may find it at every switchback on his trail.

Well-marked trails link beauty spots of the High Sierra. They may be reached by automobile, bus, train, and even airplane in short order from nearly any point along the coast. Trips into foothills afoot or on horseback with pack train often give as much enjoyment as longer trips into the backlands and atop the higher ridges.

Several National Parks are spotted along the Sierra, with possibly the best known being Yosemite and Sequoia, to which 100,000 or more people trek each summer and winter.

Many people hit up into the hills on their own initiative each summer for from two days to a month or so. It is encouraged by the Forest Service — "if" — the mountaineers know what they are about; know how to take care of themselves; how to cook; and are dressed for it. In other words "no high heels." Silly as it may sound the warning is not amiss.

Others go up from Los Angeles, from the Valley, from San Francisco, and Coast points north with regular packers and guides who take them in, help them set up base camps, and come and pack them out when their vacation period is over. Still more go in on "circle trips," keeping on the move each day. This way they cover anywhere from 30 or 40 miles up to 150 or more during their holiday. That really isn't very far to walk, you know, when you figure how far you pound along the pavement in your home city every week.

But perhaps the most widely heralded group of Sierra enthusiasts is the Sierra Club, with headquarters in San Francisco. It is something like the Mazamas and the Mountaineers clubs of the Pacific Northwest, but its membership of some 3,200, and its somewhat less exacting physical requirements as regards mountain climbing make it unique.

Its John Muir trail from Yosemite to Mount Whitney is one of the most popular ridge routes of the mountains with eight lodges and shelters for both summer and winter use.

But the yearly "outings" are the events which have built the Club its widely accounted reputation of having some of California's, and the Nation's, greatest nature enthusiasts among its members.

This year's "outing" is to take the hikers, with 35 pounds of dunnage packed for them on pack train, from Tuolumne Meadows at Yosemite National Park on south of the Park to Pine Creek Pass, including extended stays at Garnet Lake, Lake Ediza, and in the Mono Recesses. They'll be gone from July 2-30. But some of them will go for just a week or two.

California Group Gathers Pointers To Aid Tourists

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES — America is shrinking. California started moving East when the "iron horse" replaced the covered wagon and cut the time between coasts from weeks to days. Newer, faster, cheaper transportation has popularized the shrinkage, so that all walks of life are taking advantage of the various schedules: New York is just overnight by plane, 2½ to 3 days by train, 5 to 7 days by auto or bus, and 2 weeks by steamer via the Panama Canal.

Most transcontinental trains are today air-conditioned—cool, clean, and quiet. Air-conditioning of buses, many already equipped with berths, is being completed rapidly. Planes, some with full-size berths and with sound-proofed air-conditioned cabins, hop the continent in 15¾ hours from Newark and Burbank, the transcontinental terminals.

The All-Year Club of Southern California, non-profit publicly financed tourist bureau, offers free routing service to all travelers, giving rates and other information for all types of transportation. All a prospective traveler need do is drop a note to 505 West Sixth Street and ask the favor, and it will be granted without obligation. To present its facilities to all travelers, the Club has arranged to have its literature available in all trains, airplanes, boats, and buses, as well as in many hotels and restaurants en route.

Most of the visitors come by auto, and the Club has compiled the following pointers for the benefit of any heeding the call of the open road:

1. No extra mechanical equipment is needed for your car. Just have it in good condition.
2. It is not necessary to carry extra gas, oil, or water for your car. You will find plenty of gas and service stations along the road. Rarely, if ever, will you find a stretch of more than 50 miles without a gas station.
3. The roads are generally excellent. They are well marked and well graded. Mountain driving is not difficult these days.
4. No special personal equipment is needed except possibly a gallon thermos jug to be filled each morning with drinking water. You may want dark glasses at times.
5. Tourist cabins, particularly west of the Mississippi, are excellent and inexpensive, furnishing complete accommodations. Or it is possible to drive here by any route and spend each night in a fine, modern hotel.
6. At 40 miles an hour you can average 300-400 miles per day if your car is in reasonably good condition; 500-600 if you want to push hard, even without driving at high speeds.
7. If your luggage is strapped on the outside of your car, it is well to have rainproof and dustproof covers. Many people use oil cloth for this purpose.
8. A good breakfast, a picnic lunch, and a good dinner is the meal system used by most travelers. Good meals can be found almost everywhere.
9. Don't wear fussy clothes. Take coats along, for you'll need them at high altitudes even in midsummer.
10. Dogs are not allowed in National Parks, but they can be boarded for a day or so in a nearby town for a small charge.
11. Laundry: One-day service is obtainable for travelers almost everywhere along the way.
12. Schools: California schools, both public and private, are among the finest in the nation.
13. Traffic regulations are explained at the State border. Elsewhere the dictates of common sense will serve sufficiently well. In order to obtain a California non-resident permit, a non-resident must present a valid Certificate of Registration. If you intend to register your car in California, then bring a Certificate of Title or a notarized Bill of Sale in addition to your Certificate of Registration.

Mexico Planning To Lay Its Charms Before Tourists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY, D. F.—Mexico is opening up its scenic charms to the tourist this year more than ever before. This summer and fall Mexico anticipates thousands of visitors, both from the United States and Canada.

In order to show visitors the true native life of the nation, the Mexican Railway is offering a series of nine "pocket-edition" side trips into the Mexican Rockies.

Short and low-priced, these trips are not of the conducted-tour type but permit visitors to adjust plans to their own liking. Electrified and modernly-serviced is this railroad which winds through the picturesque Sierras and affords a condensed view of Mexican industrial, agricultural, and native life and eye-appealing landscape. Tours range from one to two-and-a-half days and night travel is on sleeping cars with breakfast aboard as the train rambles by sleepy but colorful Spanish-Indian villages.

The stretch of 265 miles which the trips embrace is truly a happy hunting ground for the camera enthusiast. It is packed with life and the railroad stations might easily be called markets. Arrival of the train is greeted by native women, their heads draped in delft-blue shawls, who offer everything which the soil grows and nimble fingers produce.

The scenic picture on the trips passes from tropical lowlands where the growth is so profuse that one can almost reach out the window and pluck the rare variety of orchids, where plantations of bananas, coffee, and pineapple dot the landscape, through jungle-land, to mountain heights. At Orizaba a view of the second highest peak on the continent, Mt. Orizaba, towering 18,500 feet, suggests Alpine beauty.

Oregon Opposes Roadside 'Ads'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Medford, Ore.

Enactment of three laws dealing with roadside beauty are recommended in a report of the Advisory Committee on Roadside Protection, members of the group state. The proposed new laws would relate specifically to roadside signs.

One would prohibit all signs near danger points of highways. Another would prohibit all unauthorized "snipe" advertising signs. The third would prohibit all roadside advertising signs in non-commercial areas.

In addition to new legislation, the Committee urged a campaign of education to bring the people to a realization of the tangible and intangible values of the State's natural beauty and the importance of preserving it.

Ridin' Cayuse No Swivel Chair: Hint to Novices

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

THE DOUBLE BAR L DUDE RANCH, Somewhere in the West—"Oh, boy! Am I in need of a can of oil. I don't think I've been so stiff since I tried to crank our old Ford."

"Waa-al, ah tel yah, Mister D," drawled "Tex," top-hand at the Double Bar L, "y'oughtn't tuh try tuh ride so durned fur the first day yuh git onto the ranch. Old hands at this dude ranchin' will tell you t'take it easy and break yerself in slow-like. Ridin' one o' them cayuses ain't like settin' in yewer swivel chair back thair in New York, y'know!"

Mr. D, who was making his first trip to a dude ranch, took his dinner from the proverbial mantel and took a tip from "Tex" on breakin' himself into "dudin'."

Most dude ranchers tell you it's easy to break yourself into a saddle after a few days of gradual acclimatization. And when you arrive at one of the many dude ranches, that are becoming so popular these days, you receive your "hoss and saddle" with the admonition that if you're not used to riding not to overdo it.

These ranches spread about in some of the most colorful and scenic spots in the Southwest, the Rocky Mountains, Sierra, and Northwest have now become available to anyone who wants to take his or her vacation in "cowboy" fashion, with, of course, the variation of real beds, and some comforts.

Ranches and More Ranches

There are dude ranches and "dude" ranches, and then there are just plain ranches which take a paying customer who wants to do some chores (for fun, of course), do some ridin' and fishin' and who "doesn't mind roughin' it a bit." In fact you can get any kind of ranch life you want—plain or fancy—for the asking.

And let us dispel any misconceptions that may have arisen over the discussion of "breaking" yourself into a horse. If you don't happen to like to ride horseback, there are lots of other things you can do at one of these "outdoor resorts."

You can go fishing, hiking, and camera "hunting," take a good book and your lunch and hike to a quiet spot near a smoothly flowing stream.

Now comes the problem of where to go? Shall it be Montana, Oregon, Wyoming, Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado, California—where?

Well to Ask for Booklets

Our best advice is to write to the nearest Union Pacific, Santa Fe, Southern Pacific, or Rock Island office and ask for material on "Dude" or "Guest" ranches. If you want to go by train these lines and others, including bus companies, will take you. If you're going to drive your own car, maps and directions in these booklets will help you find your spot.

As one of these booklets puts it, "Dude Ranch is not an expression that carries a clear-cut meaning to everyone, for a dude ranch is neither a summer hotel, nor a farm where 'dudes' ranch. In the West every farm is a ranch and they range from the small ranch to 10,000 acres."

As to what to wear—go prepared to put on wool or cotton shirts, heavy walking shoes or boots, blue jeans or "Levis" riding breeches, or just old khaki trousers. Where it's to be hot, ask the rancher what to bring. Above all, don't expect to dress "fussy and fancy-like." Come prepared to be comfortable.

Broken Dolls Get Japanese Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SUGAMO, Japan—Early every June priests of the Tohoku Temple here hold services for the broken dolls of the children of Japan. The ceremonies are solemnly attended by the "parents" of the shattered toys. Another unique service is that held for broken needles.

Washington: Evergreen Playground of America

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—Embracing some of this Country's most outstanding scenic attractions within its far-flung boundaries, including snow-tipped mountains, navigable rivers, and glacier-fed lakes, this State is prepared to play host to thousands of visitors this summer.

With major rail, air, steamship, and bus lines featuring all-expense tours to this region at attractive rates, Washington looks for one of its busiest vacation seasons in years.

Known as the "Evergreen Playground" because of its copious growth of spruce, firs, and hemlocks, Washington offers to the visitor a wide variety of recreation facilities ranging from surf swimming in the Pacific Ocean to mountain climbing. During the summer, golf, and tennis tournaments are held with many of the country's leading stars participating.

The mountain regions are vast, with majestic Mount Rainier dominating all other peaks. Its snow-crowned summit rises so high it is visible for a distance of 150 miles. In 1899 this mountain and surrounding forests were set aside as Rainier National Park. The park is 18 miles square, and includes not only the volcanic cone, but a vast glacial system of 22 separate ice flows and more than 45 miles of moving ice.

But the grandeur of Washington's mountains are not confined to lofty Rainier, or those surrounding it. Mount Adams also has its glaciers and torrential streams and near its base are lava caves. Mt. Baker and Mt. Shuksan, located near the Canadian border, have such touristic appeals that enthusiastic mountain climbers make annual pilgrimages to their summit. The same may be said of Glacier Peak and Mt. Stuart, near the source of the Wenatchee River. Mt. Saint Helens, which peers down at itself in the mirror-like Spirit Lake, is one of the five (extinct) volcanoes to be found in Washington. It stretches a clean snowy cone 9,600 feet above Silver Lake.

The Olympic Mountains in the northwestern part of the State are not as high as the peaks of the Cascade Range, but abound in beauty. Lying near the Pacific Ocean, they are the first to catch the shorebound clouds. Their snowy summits feed abundant streams, and between the sources of the rivers lie the numerous mountain meadows where herds of elk feed during the summer.

The mighty Columbia River, which has its source from the Canadian Alps, winds itself through more than 700 miles of Washington territory. The Columbia River is fed by two lakes and goes 200 miles northward before it starts its 1,000-mile journey to the Pacific Ocean.

The major cities of Washington are well worth a visit by the tourist. Longview makes its abode on the banks of the Columbia. It is a model, planned city and has the largest lumber mill in the world. Olympia, the State's capital, is a historic city. Here is the imposing Capital building with its expansive, shaded grounds.

Farther North is another city on a hill—Seattle. It also looks seaward, with the Olympic Mountains looming in the West, the Cascades in the East, Mt. Rainier to the South, and Mt. Baker to the North. Thus, Seattle is the center of an American Alpine playground.

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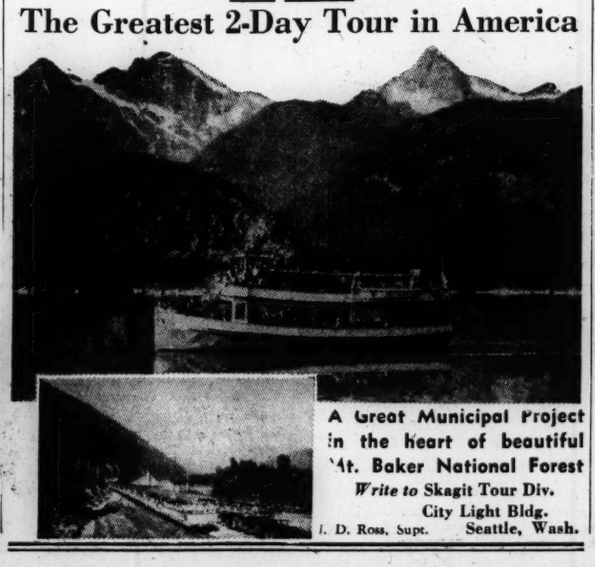

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Magnets for Vacationists: Plains or Mountains or Ocean

Ocean and Hills Welcome Visitor To Massachusetts

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Massachusetts' vacation resorts are busy these days putting on finishing touches in preparation for the thousands of visitors who will spend some or all of their holidays in this scenic and historical state.

From the seashore resorts of Cape Cod and the North Shore and South Shore to the Berkshires in the western part of the State, workmen are painting buildings and tidying up grounds for the grand opening which is scheduled to take place immediately after Memorial Day.

Hotels and transportation companies anticipate a lively season and are ready to accommodate the tourist influx. Railroads, steamship, bus, and air lines will step up their schedules as demand warrants. Several of the larger companies have planned all-expense excursions about Massachusetts. The Dyer Travel Service has a number of attractive tours that not only include Massachusetts but cover the entire New England section.

Gala events are scheduled throughout the summer months with all of the popular seaside resorts listing important yacht regattas. Marblehead, Rockport, and Gloucester always sponsor some exciting races, while towns on the Cape including Falmouth and Chatham feature week-end sailing regattas.

Swimming is one of the Cape's most popular diversions, and the towns of Harwich, Orleans, Eastham, and Provincetown, have excellent sandy beaches.

Massachusetts possesses many fine golf courses on which major tournaments will be played this summer. Tennis is another popular sport of Massachusetts' visitors and there are hundreds of first class courts available at reasonable fees.

The Berkshire region plans for one of its busiest summer seasons with many attractive events scheduled especially designed to interest tourists. Of major importance is the Berkshire Music Festival held in Tanglewood near Stockbridge.

The Berkshire region affords visitors with many wooded trails that lead through the small range of mountains. Mt. Tom is one of the more popular promontories and its summit may be reached by cable car. To the left of this mountain is the City of Holyoke with hills in the background.

American Dollar If Spent Abroad Goes a Long Way

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The American tourist dollar will have added value abroad this summer because of the highly favored rates of exchange and liberal concessions on hotel and railway accommodations.

With the French franc at the lowest level in years, travel experts are predicting a capacity rush of tourists to France within the next few months.

Special reductions on travel within France are expected to operate farther to the American tourist's advantage. A substantial cut on rail tickets has been provided.

Both Italy and Germany provide drastic reduction on rail rates. In Italy the savings range from 50 to 70 per cent of the stated cost of rail travel, depending on the length of stay in the country and the number of persons traveling together.

Since Switzerland left the gold standard, visitors here will find living costs lower. Switzerland is among European countries which levy no visa charges on American tourists; others include Belgium, Holland, Italy, and the Scandinavian countries.

Australia National Travel Service

Views Come Upon in Australian Travel

Axman at Work on Mountain Ash Tree. Inset—Striking Up Friendship With Koala Bear

Australia Offers Traveler Odd Sight and Sound Outdoors

By Charles H. Holmes

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE — In springtime, when the wattles spread their blossoms in golden clusters along the river valleys and down the hillsides, the Australian bushlands are at their best. Indigenous to Australia and embodied in the coat-of-arms of the Commonwealth, this national flower owes not a little of its appeal to the dark green of the hardy eucalypts that serve as a foil for its more delicate beauty.

And, of course, it is the eucalypt, found everywhere throughout the Australian continent—even rubbing shoulders with the tropical palm in the far North—that characterizes the fragrant Australian forests.

There are more than 300 varieties of eucalypts—or "gum trees" as they are commonly called—and they range in size from the giant mountain-ash trees that, in Victoria's mountain areas, soar 300 feet and more skyward from the well-watered valleys, to the stunted shrubby growths of the arid portions of inland Australia and the small snow-gums that live precariously in sheltered corners of the highlands, where the snows of winter overwhelm them for months.

Australia's forests, instead of being damp, deeply-shaded and all of the one species, as are those in certain other countries, let the light stream down to support wattles and small shrubs; and along the streams, dense growths of tree-ferns. The farther north the visitor travels, the more varied becomes the country, until Queensland's coastal mountains are clothed in luxuriant rain-forest, where big trees are interwoven with palms, vines and ferns into almost impenetrable jungle.

Though Australia's "bush" is different from the flora of other lands, the continent is noted, too, for its wealth of wildflowers. Parts of Western Australia, in particular, are carpeted in springtime in brilliant reds, blues, purples and greens, which include orchids, boronia, wax plants, pitcher-plants, the bottle-brush, the kangaroo-paw and more than 70 species of everlasting flowers. Some of the eucalypts of Western Australia bear glowing masses of crimson, salmon, pink, or cream blossoms that make them popular for gardens and for avenues in the Eastern States.

Australia's vegetation is largely confined to species that are found in the older countries only in the form of fossil remains; wherefore scientists have branded the continent as the world's oldest. Further evidence of its antiquity is given by the native fauna—for one thing, by the platypus, that is neither fish, nor fowl, nor animal, but a little of each; and for another, by the echidna, Australia's "porcupine," which is really a "prickly ant-eater." Platypus has a duck's bill and webbed feet, a beaver's tail, and a furred body; it lives in a burrow in the bank of a stream and gathers its food in the water.

These two are the only known creatures that lay eggs and suckle their young, though that does not interest most people greatly. It is the kangaroo and the koala, the kookaburra and the lyre-bird, that the traveler first seeks in Australia. The kangaroo is an inoffensive creature, and is readily tamed as a pet.

Ottawa to Nova Scotia's Cape By Motor Rich in Adventure

By Lloyd Roberts

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—It was just a motor trip—one of a million or more that annually weave their threads across this bright crazy quilt of a continent, spreading democracy and fraternity, removing social and geographical boundaries that resisted the horse-buggy, distributing city largess among rural dwellers and putting service stations, tourist homes and cabins at every turn of the road.

We were out of Ottawa by 6 o'clock in the morning, had skirted the still reaches of the Rideau and the dew-silvered farmlands while the cows were still being milked and had turned left on the St. Lawrence before early birds had stopped catching worms. A blue sparkling day, 400 miles of river road before us, an easy-riding car and a good conscience.

Turned Down Lane

Somewhere west of Trois Riviere we turned down a country lane and converted the coach into a snug Pullman in less time than a porter would require. Switching off the light we let the soft starlight and the insect chorus lull us to sleep.

All morning we bowled along between quaint French-Canadian towns, neatly squared fields, flocks of sheep; while the great blue river on our right kept ever widening, freighted with sea monsters and small fry. At last Quebec city, with all its steeples and towers, its narrow precipitous cobble streets, its ancient glory and romance; a ferry portage to Levis (exchanging travel news with "Michigan" en route), and away again, still east by north, the river now on our left.

Into Edmundston

We were off at dawn, crossed the provincial border and rolled into Edmundston in time to register the first cash sale at the service station.

At Woodstock we dropped in on an author friend, and the warmth of his hospitality delayed us until dusk, so that we approached Fredericton by way of warm summer starlight and deserted roads. Two days in this ancient town of the Loyalists—two days of happy browsing about College Hill and the mouth of the Nashwaak—then on again toward the sea. At Jemseg we left the river and slipped around the end of Grand Lake. We did not pause until we had crossed the little red Missaquash into Nova Scotia and found, beyond Amherst, an enticing wood road and a glade a-tinkle with cowbells and crickets.

The next day, by winding road and valley, we debouched upon Bedford Basin, entered Halifax from behind the Citadel and slowed down in city traffic. The Atlantic at last—nearly 1,200 miles from Ottawa!

For three joyous days we played about this fascinating peninsula, from the Arm to Minas Basin and the land of Evangeline, from Lunenburg to Kentville. Thence off to Windsor on the western coast, with its red Avon, its gypsum quarries, its Sam Slick house, its devil's punch-bowls and its long-deserted King's College campus.

A delightful motor drive, it is, into Nova Scotia's Cape Breton. Up hill, down dale, around sharp corners the narrow gravel road takes us, each mile unfolding breath-taking vistas. We stop to view great expanses of the blue-green ocean as it thunders against the jagged cliffs below; we gaze in awe at great mountains that stretched gnarly feet on our road; and we skim along beside lush valleys with herds of grazing cattle.

At last we spun the wheel for the long tack home, as freighted with sweet memories as a Fundy fishing smack is freighted with herring. We waved farewell to the blue ramparts of Blomidan and the mythical deeds of Gluscap, promised our friends we would shurely be back sometime, and stepped on the gas.

A Scandinavian Cruise Planned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Land of the Midnight Sun will be the goal of the Franconia this summer as she swings off on July 2 on a 37-day cruise, sailing direct to Iceland, and later calling at North Cape, the Norwegian fiords and cities, and various ports in Sweden, Denmark, Finland, and Russia.

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British Shires Vie in Offering Finest Views

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Great Britain, in spite of its name, is only a small country, but it has a multitude of memorable scenes. These scenes are not crowded together in a few particular areas, but are to be found up and down the country, scattered everywhere from Sutherland to Devon and Cornwall. [Sir Walter Scott once said that if a Scotsman were asked which was the most beautiful county north of the Border he would inevitably give the name of the one in which he was born. The same remark would hold true of the majority of Englishmen. Nor would they be speaking out of mere prejudice only. Every shire in Britain has features that its admirers can claim to be unique. None is too small to have its own especial glories.]

The most charming and grandest views in Britain, broadly speaking, can be divided into three classes. There are the sensational and spectacular scenes; there are set pieces in which the hand of man has collaborated with nature; and, perhaps most characteristic of the British temperament, which does not easily run to extremes, there are pictures of quiet beauty that rest and soothe.

Grandeur in the West

It is to the west, in the Celtic parts of the island, that the scenery appears its grandest and most impressive forms. No one who has seen the Black Coolins of Skye, with their dark, twisted peaks piercing the clouds, is ever likely to forget them. They are without parallel, except perhaps, for scenes on the northwest coast of Devon.

In one sense, there is a sharp contrast between this part of England and the Isle of Skye, for the roads of Skye are narrow, rough, and full of pot-holes. This is inevitable, since Skye is so far away from the great centers of population, and the chief highways of the land. But the road that runs along the north Devon coast is one of the most magnificent that can be imagined.

To be true, it has its share of hills. It begins, in fact, with Porlock Hill, just over the border of Somerset, which, with its curious surface, its right-angled bend at the bottom, and its average rise of one foot in four, is sufficient to test the skill of the most adventurous motorist.

Porlock Hill, however, can be avoided, for there is an alternative toll road running by the coast, which, as it rises, gives ever finer and finer ocean views. These views reach their climax on Countisbury Hill, which, as it runs down to the seaboard, affords a picture of the charming village of Lynmouth.

Cliffs Rise From Water's Edge

Not far away, in the extreme northwest corner of the county, is Hartland Quay. Or rather, that is where Hartland Quay used to be. In the last half-century it has been washed away by the Atlantic, leaving only a name behind it. Here the cliffs are of an unsurpassable grandeur, springing sheer from the water's edge.

This northwestern shore of Devon does not depend for its fame on the scenery alone. It is celebrated in song and story. It was from this part of Devon that the Elizabethan seadogs came. Near-by Bideford is the town whence was drawn the crew that manned the little Revenge with which Sir Richard Grenville attacked the Spanish fleet. Hereabouts is the country in which Blackmore set the story of "Lorna Doone," and it was at Porlock that Coleridge was writing "Kubla Khan," when a gentleman interrupted him on some trivial matter, and the inspiration fled.

Save for the roadmaking these scenes owe little to the hand of man. With the view from Westminster Bridge, the case is entirely different. Wordsworth, his judgment sharpened by a youth spent among the fells and mountains of the Lake District, declared that "Earth has not anything to show more fair."

The curve of the Thames is, indeed, a natural feature; but everything else—the churches, the theaters, the bridges, the ships and the trawlers and barges, the modern office buildings—is due to the architectural skill of the human race.

Choice of Charming Scenes

It is hard to tell when the scene is at its loveliest—in the fresh air of a spring morning, with the sun glinting through the haze, or at night, the whole enshrouded in a velvet darkness, dotted here and there with bits of fire from the street lamps and the moving trams and buses.

In its own particular kind there is perhaps, only one other scene in Britain to bear comparison with it. This is the view from the roof of the Radcliffe Camera at Oxford, looking toward the spire of St. Mary's Church, across green quadrangles and college chapels, past pinnacles and minarets and cupolas to the hills and trees beyond.

And then, of course, there are the South Downs, that range of smooth, grass-covered chalk hills that guard the southern coast from Eastbourne, through Worthing, to Bognor Regis. Gilbert White of Selborne viewed the Downs with increasing admiration every year, and they have won for Sussex an affection from writers of all kinds. To Kipling, with his background of the torrid East, their cool quietness came with an irresistible appeal.

God gave all men all earth to love,
But since man's heart is small,
Ordains for each one spot shall prove
Beloved over all.

Each to his choice, and I rejoice,
The lot has fallen to me
In a fair ground—in a fair ground—
Yea, Sussex by the sea!

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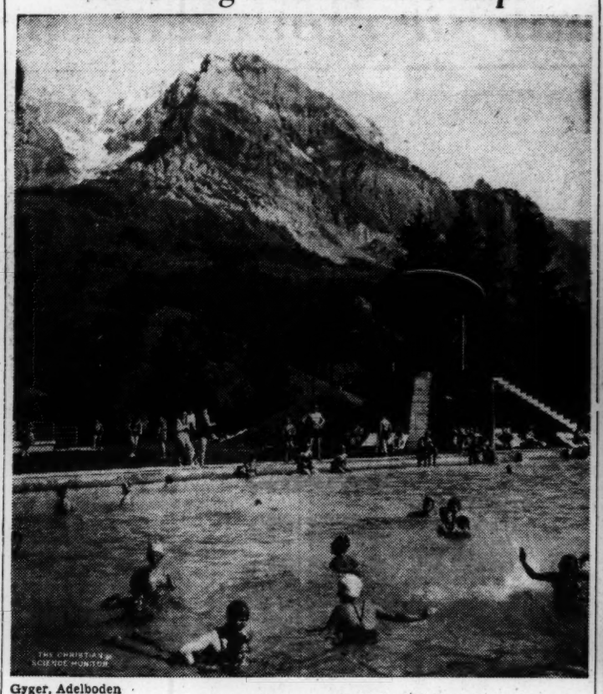
Swimming in Shadow of Alps

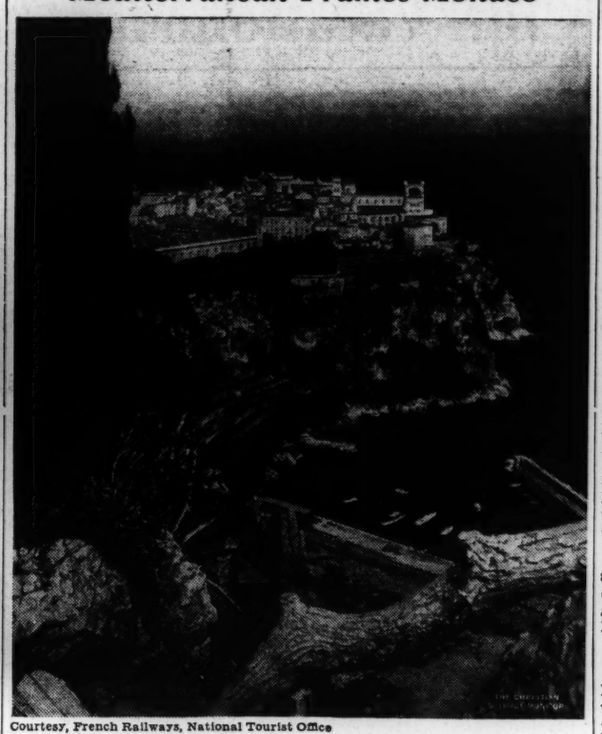


Gyger, Adelboden

In the Bernese Oberland

Nineteen Separate Resorts, Such as This, Offer Visitors to Switzerland a Variety of Entertainment. The Valleys Are Reached From Berne and Are Set in a Background of the Higher Alps. This Is the Pool at Gross Lohner. The Hotels Cater to Every Taste and Pocketbook

Mediterranean Frames Monaco



Courtesy, French Railways, National Tourist Office

Tropical Gardens at Monaco on the Riviera

From Marseilles to Menton the Charms of Southern Europe Never End for the Visitor

© Dixon-Scott

England's Countryside

The Village of Lemsford in Hertfordshire Looking Toward the Church and the Mill

Switzerland Offers Repose To Visitor From Other Lands

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERNE, Switzerland—In these troubled and uncertain days for so much of Europe, the attractions of the little country of Switzerland become greater by contrast. Always able to hold its own in the brisk competition for tourist favor, Switzerland has now become doubly desirable, because in addition to all its material advantages, it offers intangibles upon which no price can be set.

Switzerland's glorious mountains and lakes are set down in the very center of Europe. Its four million inhabitants occupy valleys and mountain-slopes which are enclosed entirely by three formidable neighbors—Germany, Italy and France. A fourth neighbor, Austria, recently was swallowed up in the German Reich.

Today these great neighbors are restless, uncertain about their own future and that of Europe. But Switzerland, whose citizens have inherited the languages and racial strains of these three neighbors, remains restful, thoughtful, serene in the midst of surrounding uncertainty. Its people have somehow learned to maintain equilibrium in the heart of an unstable continent.

Meets Diversity of Tastes

Switzerland offers such a variety of pleasures within the confines of its small country, appeals to such a diversity of tastes, that one might easily spend an entire summer in sampling its tourist bill of fare. The whole of western Europe seems to be concentrated in this little country; it has its own German and French and Italian villages, which have preferred their ancient customs and traditions to the false lure of modern "ideologies."

Switzerland's 22 cantons have so much independence and have built up such varieties of culture that one can find in each of them almost a different country. A tour of Switzerland can become almost a "grand tour" of Europe.

And the Swiss people have learned, by generations of experience, to welcome the tourist properly and make him feel comfortable and happy. Their hotelkeepers are rightly famous; their smallest inns are clean and bright and cheery. The Swiss are adepts at providing bodily comfort. Their lakes and mountains, waterfalls and forests cater to the soul.

In spite of its small size, Switzerland offers so many pleasant places for brief visits or longer residence that choice among them may be difficult. But whatever the choice may be, it is safe to predict that disappointment will not follow. Wherever one goes, one finds beauty in nature and order and cleanliness in the people and their habitations. One is surrounded by men and women of good will, self-reliant and independent, democratic in the best sense, because they have learned to govern themselves.

To those whose time is limited, a choice must somehow be made among the dozens of splendid resort centers, the attractive old-world cities, the remoter traditional valleys. It is possible here only to mention one example of each of the kinds of places available.

The Bernese Oberland affords a delightful sample of Swiss life. This famous resort center lies close to the Federal Capital, Berne, comprising mountains and valleys leading to the high Alps, with 19 towns and villages fully equipped to accommodate tourists.

Combination of Cultures

Here one may find all those pleasures for which Switzerland is famous: mountain scenery, picturesque village life; sports of every kind; music and drama; local festivals. This is in German Switzerland.

In French Switzerland, there is no lovelier city than Lausanne, combining the best of old-world culture with the best of the new. Many tourists, coming to this city for a brief visit, have lingered on for weeks, delighting in its scenic surroundings on the Lake of Geneva with the Savoy Alps rising above the lake; patronizing its university and libraries; finding recreation in its splendid beaches and sports centers; taking some of the numerous short excursions to places of interest which can be reached from Lausanne in an hour or two.

For those who like to depart from the beaten track, the Lotschen valley is a suggestion. Reached by the Berne-Lotschberg railway, this charming valley lies among the towering mountains close to the Italian border. The Canton of Valais in which the valley lies is inhabited by people of German, French and Italian descent and language, living together in complete amity, retaining with complete freedom their ancient dress and customs. In this serene Canton, the "warring" races are at peace. The spirit of the valley is that of Switzerland itself.

Pompeii a Popular Spot

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

POMPEII, Italy—This city, still partly clad in lava ash erupted from Mount Vesuvius in 69 A. D., is today one of the sight-seeing spots on the itineraries of Mediterranean cruise passengers. According to officials of the Italian Line, operators of the Lido ships, the luster of the buried city is still kept bright by the popularity of Bulwer-Lytton's classic, "The Last Days of Pompeii."

'A Small, Sweet World'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—"A small, sweet world of wave-encompassed wonder." The poet Swinburne thus described the Scilly Isles, off England's Land's End. They supply thousands of tons of flowers to London throughout the year. Penzance in Cornwall is the port from which they may be visited.

Island of Lundy Home of Puffins, Strange Sea Birds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Off the north Devon coast lies a small island which issues its own stamps. The device on the stamps is a puffin—the bird with a comedian's face.

The island is called Lundy, and it is frequented by millions of rare birds. So those whose ideal of an escape-holiday is to lie on top of a cliff with no diversion but the antics of wild creatures are more and more learning the attractions of Lundy.

At one time the only craft that called at Lundy were the ships of the pirate-lords of Marisco Castle—whose grim ruins still exist—but now tourist steamers regularly visit the island from Ilfracombe and Instow.

Riviera's Sun And Seashore Call Tourists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MARSEILLES—For the tourist in search of constant summer sunshine and warm weather tempered by cool sea breezes, the French Riviera opens up prospects of vacation travel under ideal conditions.

Until recently, France's famous Cote d'Azur was essentially a winter resort. A few years ago, however, the delights of uninterrupted fine weather combined with perfect sea bathing in the tideless Mediterranean were discovered, and today the Riviera is, if possible, even more popular in summer than in winter.

To many people, the Riviera means merely Cannes and Nice, and perhaps Monte Carlo. Yet these cities, with all their charms and advantages, are but the capitals of the Riviera.

The real French Riviera is a long and infinitely varied stretch of coast extending all the way from Marseilles on the west to Menton on the Italian frontier.

Marseilles Harbor

Marseilles is France's greatest seaport, and with the exception of Paris, the biggest French city. Literally hundreds of ships arrive or depart each week from its busy harbor, giving the waterfront a strangely exotic atmosphere which seems to permeate the whole town.

Less than an hour from Marseilles is the little port of Cassis, nestled at the foot of Mont Canaille. Here one begins to find at once the first of the countless excellent beaches that continue all the way to the Italian border. The beach at Cassis is sheltered by pine forests which come down close to the water's edge.

Broad avenues of palm trees lead from Hyères, the next resort town, down to the sea nearly two miles away. Hyères is a favorite spot with golfers, as there are two 18-hole courses. Boat trips out to the three "Iles d'Or"—Port-Cros, Porquerolles and Levant—are a feature of the stopover in Hyères. Port-Cros is noted for its dense forests, spread over rolling hills and valleys cut by silver streams. Porquerolles, on the contrary, is covered with vineyards, while the Ile du Levant is uninhabited and relatively barren.

The Riviera's "Montparnasse"

Saint-Tropez is one of the oldest fishing ports on the French coast of the Mediterranean, and one of the most picturesque. Small wonder that it has come to be called the "Montparnasse of the Riviera," for its natural beauty has made it a rendezvous of painters and artists.

Across the bay is Sainte Maxime, another delightful fishing port with an excellent bathing beach. Beyond Sainte Maxime is one of the real beauty spots of the Cote d'Azur: Val d'Esquières. Rolling hills covered with pine and birch trees slope down to the brilliant blue water, bordered by a stretch of white sandy beach shaded with pines. As far back as Roman days this region was greatly appreciated, and frequent ruins of marble villas remain to testify to this fact.

At Saint-Raphael, one soon comes to the most popular resorts on the Mediterranean. Eastward from Saint-Raphael is Cannes, near the little coast towns of Agay, Anthéor, Le Trayas and La Napoule.

Cannes is of course essentially a fashionable resort. Here sun-bathing and swimming are but a small part of the social round. Polo, golf, and yachting are leading pastimes for the wealthier visitors of all nations. Close by are Golfe Juan and Juan-les-Pins, in fact hardly more than suburbs of Cannes. Antibes, on the other hand, is an old-world town and port with an atmosphere all its own.

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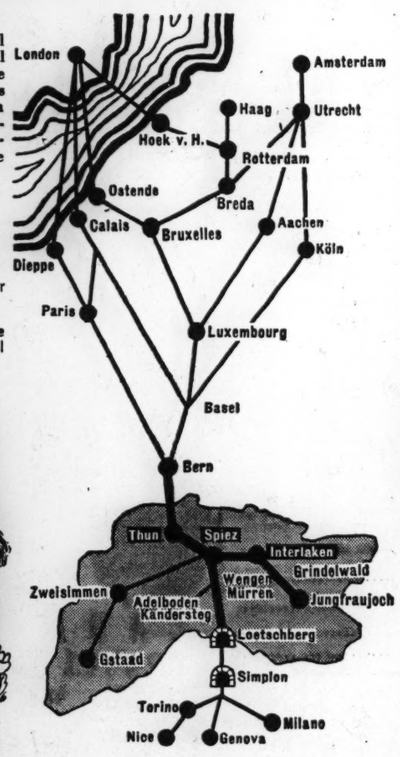

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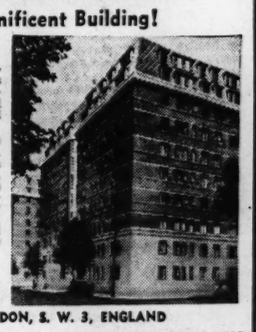
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Hawaiians Match Leisure With Industry in Sugar Bowl

Making of sugar combines romance and glamour with cold commerce—Puts $30,000,000 in pockets of Island laborers.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Beside Waikiki Beach, volcanoes in action, jungles of flowers, and surfboard-riding, Hawaii offers the tourist a glimpse of one of the most fascinating industries in the world. It is the making of sugar.

In Hawaii it involves the syphoning of millions of tons of water over mountains to irrigate Hawaii's vast sugar lands, the care bestowed upon the growing plant, and, when the cane is ripe, the burning at night of the dried leaves while the stalks still stand.

Of the annual consumption of 6,000,000 tons of sugar in the United States, Hawaii provides 1,000,000. Louisiana, Florida, Texas, and slim wedges of land in adjoining States produce cane, but they furnish only about 400,000 tons. Thus Hawaii produces far more cane sugar than any other part of the nation.

$30,000,000 in Wages

Sugar puts $30,000,000 wages into the pockets of island laborers each year. In hundred-pound bags, the annual crop shipped to the mainland would reach in a solid line from Honolulu to the southern tip of South America, northward through the Atlantic to New York City—and there'd be enough left over to make a single-file bridge to Chicago.

An area equal to one-third of Rhode Island, 250,000 acres, is under sugar cultivation in Hawaii. Sugar accounts for $7 out of every $10 income there. One-seventh of the entire population of the Islands is engaged in the industry and 53,000 men and women or 41 per cent of the total employed population work in sugar.

First Crop of Two Tons

In 1837, two tons of raw sugar were the Islands' first commercial harvest. Now the sugar that fills a million one-ton bins in the nation pours $67,000,000 back to the Territory every year. In the Islands the investment is $175,000,000. At least $40,000,000 of that sum is sunk in irrigation.

The thirst of the growing sugar cane is colossal. For each ton of sugar produced, 4,000 tons of water are used in irrigation. That's about a million gallons supplied by mountain streams and artesian wells. In one growing season enough water is fed to an acre to flood it 19 feet deep, if it were to be poured on all at once. On one plantation 120,000,000 gallons of water are pumped daily from artesian wells, aside from the gallonage piped from mountains.

Years ago, sugar men learned one of the industry's valuable practices quite by accident, when a patch of cane was fired at a dozen points. Later in the season the stalks were like tinder. In no time, acres of cane were burned and "ruined." An inquisitive fellow, however, walked into the field. He found the stalk unharmed. Only the leaves had burned. Ever since, burning has been the custom and cutters have been able to work faster, with no dense foliage to fight through. Moreover, the charred leaves make excellent fertilizer.

At harvest time, tractor-mounted derricks load cane into freight cars that run on tracks built out into the fields. The cane is carried to the mill, where an endless belt conveyor dumps it. Mountain-side plantations float the cane down to the mill, as lumbermen float logs. Twenty-ton rollers crunch the stalks in the mill, extracting the 87 per cent liquid. Matted cane emerges from the line of rollers, after hot water is applied in a last-minute operation to soften the fibers and aid in squeezing out the last drops of syrup.

More than 17 tons of raw sugar is drawn from an acre of land, a year's supply for 68 families of five persons each. The land is more productive than any other known area. Beer sugar on the mainland, for example, yields seven tons an acre, corn 3.5 tons an acre and wheat 6.5 tons an acre.

Even the masticated pulp, after the milling, is used as fuel under the boilers, or was lately in the manufacture of rayon, explosives, photographic film and termite-resisting building materials.

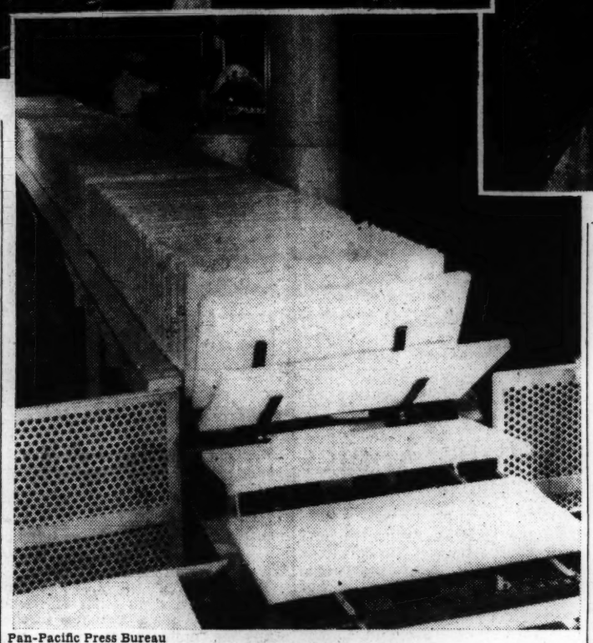
Stalks Treated

The extract from the stalks is treated with milk of lime to neutralize any acids, and heated to 212 degrees Fahrenheit. Run off into settling tanks, it is allowed to rest. Sediments falls to the bottom and the clear, transparent fluid is drained off. Concentrated in huge vacuum evaporator, it is then crystallized under further vacuum in ceiling-high white tanks, covered with a maze of valves, gauges and control levers. Aside from a small molasses content, the result is pure sucrose.

In an adjoining room of the Hawaiian sugar mill, bright chromium centrifugal machines roar like subway trains. Fashioned like the cream and milk separators of dairy farms, the top part of the Machine looks like a monster dish-pan, with the upper edge of the sidewalls perforated. Through tin holes, blurred out of sight by spinning, the molasses escapes and the lightweight raw sugar remains. Eighty per cent of the Hawaiian crop goes to the refinery at Crockett, Calif.

Loading Cane Stalks

Taking Water Through Hills



Pan-Pacific Press Bureau

Steps in Hawaiian Sugar Industry

The Fire Scene at Top Shows a Canefield Being Burned, a Preliminary to Harvesting. Below—Formed Sugar Carried Along to Cutting Machines, Where It Is Reduced to Various Sized Cubes

Glamorous Hawaii Mingles the Old And the Modern

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

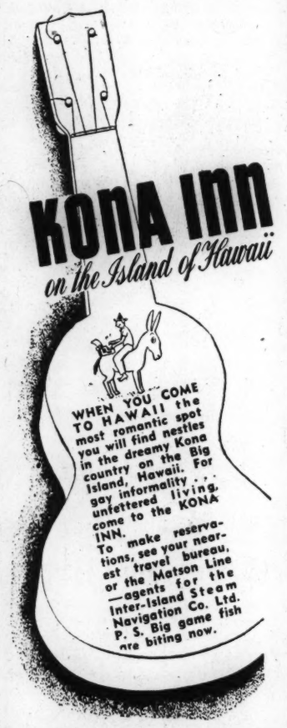
HONOLULU — Tradition and glamor have made Hawaii a land of enchantment. Its history has traced a pattern of romance through the centuries. Its ancient civilization mingles with the modernism of American ingenuity, and, on those enchanted islands, are landscapes from the palette of the rainbow.

Five days of deluxe transportation on a sleek Matson liner from Los Angeles or San Francisco brings this world of promise within the reach of a South Sea atmosphere. Five days to a year-round June temperature, to surf-riding, outrigger canoeing, sun-bathed sands, and all the luxuries of modern hotels. Five fun-filled days on shipboard then round stately Diamond Head toward the traditional greeting of "Aloha," a welcome known around the world for its friendliness and sincerity.

Driving through Honolulu, the gateway to this American empire of Pacific beauty, everything is a blaze of color. Blossoms in tropic brilliance: hibiscus, bougainvillea, jacaranda, and the glorious red of the flame tree. Then to Waikiki, rendezvous of the surf riders, the bronzed giants who ride the billowing surf.

A few miles away is Nuuanu Pali, one of the "Inspiration Points" of the Island highways. Here the panorama is constantly changing as the rolling clouds vary the perspective. Contrasts of beach and volcanic cones, Kaneohe Bay and the coral gardens add to the variety of the spectacle; an historic spot, for over this cliff the massed armies of Oahu were driven by the forces of Kamehameha the Great in 1795.

Little towns of palm leaf huts in the midst of jungle growth appeal to the sightseer in all the beauty of their primeval simplicity; the early morning market gathering, kava bowls, tapa cloth, gay life and spirit, song and chatter, tan-colored people and coral sands with horizons that are always [illegible] That is color and romance—that is Hawaii!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Tourists Join Merrymaking At English Village Fairs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—In countless villages set deep in the rambling countryside of Britain, the days of long ago still live.

In out-of-the-way places, the villagers remember out-of-the-way customs; and every year, on occasions fixed by the calendar, they recall the age of Merrie England, dancing the dances, singing the songs and playing the games of their forefathers.

Those who will take the narrow turnings from the main roads, can see these commemorations for themselves, and can even take part in some of them.

Have you never seen a Mop Fair? Have you never taken part in a good old game of Bottle Kicking and Hare-Pie Scrambling? Have you never danced a Furry Dance? Then come down the byways of Britain to the hamlets of "once upon a time."

It is May, the month when the wanderer in Cornwall, should he be in the right place at the right time, led by the music of young voices, singing a lilting air, to the scene of the Furry Dance. The right place is Helston, the right time early May. In the village of Helston on a certain day, the streets are thronged with people, clad in their Sunday best, dancing in and out of the houses. Not just their own houses. Anybody's house! Boys and girls, men and women, on they go down the street, dancing and singing, led on their winding route by the band and a very proud young lady. The young lady, so custom decrees, must be the most recent Helston bride. After her must come two couples of Helston birth. After them, apparently, anybody can join in. They do.

Riding to Widdecombe

Not far away, in Devonshire, the country folk have set aside a day for a song. When the summer is drawing to its close, Old Uncle Tom Cobleigh rides again to the tune of the rollicking ballad that has made him famous. He rides, in smock and tall silk hat, into the village of Widdecombe, to the famous Widdecombe Fair, which centuries ago started all that trouble about the Tam Pearse's gray mare.

Nowadays the modern Tam Pearse is a bit more careful about lending the mare, and so Bill Brewer, Jan Stewer, Peter Gurney, Peter Davy, Dan'l Widdon, and Harry Hawke don't get their ride. But they are all at the Fair just the same, for the Devon song characters are just as real as they ever were. But you will have to go to Widdecombe to see.

In other parts of the country among the most characteristic of the traditional fairs are the Hiring or Mop Fairs, when laborers and servants seeking employment wear a piece of ribbon or a mop in their hats, or a specially colored smock, while would-be employers wander around and take their pick.

Near Aberystwyth, Wales, the November Hiring Fair is preceded by a celebration known as the "Parting of the Ways," which represents the ending of yearly contracts between farmers and hired hands. During this evening anything goes. The older folk, to be sure, have a quiet enough time, sitting round peat fires spinning yarns, but the youth of the villages are allowed to dress up and to paint their faces in the most grotesque fashion they can imagine. Which is usually very grotesque indeed, as the grown-ups know to their cost, this being an evening when the youngsters are allowed to do their best to terrify their elders in as many suitable or unsuitable ways as possible. In the end, the revelers, arms tied behind their backs, are required to attempt to pick apples out of tubs filled with cold spring water, using only their mouths. In this way the high spirits of the evening are satisfactorily cooled off; and while the grown-ups are calm, the young ones are collected.

Customs of the County

But let us get on to Hallaford, in Leicestershire, where every year they let off steam in a different way, through the medium of the Bottle Kicking and Hare Pie Scrambling. This is, despite its name, a football match, and one of the most ancient in the world to boot. But it is a football match with a difference, in that two whole villages play against one another and the "bottle" they boot is a small barrel. All very confusing, as those who have taken part in the contest will endorse. Another oddity is that just before the kick-off the two teams, or as many of them as can get anywhere near the Vicar, who is master of ceremonies, scramble for a gigantic hare-pie which is tossed into their midst.

There are several other somewhat similar games of football in Britain. Bottle kicking occurs in April, but the others occur on Shrove Tuesday in the counties of Cornwall, Warwick, Derbyshire and Northumberland.

Tourist Bureau Attracts Foreign Visitors to U.S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—For the first time in history, the United States has a central governmental tourist bureau prepared to give guide service to American beauty spots.

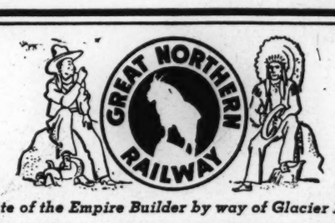
The United States Tourist Bureau, organized under the National Park Service, Department of the Interior, has been in existence a year on an emergency basis. A bill before Congress would make it permanent, creating at the same time a United States Travel Board, composed of representatives of public and private agencies. The Bureau does not sell tickets nor book passages, but merely acts as a clearing house for State tourist bureaus, as well as for chambers of commerce, conservation groups, railroad companies, steamship lines and other groups connected with the travel industry.

One aim in establishing this Government agency was to give prospective travelers from other nations a central place where they could write for information. Other nations have been offering such services to Americans traveling abroad for many years.

This year direct tours from Germany to Yellowstone National Park have been arranged through joint efforts of the Tourist Bureau and the Hamburg-American Line. Illustrated pamphlets about the park, translated into German, were instrumental in attracting to the wonderlands of the West tourists who otherwise might have visited New York City and thought they had seen almost everything there was to see in this country. Visitors may arrange an entire American tour by communicating with the Tourist Bureau, where they can obtain information about national parks, state parks, industrial cities, great public works such as Boulder Dam, railroad, bus, and air lines, and general data about regional climates, historical background of places and any other kind of miscellaneous or specific information.

Such questions as the payments of commissions, duties on exchange of tourist promotional literature with other nations, adjustment of visa charges with reference to student or educational groups, and other matters hindering development of American travel would be brought before the Board for consideration and appropriate action.

James W. Gerard, former Ambassador to Germany and special delegate to the coronation of George VI, is acting as an adviser to the Board, while Nelson A. Loomis is chief of the Bureau.



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Ozark Country Rich in Caves To Be Explored

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JOPLIN, Mo.—From fiddles to radios, and horseback to motorcars, the Ozark Mountain country in Southwest Missouri and Northwest Arkansas has slowly stepped ahead. Good roads and summer tourists have brought vast changes. It is a long stride indeed for a backwoods district, where feuds raged for generations.

But now progress is galloping down the highways, turning handsprings. Neat cottages have displaced the log cabins; villages are feeling "right peart" under a slathering of white paint, wire fences have taken the place of the rambling rails; and the people are greeting the dawn of even brighter days. The tourist trade is responsible.

The Ozark highways have for the past several years carried more than a million tourists annually, according to Ozark Playgrounds Association, whose business it is to clock the comings and goings of the summer visitor. The entire Ozarks region, even to the most backwoods settlement, may now be reached on either concrete or gravel—with tourist camps, fishing streams, swimming beaches, horseback trails, easily available for the pleasure of the visitor.

Interesting are the low-lying ridges, the wild game parks in the primeval wilderness, the big springs and clear lakes in the deeply shadowed hollows.

Ozark Mountain Caves

The underground world of the Ozarks is even more fascinating to the occasional visitor. There are said to be 100,000 caverns large enough for exploration in this peculiarly constructed Ozark Uplift. This cave country lies mostly along U. S. Highway No. 66 between St. Louis and Joplin, or may be reached by roads leading only short distances into the hills. Some of the largest caverns are at Meramac State Park, near Sullivan, only 65 miles out of St. Louis.

Near Joplin there are numerous caves with interesting historical background. One of these, Marvel Cave in Stone County, afforded protection for "bushwhackers" after the Civil War. Another, the Spanish Treasure Cave near Sulphur Springs, Ark., was used as a hiding place for several million dollars of Mexican silver coins, stored there to prevent them being taken by the Indians. Search for remnants of this silver cache have proceeded at intervals.

Marvel Cave the Largest

The largest cave in the Missouri Ozarks is Marvel Cave in Stone County. It lies five miles east of State Road No. 13, in the Shepherd of the Hills country. The Cave is 900 feet deep and has 35 miles of underground passages. One room is large enough to place the Capitol at Washington inside of it, and the shaft could easily hold the Statue of Liberty, with the base on the bottom and the head barely seeing daylight at the crater.

For those who desire to fish in the Ozarks, most interesting spots are found along the White River in Stone and Taney Counties, in Elk River in McDonald County.

There are numerous golf courses in the Ozarks. Also horses for riding may be obtained at any resort. Swimming beaches, where there are natural sandy and gravel bars, with clear, cold running water, are found almost everywhere, close to towns and highways. In Joplin, Springfield, and other large towns here are large and modern swimming pools. Bathing in the crystal streams is free; in the pools from 15 to 25 cents.

The larger towns in the Ozarks have modern hotels, some of them being air-conditioned. At Neosho, one hotel has been air-conditioned, partly from spring water which flows underneath the dining room. One of the largest springs in the Ozarks is directly across the street from this hotel. Another resort hotel near Joplin has been air-cooled with air pumped through its rooms from a large cavern beneath the building.

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New York's Azure Finger Lakes And Shaded Trails Beckoning

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WATKINS GLEN, N. Y.—Distinctive for the diversity of its natural attractions, the Finger Lakes region of central New York offers the summer vacationist almost a complete background for wholesome, outdoor recreation. Before Columbus crossed tht Atlantic these advantages were being enjoyed by aboriginal tribes who made their home here, and today they attract millions of visitors each year.

One does not have to search far to determine the underlying cause of such popularity, for within the area are six azure lakes from 11 to 40 miles in length and perhaps a thousand waterfalls, one of which is 50 feet higher than Niagara. Two thousand miles of State highway follow trails first charted by the Iroquois, passing through a countryside notched with deep glens and ranging up to 2,300 feet above sea level.

In recognition of these resources for the vacation seeker, the Finger Lakes State Parks Commission has established nine preserves with more than 5,000 acres of beach, mountain, and gorge. Besides these public parks, about 5,000 summer camps line the 550 miles of lake shore in the area. Great amusement centers and a score of golf courses, with more than 10 miles of green fairways, help to complete the list of Finger Lakes attractions.

Not to have seen this charming area is to have missed a vacation opportunity of outstanding appeal.

The entire area is accessible from all points. By train, it may be reached over the lines of the New York Central System, the Pennsylvania Railroad, the Lehigh Valley and the Lackawanna. The main line of the Erie Railroad is just to the south, and connections may be made by using the Delaware and Hudson Railroad to Binghamton. Motorists find that highways U. S. 17 and 20 are important east and west trunk lines, while for north and south traffic many persons reach the Finger by using U. S. 11.

In all the larger state parks there is provision for camping and some parks have cabins for rent. Hotel and camp accommodations may be obtained in great variety and price throughout the region, including the cities of Ithaca, Auburn, Geneva, Canandaigua, Penn Yan, and Skaneateles. Information regarding the state parks is available at the office of the commission at 111 North Tioga Street, Ithaca. The secretary of the Finger Lakes Association in Watkins Glen has offered to supply booklets and other information upon application.

Skaneateles has assumed almost national importance by virtue of its unusually fine restaurants, and many persons traveling along Route 20 stop there especially to enjoy the excellence of its American cooking. Usually as many visitors dine in the town each day as there are local residents. The eastern gateway to the lake district, Skaneateles for more than a century has been the center of the American teasel industry.

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U. S. and Canada Await Completion Of Islands Bridge

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WATERTOWN, N. Y.—The project known as the Thousand Islands International Bridge, to span the St. Lawrence River and to provide the Thousand Islands with 8½ miles of new road ays and fi:e connecting structures, will afford the tourist a new view of this interesting scenic area, when completed this fall. The scheme will offer a short route to Canada from points south, and it is looked upon by resort managers as an improvement that will stimulate travel.

The steel work of the spans will be painted pale green, to harmonize with the general scenery. A toll will be charged until the bonds of the authority have been amortized, at which time it will become a free bridge.

Twin Cascades Provide Scenic Appeal

Finger Lakes State Parks Commission

Rainbow Falls

These Twin Cascades in Watkins Glen State Park, in the Finger Lakes Region of Central New York, Attract a Host of Visitors Annually

Liner Bookings to Europe Rise as War Talk Abates

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Clarification of the political atmosphere abroad, with subsequent abatement of European war talk, was seen by transportation officials today as responsible for a rise in transatlantic bookings which apparently has overtaken a temporary decline following upon the Hitler coup d'etat in Austria this spring.

Even the depressing influence of current business conditions is felt to have been softened to a considerable extent by the effect of travel bargains offered to attract American tourists. Besides excellent values in the form of steamship accommodations, these include low rail fares in Europe and favorable exchange rates, all of which help to reduce the relative cost of a trip abroad. The decline in the French franc particularly has stimulated traffic toward a country always popular with Americans.

Special Attractions

Special attractions in Europe, such as the Glasgow Empire Exposition and the Oslo Exhibition, are held responsible for sustaining much cross-ocean travel from the United States.

"The trend of travel to Great Britain, which showed a marked increase two years ago, is still being maintained," according to a statement by H. O. Borer, General Passenger Agent for the Cunard White Star Line. "Present indications are that our ships will be sold out during the height of the tourist season."

Companies such as the Anchor Line anticipated distinct benefits from the Galsgow Exposition, and their plans for heavy traffic to the British Isles are seen to have borne fruit. Indications are that Anchor Line bookings will be at least as good as those of last year.

If reports of trouble in Europe have done nothing else, according to travel executives, they have stimulated interest in countires least likely to be affected by the outbreak of a war. Among them are the Scandanavian nations, all of which will have many American visitors during the summer. Reservations on both the Swedish-American and the Norwegian-America lines are reported ahead of last year. The Gydnia-America, or Polish Line, which operates a direct route in Scandanavia and Central Europe, also reports heavy bookings.

French Line officials are minimizing war talk while pushing the advantage of travel in France while dollar purchasing power is so high. Bookings in tourist and third-class are held to be excellent, but more expensive accommodations apparently have suffered from economic uncertainty.

Few Dull Spots

Over at the Italian Line offices, several popular departures were reported completely sold out. Cancellations have been no heavier than might be expected, it was said, and the general outlook for a busy season is excellent.

The Hamburg-American—North German Lloyd Line reported that while bookings fell off with the appearance of war headlines in the press, there was an immediate rebound soon after conditions became more settled. The present outlook is held to be highly favorable for heavy, continued travel to Germany.

The effect of the Austrian annexation upon American travel to that country is not regarded hopefully by travel experts. Much traffic formerly directed to Austria is seen as diverted elsewhere, particularly to France and Switzerland.

United States Line officials, who maintain a weekly service between New York and south British ports, and a fortnightly schedule to Liverpool, anticipate a profitable season. The line's traffic was only slightly affected by war rumors, they said.

Offices of the Holland-America Line are exceptionally busy, not only with plans for a heavy transatlantic traffic this summer, but also in preparation for the arrival of the line's flagship, the steamship Nieuw Amsterdam, in New York Harbor on May 17. The line intends to run 14 summer and autumn cruises, and thus for the first time will have an all-year schedule of vacation voyages.

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Varied Vacation Spots Offered By Long Island, N. Y.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

RIVERHEAD, N. Y.—Thirteen State parks and 70 miles of parkways help to make available to the American public this summer the natural resources of sea, forest, and lake which create in Long Island one of the superior vacation areas of the United States.

Like a great fish nibbling at Manhattan, the island stretches eastward for 118 miles to leave two fluke-like peninsulas—Orient Point and Montauk Point—inclosing Peconic and Gardiner's Bays, in which are several small islands. It is a narrow, low strip of land, nowhere more than 15 to 23 miles wide or 391 feet high, but few such large districts in the United States can surpass is for intensity of recreational use.

Long Island quite properly is the playground of New York City, yet vast throngs of non-residents also visit it each year to take advantage of beaches which shelve the southern shore with mile after mile of glistening white sand. More thousands come for golf and tennis, while the number of persons attracted by the protected waterways is measured by clusters of white sails or the white wake of speedboats.

Splendid automobile roads cover the Island like a network, bringing to within a short drive of New York City the lovely marine views of the North Shore, which looks out over the Sound toward Connecticut, or the sand and surf of the Atlantic Ocean. Well co-ordinated facilities of the Long Island Railroad likewise provide rapid transportation to all principal points.

Much of the Island's popularity is attributed to its unusually equable climate. In summer, moderating influences of the sea seldom permit the temperature to rise above 90 degrees F. The same causes operate in spring to make Long Island at least five degrees warmer than the mainland. Winter snows ordinarily last but a few days. This year Island golfers played in every month.

Extensive recreational facilities established and directed by the Long Island State Park Commission are fundamentally important in obtaining widespread public use of the area. Extending from the New York City line to Montauk Point and Orient, they include portions of Nassau and Suffolk Counties and meet every demand for wholesome, outdoor recreation. There are fresh water and salt water bathing facilities, ocean front parks and inland parks, parks on the Great South Bay and parks on Long Island Sound. Moreover, at Bethpage State Park the Commission has built four 18-hole golf courses and a modern clubhouse.

Except for minor charges, such as bath house rentals, fees for automobile parking or camping, the use of these parks is free to the public. Visitors from other states benefit with residents of New York from the facilities.

Jones Beach State Park, for example, is one of the finest bathing resorts on the Atlantic seaboard, yet its facilities require only payment of a 25-cent bridge toll, another 25 cents for parking an automobile and an additional 25 cents for use of the swimming pool. Bathhouse accommodations range from 35 cents up, according to the facilities used. Monthly and seasonal tickets are sold at greatly reduced rates.

This particular park, with an area of 2,413 acres, is 33 miles from New York City. There are almost two miles of ocean bathing beach, a still-water swimming area in Zach's Bay of nearly one mile, and an extensive salt-water pool. Two enormous bathhouses accommodate 15,000 persons, besides which there are large dining-rooms and refreshment stands. A café on the Central Mall provides dinner dancing.

New Jersey and Delaware Teem With Summer Delights

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Miles of clean, white, sandy beaches and vast stretches of lovely countryside await the 1938 visitor to a vacation kingdom embracing New Jersey's coast and mountains, the quiet reaches of Delaware's Chesapeake Bay, and the holiday shores of southern Delaware.

Considered with respect to availability for immense metropolitan populations, no large recreation area in America is so centrally located and still offers the wide variety of diversions as this stretch of seacoast which begins near Sandy Hook and runs southward to Cape Charles. It is one of the premier vacation districts of the United States.

Capital of this hypothetical dominion over which rules King Sport is Atlantic City, whose reign is undisputed as a result of transportation developments which have brought sand, surf, and commercial amusements within a few hours travel to millions of people.

Only 127 miles south of New York City, Atlantic City is hardly more than 60 miles from Philadelphia, America's third city. It is 137 miles distant from Baltimore, the eighth American city. Forty miles further is the national capital, Washington, and 347 miles westward is Pittsburgh, center of the steel industry.

With such a handful of big cities within easy driving distance, it is not surprising that Atlantic City and other important sea coast communities have established themselves as major vacation centers. But in spite of the enormous patronage which they have throughout the warm months, natural facilities are so extensive offensive congestion is scarcely a factor.

Atlantic City's boardwalk is lined with some of the finest resort hotels, yet living accomodations are available to suit even the most moderate income. In smaller communities more economical quarters can be obtained. With the passing of years, nearly all beach cities have come to have an established, year 'round population which is able to support pleasant homes and well designed public services.

Delaware's summer resort area is featured by Bethany and Rehoboth Beaches, both in the area south of Lewes beyond the mouth of Delaware Bay. It is a region readily accessible from Philadelphia, and, with the use of a ferry across upper Chesapeake Bay, from Baltimore and Washington.

Maryland's chief seashore resort, Ocean City, is situated on the Atlantic Ocean, an hour's drive by automobile to the south, and on a long sandy, peninsula jutting down from Delaware. The area, which is not far distant from the Capital and Baltimore, is popular with residents of those cities.

Lincoln's Humble Birthplace Vacation Shrine in Kentucky

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOUISVILLE, Ky. — As the greatest spring influx of travelers in its history strayed along the dogwood trails of Kentucky's 22 state and national parks, Arno B. Cammerer, Director of the National Park Service, on tour, authorized extensive improvements in Mammoth Cave and other national resorts and shrines in anticipation of a year of unprecedented home travel.

Under construction as part of the Government's permanent development were 29 cabins with showers to be rented at $2 a day per room per couple, intended to supplement the accommodations of the two hotels and ten de luxe cottages already on the cave grounds, whose rates range from $1.50 a single room to $5 for a double one.

"The only park in the United States having navigable streams within its borders and possessing river scenes of such surpassing beauty," the area is destined, according to Mr. Cammerer, to become one of the most popular of the country's national playgrounds because of its year-round accessibility and natural attractions.

There are 175 miles of explored underground avenues and countless miles of uncharted passages with their expansive caverns, subterranean rivers, gypsum and onyx formations, stalactites and stalagmites of bewildering hues and fantastic shapes that have made the cave one of the seven natural wonders of the New World.

Not alone to its parks, but from the lowlands of the Purchase to the foothills of the Cumberlands, the rustic beauty of the Commonwealth —its forest-covered slopes, springs, and "cricks," and bluegrass pastures, draws annually 750,000 of summer visitors.

Blossoming trees found in abundance in the parks also line the highways in various sections of the State. In the Bluegrass, locusts fill the air with indescribable fragrance. Honeysuckle, in profusion along the roadside, often all but hides picturesque old stone and snake-rail fences.

On the second Sunday in June, the American Folk Song Festival will be presented for the eighth consecutive year. Beginning at sun-up, the mountain folk from miles around clad in their linsey-woolsey, slat bonnets, homespun shawls and homemade jeans, gather to sing to the accompaniment of dulcimers, fiddles, and "banjers," the ancient ballads of the hills.

Many of the guests at the festivals include in their trip the Cumberland Falls, with its ever-present rainbow by day, and on moonlight nights its moonbow—said to be the only one in this hemisphere.

Geologists are drawn to the cavernous limestone regions, ornithologists seek seclusion in Kentucky's parks to study the calls of the mockingbird or gather at Audubon Memorial State Park near Henderson to do honor to the great naturalist, while archaeologists investigate the ancient burial mounds uncovered at Wickliffe, at the western tip of the State, or search for archaeological treasure throughout the State.

But the lodestone, expected in itself to be destination of a quarter of a million pilgrims, and one of America's most visited shrines, is the humble log cabin birthplace of Abraham Lincoln.

Pennsylvania's Varied Scenes Attract Tourists

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Pa. — Tourists who visit Pennsylvania this summer are promised the greatest variety of vacation attractions in the history of this popular resort State, a preview of the 1938 season revealed.

Fine views, natural wonders, and historic shrines will, as always, be popular objectives; but special observances and events are expected to make the summer a particularly important one from the standpoint of popular interest.

Two large historical celebrations which are expected to draw thousands of tourists into Pennsylvania are to be staged in the southeastern portion of the State—on Tinicum Island, in the Delaware River, and the battlefields of Gettysburg.

At the former site, the tercentenary of the settlement of Pennsylvania by the Swedes is to be observed on June 28 and 29. For this program, the State will entertain Crown Prince Gustaf Adolf and Crown Princess Louise, of Sweden, who are to represent the Royal Family at the exercises.

At Gettysburg, the 75th anniversary of the greatest battle of the War between the States is to be marked by a final joint reunion of the Blue and Gray forces who contested the field there in 1863. President Franklin D. Roosevelt is expected to dedicate on July 3 the Gettysburg Eternal Light Peace Memorial at exercises which may attract 100,000 spectators.

An equivalent audience is anticipated for the formal programs of each of the other big days of the observance, July 1, 2, and 4.

High lights of the week-long program, extending from June 29 to July 6, include:

Reunion and Governors' Day, July 1, when the chief executives of most of the 48 states are expected to be present.

Veterans' Day, July 2, when veterans of all wars 1865 will participate in the program.

President's Day, July 3, featured by the dedication exercises.

Military Day, July 4, when regular United States Army troops will stage impressive maneuvers.

During the Swedish tercentenary celebration, the Crown Prince and Crown Princess will dedicate several historical markers, including replicas of Fort Gothenburg and "Printzhoff," the gubernatorial mansion built by Johan Printz, first Governor of the colony, on Tinicum Island.

All sections of the State are being made ready for the rush of vacationists, who will find in the Keystone Commonwealth 30,000 miles of good highways and a wealth of varied, vacation attractions—forests, rivers, beaches, and mountains,

Roma Cruise Offers 14-Century Tour By Blue Mediterranean

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The blue Mediterranean, historic Greece, the glorious Balkan Coast, beautiful Italian cities, glamorous new Tripoli and the French Riviera—await the cruise passenger on the Roma's 56-day voyage scheduled for sailing June 30.

Passengers will be taken to Madeira where sledges are used to ride the steep, cobbly streets of Funchal. They will visit Casablanca, gateway to North Africa. They will view famous Gibraltar.

The Roma will call at 23 ports in 14 countries including stops which embrace a field of comparatively virgin travel through Palestine and Syria; then passing through the Dardanelles into the Black Sea and calling at Varna in Bulgaria and Constanta in Rumania.

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Rivers and Canals Of France Afford Charming Vistas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—Publication of detailed guide books in three languages is expected to give new impetus this summer to travel along the numerous and now well-charted waterways of France. Every navigable French river and canal is included in the series of guides and maps issued under the auspices of three large boating clubs.

Perhaps the most practical boat is a folding kayak, with fore and aft canvas decks, under which are roomy, watertight compartments for baggage. Open canoes are also popular, and like the kayaks, are often equipped to carry sail. But all sorts of light river craft, even small sailboats, that can be easily demasted for shipping, are being whipped into shape for the approaching season.

Within a radius of 100 to 150 miles of Paris there are innumerable opportunities for this sport on such picturesque rivers as the Seine, Oise, Marne, Aube and Eure.

One may follow the Seine through Normandie's charming country or the Aulne Canal through Brittany, seeing the old French fishermen hauling in their nets, paddling through delightful country and stopping at picturesque villages, each with its gems of architecture and quaint streets. Or start down the Loire to Nantes sometime in May, when the country is full of white cherry blossoms, and let the chateaux tell their rich story of a glorious period in French history.

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Crowds at Jones Beach Prove Its Attractiveness

New York City Gains Favor As Popular Vacation Resort

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—When the summer sun beats down upon the pavements of Manhattan, Father Knickerbocker, who for months has studied travel circulars promising cool forests or clear streams, sometimes cannot comprehend why thousands of visitors who crowd his broad streets should have forsaken beaches and mountains to vacation in a hot, noisy city.

"People really don't always know when they're well off," the legendary chief citizen of New York may say. "Now, if I could only take an extra 10 days at Lake . . ."

The chances are, however, that Father Knickerbocker has been studying tourist literature just diligently enough to underestimate the value of home attractions which, to persons from a distance, make New York City at all times a major resort center.

Host to Throngs

At any rate, America's principal metropolitan area each year is host to huge throngs at the very season when citizens here are most likely to be vacationing in sections far removed from subways and sidewalks.

New Yorkers sometimes complain vigorously — perhaps habitually — about high temperatures and humidity, but visitors from the interior who vacation among sidewalk cafés and skyscrapers usually find the summers equable and pleasant.

An analysis of traffic movements reveals that summer months are the most favored for visiting here. That is the customary vacation period, of course, and the time when large numbers of persons are traveling, yet it also is a portion of the year when many features of the City's varied life may be seen at their best.

Even the most confirmed Manhattan vacationist is coming to accept this view and appreciate his City during the heated part of the year, it seems, for recently places patronized more by residents than outsiders have shown new summer activity. Restaurants which formerly almost closed in July and August last year reported good business. The summer theater also is seen to have improved under the spur of better patronage.

Busiest Time of Year

The two midsummer months represent the busiest time of year for attendants at the Empire State Building observatory. Pleasant weather then usually insures a fine outlook over New York City, Long Island, and portions of New Jersey.

New York City's many famous parks are at their best in summer, when abundant sunshine and timely rains encourage luxuriant vegetation. Literally scores of secluded nooks in all five boroughs hold forth aspects of rural beauty which strike the visitor as unusual in a great metropolis.

Reasons by the hundred may be found to support New York's position as a summer resort, but not the least is that, in addition to providing the obvious educational and recreational advantages of a highly developed urban community, it also possesses almost unexcelled outdoor recreational facilities.

Situated at the lower end of the Hudson River Valley and within an hour of the Atlantic Ocean, the City is a convenient headquarters for trips to the Long Island and New Jersey beaches, the Catskill and Adirondack mountains, and to the hills of western New England.

Niagara Rated As Outstanding Natural Wonder

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.—Generations of sight-seeing scarcely has exhausted the tourist audience of Niagara Falls which, like the mighty stream of the falls itself, arrives in great waves to view one of the most widely known natural wonders of the world. Each season brings its own renewal of this throng to enjoy the grandeur of a spectacle whose combination of magnitude and accessibility perhaps is unrivaled among waterfalls anywhere.

Popular since the settlement of the New World, Niagara has widened its circle of admirers with the increase in travel which has followed upon widespread use of the automobile. Summer and winter thousands of persons view the huge cataract as it hurls itself about 168 feet into the turbulent gorge. To accommodate these great crowds, the twin cities of Niagara Falls, New York, and Niagara Falls, Ontario, are almost given over to the business of food and shelter, adjusted to suit the dimensions of almost any purse.

Under the supervision of the Niagara Frontier State Park Commission, the future of the Falls is assured free of commercialism, but geologists says that in 20,000 years there will be no more cataract.

Erosion is the Big Bad Wolf to Old Thundering Water, as the Indians called Niagara, for the river eats away each year about four feet of its rock ledge. Big chunks sometimes drop out as the vast natural forces exert their strength. However, the river has a big job ahead, because there are 16 more miles yet to go at four feet a year until it reaches the City of Buffalo.

While Niagara is easily the most spectacular sight along the lake and river boundary between the United States and Canada, it is not alone among the recreation features which make this region one of the most popular among tourists.

All along the shores of Lake Erie and Lake Ontario are fine bathing beaches and resorts, splendid public parks, historic sites, and beautiful cities.

Farther down the St. Lawrence are the Thousand Islands—actually 1,692 islands—an ideal vacation land for one who enjoys the water. Some of the islands are partly public, but others are private estates. All the waterways are open to the public. Clayton, Cape Vincent, and Alexandria Bay are favorite spots.

Rugged Yet Caressing Call Offered by Montana Scenery

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUTTE, Montana — Variety of scenery invites visitors to Montana, third largest of the States. Although the name signifies a land of mountains, the eastern two thirds of Montana can be classified as plains country; and even this region of treeless benches and rolling prairie contains much of scenic interest. In numerous places erosion has formed so-called "badland" topography, where miniature mountain ranges have been sculptured from soft rock and clay strata. Nor is color lacking in the "badlands." Beds of lignite, or low-grade coal, are interleaved in many places with beds of shale. Where the coal beds have become ignited in the past, and have burned as subterranean fires, the overlying clays and shales have been fired to a natural brick. Where this has happened, the badland breaks are splashed with red. Then, too, where iron is present in the rocks and soil, weathering brings out shades of brown, orange and yellow.

Near Ekalaka, in the eastern part of the State, are the Medicine Rocks. Vestiges of a sandstone plateau, which has nearly disappeared, queer-shaped pinnacles and buttes rise to elevations of from 50 to 75 feet above the grassy plains. The sides are pitted and scored by the weather, and in several places are caves of considerable size. The area is not large, but a visit to these freakish sandrocks repays one for the 50-mile round trip from the main highway at Baker.

The Verendryes were probably the first white men to enter what is now Montana in 1743. Traveling west across the plains, they came in sight of peaks that glittered against the distant sky; and the legend gave rise to the term, "Land of Shining Mountains."

The road from Redlodge to Cooke City provides a spectacular approach to Yellowstone Park, with views across abysmal canyons.

Much of the finest scenery is within the National Forests, of which there are 12 in the State, including areas designated to be left permanently in their natural condition. Trails are open for recreational use; and he who goes must go afoot or on horseback, and provide his own bed and board. Mountain forests, lakes, streams, ungrazed meadows covered with flowers, and clear air are the reward of the traveler's trouble.

The Continental Divide runs down the western part of the State, cutting through Glacier Park, which adjoins Waterton Lake Park in Canada. Visitors to the Glacier Park find attraction in the lakes which lie in the cirques and the valleys, such as Lake MacDonald, Two Medicine, and Kintla. First known as a saddle and hiking trail region, the Park is now notable for the transmountain highway which crosses the Divide at Logan Pass.

South of the Park, the Divide is represented by a range lying between the tributaries of the Sun River on the east, and the South Fork of the Flathead River on the west.

River Steamboats Alluring Vacationist Today as of Yore

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—With the mighty Mississippi, the placid Ohio, the romantic Illinois, the picturesque Cumberland, and the historic Tennessee Rivers all radiating like spokes from St. Louis as the hub, travel by steamboat still has a strong lure for the summer vacationists.

While the Eagle Packet Company is the only surviving passenger line of a dozen that operated out of St. Louis 50 or more years ago in the heyday made famous by Mark Twain, its double-stacker Golden Eagle, with cabins for 120, is kept busy from April to late October on trips varying from two to nine days. The Streckfus Steamers, Inc., operates magnificent excursion steamers out of St. Louis but they only make short daily and evening trips as far up the river as Grafton, 35 miles away, or as far down as Jefferson Barracks, a distance of 15 miles. In the middle of the summer, when Old Sol is hiking the mercury, thousands of persons make these excursion trips every week on the Father of Waters.

On the Golden Eagle, staterooms are luxuriously appointed. Meals are all that could be desired. A favorite dish of many passengers is jambalaya—a distinctive Southern concoction of spiced rice, tomatoes, and meat.

A trip on the Golden Eagle is like turning back the pages of history to the immortal days of Mark Twain's Life on the Mississippi or Edna Ferber's Showboat. The Upper Mississippi takes one to the historic and quaint river towns of Hannibal, birthplace of Twain; Quincy; Keokuk and the $35,000,000 dam; and Fort Madison, Iowa.

Captain Buck Leyhe, Skipper of the Golden Eagle, is the son of Captin William Leyhe who founded the Company in 1858. He likes to tell how his father cut the timber for the "Young Eagle" from walnut trees near his home, sawed it in his father's saw mill, and, with engines salvaged from a sunken boat, started a business that once was valued at around a million dollars.

Steamboat on the Ohio

Travelers seeking the picturesque and unusual in the hurry and bustle of American life will find an Ohio River steamboat journey a satisfying experience.

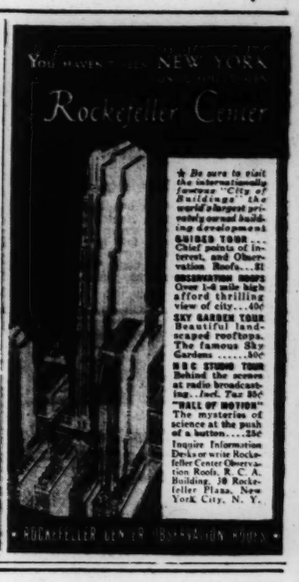
On the 980 miles of the Ohio, from Pittsburgh to Cairo, there is today but one passenger steamboat in regular operation—the lone survivor of the great fleet of sidewheel and sternwheel packets that once churned proudly up and down the broad highway bringing life and color to its willow-fringed banks.

This craft, the Gordon C. Greene, owned by Greene Line Steamers, is being groomed at her home port, Cincinnati, Ohio, for the summer season, scheduled to begin July 23 with four round trips to Pittsburgh, 470 miles upstream.

Although built along the traditional lines of a steamboat of the Mark Twain era, the Gordon C. Greene is a modern, steel-hulled vessel especially equipped to care for the tourist trade. Considered fast for a river boat, the Gordon churns along at a twelve-mile-an-hour clip, a slow pace in comparison with land vehicles, but fast enough on the river where time is of little importance.

Another type of Ohio River craft of interest to visitors is the excursion boat, which also had its genesis in a bygone era. Three of these gaily-decked steamboats cruise in the local waters at Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, and Louisville, during the summer months, while other "roaming" excursion steamers nose into the Ohio at Cairo, Ill., at the beginning of warm weather, calling crowds to landings along the way with melodies played on their calliopes.

If you have read Edna Ferber's "Show Boat" or seen the motion picture of the same name and have a "hankering" to see a showboat performance "in the flesh," strike an upper Ohio River town where Capt. Billy Bryant's barge Sensation, is tied to the bank and walk aboard for an evening with one of the old melodramas that have been played along the River for generations.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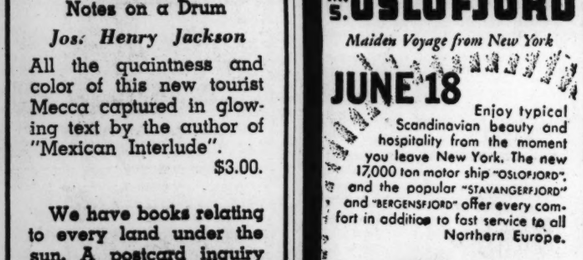

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THE SAMOSET HOTEL

Maine Reputation As 'Vacationland' Still Undimmed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine—New England's largest state—Maine—promises a hearty welcome to the throngs of summer visitors who soon will be seeking a share of the vast wealth of scenic attractions deposited in Maine's mountains, rivers, lakes, and seashore.

Beside a wide variety of scenery and scores of interesting historical landmarks, Maine offers to the traveler a genuine New England welcome. The state's hotels and lodging houses are homey and comfortable. They not only cater to the tourist, but offer excellent accommodations for the vacationist who wishes to spend his entire holidays at one particular resort.

All along Maine's 200-mile waterfront there are beaches where the vacationist may swim, boat, or just sun-tan. Back from these beaches are numerous towns such as Ogunquit, Kennebunk, and Bay View, where visitors may find various recreational facilities. Ogunquit has its famous summer theater playhouse where people come from neighboring towns to see some of the country's outstanding actors and actresses perform.

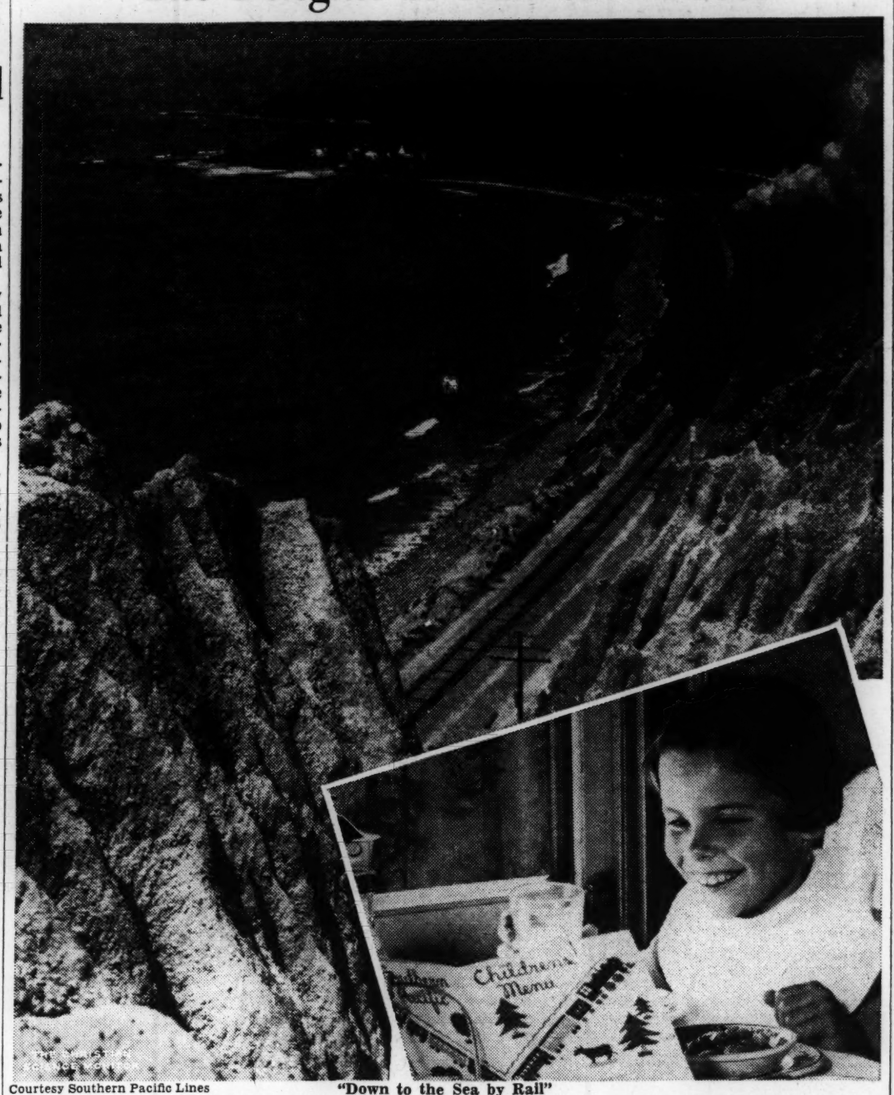
Acadia National Park embraces some of Maine's outstanding scenery. Here Mt. Cadillac rises 1500 feet above the surging sea. Hundreds of vacationists annually climb to its summit either by the way of hiking trails or up the circuitous motor road by automobile. Adequate parking places have been made at the mountain's crest where views of the vistas below are far-reaching.

Maine's scenery doesn't end with Acadia National Park, however. The visitor who finds time to travel farther north toward Bangor and into Aroostook County, will encounter an entirely different scenic region.

Aroostook, the nation's potato bin, is well worth visiting, especially in August, when miles and miles of potato fields display their white carpet of blossoms. Going still farther north the visitor will invade the Allagash region where there is a large stand of virgin timber.

Maine has many excellent cities, including Portland, Augusta, its capital, Brunswick, and Bangor. Portland, the largest city, is in Cumberland County. At its feet lies Casco Bay, with its 365 islands—one for every day in the year. Portland was once almost an island, and even now access to the city without passing over water is possible only from a northwest direction.

The Delights of Railroad Travel



Courtesy Southern Pacific Lines

"Down to the Sea by Rail"

Along the Coast in California Where the Southern Pacific Follows the Shore for 130 Miles. Inset—Special Children's Menus, With Pictures and Humorous Sketches, Keep the Youngsters Amused While Dining on the Train

Trains Regain Their Popularity For Vacation Tours Everywhere

By Franklin Snow

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Railroaders have ceased trying to decide whether it was air-conditioning, streamlining, faster trains, lower rates, or bright colors which suddenly restored the train to popular favor as a means of "going places." They are willing to let their patrons determine which of these many improvements appeals the most, while the rail managers watch with pleasant anticipations rapidly filling reservation lists for the summer tourist trains, Dude Ranches, and National Parks.

In little more than a month, the first deluge will begin to fill the trains of Vacationland, and for the next three months all America, seemingly, will be a-wheel, speeding West and East, North or South—to the Pacific Coast, Alaska, Mexico, Colorado, Canada, or the many other destinations which attract the summer traveler.

Candid-camera enthusiasts, mountain-climbers, cow-punchers by avocation, mere "sight-seers"—all have their own favored objectives where they may best pursue their particular hobbies in the wide-open spaces, at elevations perhaps as great as two miles above sea-level.

The railroads have opened many wonderlands to the public and are offering more colorful trains to entice travelers to use them.

Regardless of destination, the traveler this year will find new, modern, swift trains, and on some roads he will find folding berths in the "sections" of new sleepers which fold upward, allowing ample dressing space while standing erect; he will, perhaps ride in "Economy Travel Trains" composed of deluxe coaches and tourist sleepers, at low fares but with abundant comfort; he will find new types of Pullman space such as bedrooms, "roomettes," and many other novelties on the rails.

Do you wish to telephone the diner to have a meal served in your drawing-room or compartment? Merely pick up the phone in the new streamliners and give the steward your order.

Do you wish a radio in your room? It is available.

Are you displeased with the old "open-section" type of sleeping-car? It is on its way out of the picture and the newer trains have far more rooms, of varying types, size and tariff, for many more persons prefer private space. Even many sections now have steel doors, affording virtually a private room, with at least some space for dressing.

The old-style open-end observation platform has largely given way to curved and rounded rear ends of streamlined trains. Indirect lighting makes reading a pleasure, if, indeed, the scenic treats enroute permit one to withdraw from these picturesque scenes to read. Colorful interior decorations, often in keeping with the region which the train serves, divert the traveler's attention from mere contemplation of his fellow-passengers. Lunch-counters offer the economically-disposed rider meals at low rates, while cafeterias on wheels meet this same desire of the traveler.

Lounge cars for coach passengers are a gesture of courtesy to the person who seeks to go by train in comfort, yet who cannot afford to pay extra-fares on Super-Chiefs, Cities of San Francisco, or all-Pullman Cascades, or first-class space on streamlined Zephyrs or Empire Builders.

Every month sees a new train—or, more often, the re-equipping of an already-famous train, New Broadway Limiteds, 20th Centuries, and Sunset Limiteds; recreation cars on Florida Specials, showing movies and providing games for travelers to while away the hours enroute; hostesses on trains, either in a social capacity or to serve the comfort of travelers, play with children, and bring pillows to coach passengers. These are but a few of the remarkable changes converting a dismayed and all but discredited transportation system a few years ago into one which definitely meets popular approval.

To women, perhaps the greatest inducement to railway travel is the fact that it now is clean; one steps from a train in a dress as immaculate as when one boarded the train perhaps two days before. To men, speed is perhaps the strongest inducement.

Cities have grown hours, even days, closer together. Denver, 28 hours from Chicago four years ago, is now only overnight. San Francisco, Los Angeles, and Portland, 60 hours from Chicago two or three years ago, are now less than 40 hours apart. Nor are these high-speed trains restricted to affluent travelers. De luxe coaches, either on the Pullman trains or in coach-only specials, give the frugal traveler the right to ride high-speed trains at the day-coach fare—two cents a mile, with reduced round-trip fares.

Re-creating of a "rail-consciousness" on the part of the public, and the awakening of a new hope on the part of rail managers—all are factons in the battle which the railways are making to persuade you to go to California, to New York, to Canada, or to Mexico, by rail.

A Day to Spare? Why Not Visit Newark Airport?

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

NEWARK, N. J.—"Spend a Day at the Newark Airport and Become Air Conscious" could well serve as an appropriate slogan for the four major airlines operating on daily schedules from Newark to all parts of the United States.

These airlines—American, Eastern, United, and T. W. A.—will practically guarantee that by the time the visitor has completed a tour of this vast area, watched giant ships slip effortlessly into the air or flutter gracefully to a landing, and mingled with the hundreds of travelers who are constantly using this method of quick and clean transportation, he will have imbibed enough of this nostaglic atmosphere—whether or not a "terra firma" devotee— to make him an air travel enthusiast.

A Day at the Airport

A day at Newark Airport will reveal many things. First, the visitor will learn to keep within the lines and gates around the various hangars. By obeying these simple regulations he will not be bothered. His questions will be answered freely; he may sit in the comfortable waiting rooms and take advantage of the unobstructed view of the airport—this is especially good in the waiting rooms of American Airlines—or watch the activity about the hangars.

Throaty voices from crackling loudspeakers keep visitors and passengers informed of the arrival and departure of planes. There are bulletin boards which post the day's scheduled flights.

Visitors never will find a dull moment at the Newark Airport. There is hardly an hour that passes but what planes are unloading or taking on passengers. And during the interim there's enough going on to keep the visitor occupied.

As soon as a plane is in from a flight it is immediately taken in hand by attendants and whisked away by tractors to a hangar where inspection work commences. Every ship is washed and polished until its silver coat shines like new. By the way, here's a tip for visitors to Newark or any other airport. Hang onto your hat, for gales of wind are likely to spring up at most any time—usually stirred to hurricane force by whirling propellers as ships are being warmed up for flight.

Newark Airport has every right to the claim of being the busiest commercial flying field in the world. A look at the figures for transport planes during the first six months of last year substantiates this fact.

Newark Is Convenient

American Airlines, which spans the United States from Massachusetts to California, led the parade in and out of Newark with a total of 61,819 passengers during that period. Eastern Airlines, serving Washington and the South, carried 34,806; while United Airlines and T. W. A. showed figures of 17,728 and 16,040, respectively.

In the matter of number of departures and arrivals at Newark, American Airlines again heads the list, with an average of 41 per day. Eastern comes next with 27, while T. W. A. has 18 and United, 13.

Vacationists are finding air travel an excellent means of spending more time at their favorite resorts. The airlines look for a big increase in vacation travel this year.

Tourists can reach almost any point in the United States from the Newark Airport. While the four lines operating out of Newark don't necessarily hit every vacation center, they connect travelers with such lines as the Braniff Airways, which serves the Southwest from Chicago; the Chicago & Southern Air Lines which covers the Mississippi Valley region; Northwest Airlines, serving the Dakotas, Montana, and other northern states; the Boston & Maine-Central Vermont, serving northern New England and Montreal; and the Canadian Colonial Airways, Ltd., running from Albany to Montreal and Ottawa.

Newark's present setup consists of an area of one square mile with a similar area available for future expansion. A huge hangar is now under construction at a cost of $1,500,000 which will house the various companies' ships and thus do away with the individual hangars. This will be ready this summer.

Also, the present Administration building will be used as a "Union" station. Plans call for each airline to have its ticket office located here with all transport ships taking on and discharging passengers at this central point.

The two flying boat lines, operating alternate weekly flights to Bermuda, Pan American and British Imperial Airways, report this route a success. Business men as well as vacationists have found it convenient for longer visits on the island.

Why Not Mexico City?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—The increasing popularity of summer trips to Mexico City is best explained by a glance at the comparative tables of temperatures. The monthly mean temperatures of Mexico City during the summer months is 62. That of New York over the same period is 73. Reason: Mexico City is a mile-high city, shouldering the sky at an altitude of 7,515 feet.

Scenic National Parks Prepared for Playtime

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Tourist preparations are being hastened at the 26 National Parks for the summer onrush.

Last year 15,000,000 persons—one eighth of the total population—visited some unit of the National Park and Monument system. But as A. E. Demaray, acting director of the National Park Service, says, "That record was only made to be broken."

Glacier and Yellowstone, two of the most scenic western parks, will be opened early this year, to accommodate Shriners homeward bound from their conclave in Los Angeles, June 7 to 9. Glacier Park, in Montana, will open June 10, five days ahead of schedule. Yellowstone, in Wyoming, will throw open its gates at least a week in advance of the usual June 20 date. Rotary plows are at work in Glacier Park clearing Going-to-the-Sun Highway of snow, which, at the crossing of the Continental Divide at Logan Pass, often reaches a depth of 30 to 40 feet.

Cutbank Chalets, in the southeastern portion of Glacier Park, will be operated as a part of the hotel and lodge system, and will be of special interest to those desiring to penetrate the Park's mountain wildernesses on horseback or afoot. Cabins will also be available at Swiftcurrent camp, to replace those destroyed by fire two years ago.

In Yellowstone, plows have been working since April 1 to open the road to Old Faithful Geyser and other popular points. Hotel and lodge facilities at Mammoth Hot Springs have been improved. Last season the hotel was completely rebuilt. A number of new cabins will be available by midsummer. Travel over the Grand Loop in Yellowstone will be two-way. Heretofore, the fleet of 400 park buses, as well as private cars, have been required to move in one direction only.

Seasons Join Hands

The winter sports season at Mt. Rainier National Park in Washington will scarcely be over before summer tourists arrive to explore its easily-accessible glaciers and enjoy its unexcelled wild flower fields.

In California cabins have been built at Manzanita Lodge, Lassen Volcanic National Park, and at Lodgepole Camp, Sequoia National Park, to accommodate visitors to the volcanic exhibits and the big trees.

Visitors at Yosemite used to spend most of their time in the "valley," but now, the National Park Service has developed a system of roads and trails to out-of-the-way localities. The Yosemite Field School of Natural History will hold its fourteenth summer session in the Park this year.

Opportunities for persons traveling in the National Parks to acquire informal education under the direction of men trained in the natural sciences, history and archeology, will be even greater this season than in the past. Ranger naturalists and historians will be on hand in most of the areas to conduct parties on regularly scheduled hikes over the trails. They will also give talks in the public auto camps, in lodge and hotel lobbies and in Park museums. This service is free to the public.

Grand Canyon Lodge, on the north rim of the Grand Canyon, completed last season, will be in full operation. The north rim, separated from the more popular south rim, by the mile-deep chasm, is usually included on a circle trip that includes colorful Zion and Bryce Canyon National Parks.

Riding and Swimming

Colorado's Rocky Mountain National Park continues to vie with Glacier as a horseback rider's paradise. Glacier has about 800 horses and Rocky Mountain about 1500 in the vicinity.

Recreational activities at Boulder Dam are supervised by the National Park Service, although the dam itself and Boulder City come under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Reclamation. Visitors to this area can enjoy a swim in Mead Lake, formed by the backing up of water behind the dam, can go boating on it, or fly above it. The lake is being stocked with bass for the benefit of fishermen. Grand-Canyon-Boulder Dam Tours, Inc., which has a long term contract with the Federal Government, maintains and operates a comfortable hotel in Boulder City and a tent camp at Pierce's Ferry at the eastern end of the lake, and provides boat, plane, and taxi service in the area.

At Mammoth Cave, Kentucky, recently set aside as a National Park, 25 cabins are to be constructed in a campground. They will be ready late in the summer. Boating on the underground river is one of the Cave's unusual offerings. Another is the serving of meals 200 feet underground in the Snowball Dining Room.

Because of proximity to large eastern centers of population, Shenandoah and Great Smoky National Parks entertain more visitors than any other parks. Skyland, a mountain resort in the Shenandoah Mountain Park, is being remodeled. In the Great Smokies, nature will put on its usual display of laurel, azalea and rhododendron in late May to middle June. A 500-mile long scenic drive to connect the two eastern parks is about one-third complete.

Canadian Cruises Arranged to Suit Every Pocketbook

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Cruises on the Great Lakes, the Saguenay, and the St. Lawrence, which have become a popular vacation treat for thousands every year, will be augmented this year with a new all-expense cruise on the deluxe steamer, Richelieu.

Addition of this new one-week cruise rounds out a full program of vacation offerings by Canada Steamship Lines so that the purse and time element of every holiday seeker can be satisfied. The cruises will range from 7 to 16 days and the all-expense rate, computed for low price appeal, provides for transportation from New York via express train service, with lower berth provided, to Montreal.

Cruising on the St. Lawrence, ranked with the most beautiful rivers in the world, tourists can visit Quebec, Murray Bay, and Tadoussac, besides a trip up the Saguenay Gorge.

Ashore, a motor trip will be made through the Lake St. John district, from Chicoutimi and while at Murray Bay, an evening and full morning will be passed at Manoir Richelieu, resort noted for its expansive sports facilities.

SQUAW MOUNTAIN INN

ON MOOSEHEAD LAKE, MAINE

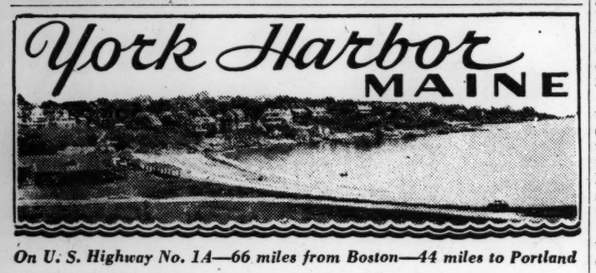
OPENS MAY 28—Real "Down East" hospitality and comfort in a vacation paradise. Marvelous scenery; Country Club atmosphere; tennis, canoeing, swimming, fishing, hiking, sporty private golf course. Delicious food, select clientele; American Plan from $5. Fine roads and rail in service. Write for booklet.

Or ask any Mr. Foster Travel Office.

Season from May to Oct.

PHILIP SHERIDAN, MANAGER — Greenville Junction, Maine

York Harbor MAINE



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Among the oldest and most substantial of New England Resorts.

Charmingly situated on high land, bordering ocean, bathing beach, a good harbor and a beautiful eight-mile river.

During all the years its attractiveness has not been marred by any objectionable element having gained a foothold. All land and water sports. Excellent Tuna Fishing. Country Club has an eighteen-hole and a nine-hole course which rank among the best in the country. An attractive men's club is superbly located overlooking bathing beach. Episcopal, Catholic, Methodist and Congregational Churches.

Cottages fully equipped for housekeeping. Excellent hotel accommodations.

For 60-Page Illustrated Booklet, Apply to

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LARGER... More Delightful for 1938

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• • • Its colorful guest rooms, accommodating over 200 in comfort and good taste. Many with hot and cold sea water bath—nearly all have private bath. Modern heating plant to remove the slightest chill.

• • • Its metropolitan chefs whose delicious meals are prepared in model electric kitchens, providing a wide variety of food, skillfully prepared, and daintily served.

• • • Its equipment and facilities for all outdoor and indoor sports. Spacious tempered ocean swimming pool. Golf. Exceptional boating and deep sea fishing. A congenial hostess and a recreational director, at the service of all who wish, but who never interfere with guests seeking rest and quiet.

• • • Its ownership-management, eager to provide the type of service, conveniences, and activities that they themselves would seek.

• • • Its tariffs—high enough to permit the best in standards; low enough not to eliminate any one of character who regularly plans a hotel or cottage vacation.

OPEN JUNE 25

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Cottage Homes

Delightfully furnished cottage homes may be reserved on the Inn's estate. Private, yet completely serviced by the Inn's staff—here is the ideal setting for a real family vacation with no housekeeping cares. Each cottage offers a view of breathtaking beauty. Meals served in the Inn Dining Room . . . or, if preferred, before an open fire in your own living room. Cottage home rentals, fully serviced for extended stays, are remarkably moderate.

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LAKE SUNAPEE - NEW HAMPSHIRE

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Many young people. Selected clientele. Facilities for all sports. Ideal place for rest and study.

Best food. Homelike atmosphere. Booklet

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Rooms or cabins with or without bath. $26.25 up. Select Clientele.

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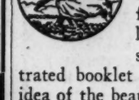

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Fine Sandy Beach, no undertow

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100 Rooms with Bath or Hot and Cold Water

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ARMONT *Farm* INN

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Half hour drive to new aerial tramway running to summit of White Mts.

Our illustrated booklet will give you some idea of the delightful attractions of the Inn and beauties of its location. Please write for one.

WEST CAMPTON, N. H.

New England Invites Tourists to Mountain and Shore Resorts

Another banner year is expected as vacation area awaits army of summer visitors.

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

New England awaits another banner season this year as hotels, transportation companies, and State officials complete plans for tourists.

From now until late October, vacationists will visit this region, which embraces some 60,000 square miles.

Within the boundaries of New England the tourist will find deep, lush valleys, high mountains, wide rivers, even a desert, not to mention the sea, a national park, scores of lakes, and a virgin timberland. And, of course, nearly every New England city or town contains a wealth of historical landmarks.

To begin with Massachusetts, where the Pilgrims first established themselves, Plymouth and the surrounding towns of Kingston, Duxbury, Marshfield, and Hingham, are hosts to thousands of tourists every summer. On Leyden Street, Plymouth, the first seven houses of the Pilgrims stood, their sites now marked with plaques.

Cape Cod, stretching a long, bent arm into the ocean is favored as a shore resort. Many visitors spend their entire vacation in one of the many charming towns. Orleans, Chatham, Falmouth, Truro, Harwich, and Provincetown offer excellent swimming, golf, and tennis facilities. Nauset Beach at Orleans, is the delight of bathers.

For mountain scenery, Massachusetts offers its Berkshire region in the western part of the state. The Mohawk Trail, which twists and climbs over the Berkshire Hills, affords views. Jacob's Ladder is another motor trip that brings a variety of scenery. For the traveler who wishes to tarry awhile in this region, there are numerous towns whose latch string is always out. Northampton, where Smith College is located; Amherst, where are two colleges—Massachusetts State and Amherst—Deerfield and Pittsfield possess hotels and lodging houses at which the traveler may put up economically.

"Down East"

To speak of Maine, here seashore, mountains, lakes, and woods are to be enjoyed. The coast line weaves in and out for untold miles; its principal mountains are Mt. Katahdin and Mt. Cadillac—the latter located in Acadia National Park on Mt. Desert Island, near Bar Harbor. Riding and hiking trails thread their way through this region. Also an excellent motor road leads to Mt. Cadillac's summit, whence are seen views of the white-capped sea. One of Bar Harbor's chief attractions is, boating, though golf and tennis, riding and hiking find favor.

Maine's desert is a curiosity and no one passes within 50 miles of Freeport without driving over to see it. More than 500 acres of white sand stretch toward the ocean—only six miles away. Various theories have been expressed regarding it. One is that the ocean at one time may have covered this region. Another is that the desert was once the floor of a lake. The odd thing about the miniature Sahara is that its existence was not suspected until all at once a big patch of sand appeared down in a pasture. Year by year this barren area has grown and extended.

The lake resorts of Maine are many, with Moosehead attracting its share of summer visitors. China Lake, Rangeley, and the Belgrade Lakes, are other resorts. These, as well as many of the smaller lakes, have been well stocked with fish and afford both old and young some lively sport with rod and line. Speed boating is also a popular sport, and every day finds numerous racing events scheduled. At the lake resorts, the tourist has his choice of excellent hotels or comfortable lodging houses. If he prefers to camp, there are facilities for him.

Many vacationists this summer are going to New Hampshire, to try the aerial tramway which is under construction on Cannon Mountain. The tramway starts its steep climb from Franconia Notch and takes the tourist to the summit of the mountain, where he may enjoy some of the State's finest scenery.

Most visitors to New Hampshire head for the White Mountains, where either they just sit and stare at majestic peaks or strike out on foot to explore the network of trails that cover the Presidential range. Mount Washington dominates the range with its mile-high peak, but Lafayette, Adams, and Garfield stretch wooded slopes high against the clouds. Along the various trails are convenient huts where the hiker may refresh himself or even put up for the night.

The Highest Ground

The Mount Washington cog railroad never fails to be of interest to visitors. It takes hundreds to the Tip-Top House in an open car, which is pushed by a small, chunky engine. The country-side is revealed in slow motion as the train steadily chugs up the steep inclines of the mountain. Sometimes, when the atmosphere is clear, Portland, Maine, may be seen.

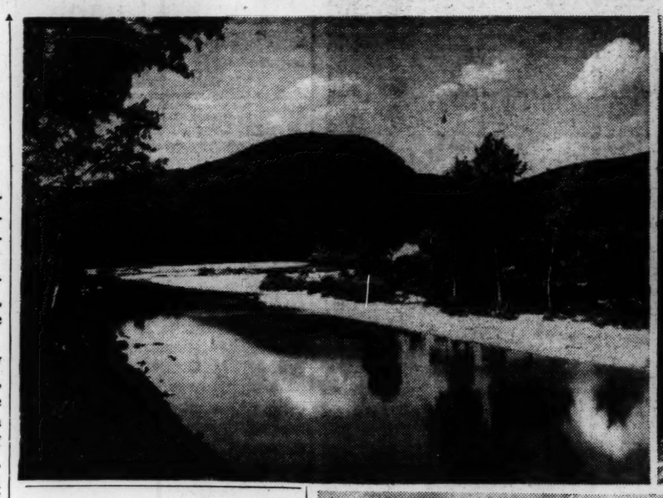
Winnepesaukee, the State's largest lake, has a shoreline of 72 miles, and hundreds of summer cottages nestle beneath pines and oaks. Other lakes are Sunapee, Squam, Little Squam, and Winnisquam. For other attractions, New Hampshire has caves and caverns. The Flume, at the entrance of Franconia Notch, is a favorite scenic spot. Lost River, located in North Woodstock winds its way far below the surface of the ground, roaring and churning through crevices and crannies until it frees itself. The visitor may reach these deep recesses by a series of ladders, and may follow the course of the river in an hour's trip for a fee of 25 cents. Each year thousands of persons pay their respects to the Old Man of the Mountain, viewing his lofty profile in the rock from Franconia Notch. New Hampshire is well supplied with hotels, lodging houses, and overnight cabins.

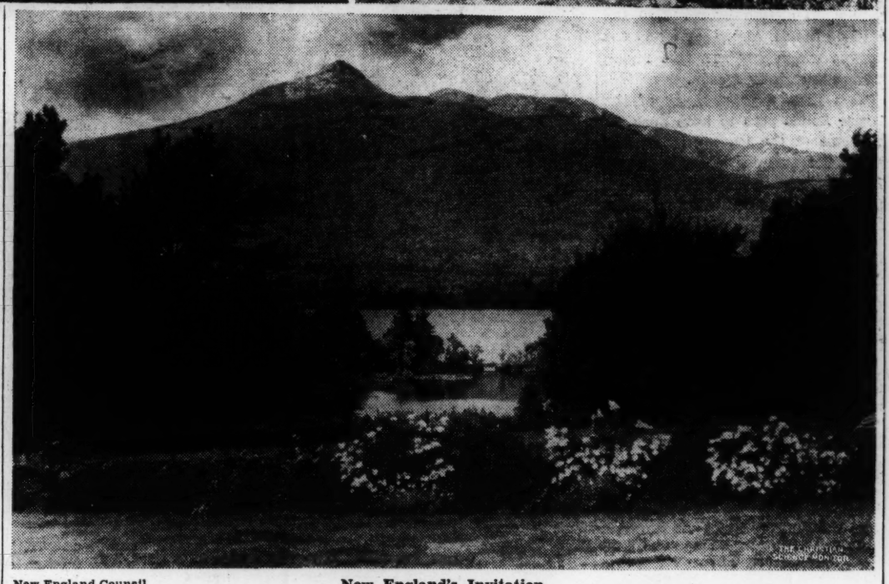
Pastoral Quiet or Sport

Vermont, which slopes to greet New Hampshire at the boundary mark of the Connecticut River, has its friendly Green Mountains. While there are miles of paved highways, the visitor who likes to explore byways may take to any number of gravel roads that lead through old covered bridges to pastoral scenes and solitude. Vermont was given its share of lakes, with Memphremagog and Willoughby entertaining a large number of visitors each summer.

Rhode Island has long been famous for its seashore, Newport being a center for yachts. Each summer Newport's harbor is dotted with some of the country's most luxurious boats; and when regattas are held, the town is full and overflowing. Newport beaches offer some of the best swimming in New England.

Connecticut also has its share of beaches. Then, attractive drives can be taken through the Litchfield Hills and through such towns as Old Lyme, Enfield, and Windsor, wealthy in historical lore.





New England Council

New England's Invitation

Upper Left—Mt. Tekoa on the Westfield River Between Westfield and Pittsfield. Upper Right—Bar Harbor, Maine, Popular Summer Resort Near Acadia National Park. Below—Mt. Chocorua in New Hampshire

Alaska's Climate and Scenery Prove Popular With Tourists

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

JUNEAU, Alaska—Last year 30,000 people visited Alaska's fjorded coast to marvel at its glacier strewn mountains, to wonder at its grotesque Indian totem poles, and to enjoy the long warm days of the "land of the midnight sun." Preparations for the 1938 season indicate more tourists will go north this year than ever before.

Bought from Russia in 1867 for only $7,200,000, by Secretary of State William H. Seward, and considered then nothing but a land of ice and snow, Alaska has gradually worked its way from the status of an outcast to that of one of the United States' most valued possessions.

Not the least of the vast Territory's values are its unbelievably spectacular scenic wonders. It may be hard to conceive of a territory one-fifth the size of the whole United States, the bulk of which is more than 1000 miles north of Seattle, Washington, being as warm in the summer as the vacation-coast of New England. But generally it is! In fact sometimes it is warmer in Alaska than in the States. Fairbanks, in the very interior of Alaska, has recorded 100 degrees, and it is not unusual for it to remain between 80 and 90 degrees in the shade.

Winter Climate

In the winter it's cold. But it gets a lot colder in Montana, the Dakotas, and New England than in most parts of Alaska. An average temperature of between 65—80 degrees may be expected by a traveler, whether he plans to go on the 33-day Alaskan Steamship Company cruises and Yukon River boat trips above the Arctic Circle, or on the shorter Alaska Steamship, Northland Transportation, Canadian National, or Canadian Pacific Companies' nine to eleven-day trips, in Southeastern Alaska.

Despite the number of people that are booking passage for the Alaskan trips this season—due in some measure to unsettled European and Asiatic political conditions—there is always room for more. The season lasts from the end of May through August.

Here are some of the trips one can take:

There is what the Alaska Steamship Company terms so well the "Totemland" and "Inside Passage" cruises of nine and eleven days round-trip from Seattle.

Tour Stop-Overs

These cruises over the smooth inside ocean lanes beneath the towering green-sloped, snow-capped, and glacier-streaked mountains take you more than 2500 miles. In less than two days you are slipping into Ketchikan, hub of Southeastern Alaska's fishing industry. If you want to see how salmon is caught, cleaned, washed, baked, and canned—here's your opportunity.

The small town of Wrangell with its quaint leaning totem poles and still standing Indian communal center; Petersburg, tiny fishing and fur-farming town on the winding Wrangell Narrows; Juneau, Capital of Alaska, with nearly 6500 people—the Territory's largest metropolis—where the extremely interesting Alaska museum may be visited, where is located the world's largest quartz gold mine, The Alaska Juneau, and where a short drive brings you standing minutely beneath the high blue-green ice wall that is the mouth of tremendous Mendenhall Glacier; then up to Skagway, once "wide open" Gold Rush town, where all prospectors beginning their trek into the Klondike made their start.

On the return you'll stop at Sitka, Alaska's first Capital, when owned by the Russians. The old Russian church and several of the old building are still standing. Lover's Lane of tall grotesque but richly colored totem poles, and the island-dotted harbor with the long plank dock extending far out to greet the incoming ships, are all a part of Sitka's atmosphere.

Sailings for these nine and eleven-day trips are weekly, and during the peak season will be semi-weekly. They are extremely popular for Pacific Coast people.

Then there are the 12-day cruises up into Prince Williams Sound through the same inside passage—but going farther north out of the long panhandle that drops down from the major portion of Alaska.

If you have more time, there are the 19 to 36-day cruises which take you into the Far North for as long as a 5,500-mile trip over the Arctic Circle and into the Interior for a river boat cruise up or down the historic Yukon river. There are special trips from Seward in to the Matanuska "recovery" valley and on to the newly-created Mt. McKinley National Park.

In fact, there is every trip possible to fit the pocketbook, down to the $76 "Vagabond" cruises from Seattle.

Coral Rock Cliffs Of Bermuda Make Natural Cabañas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAMILTON, Bermuda — Florida and its resorts may spend thousands of dollars each year in erecting its beach cabañas, but the Bermudians just make use of the ones nature built years and years ago.

On the south shore of Southampton Parish is Horseshoe Beach, favorite bathing resort of the American colony. Here, flower-covered cliffs extend for a mile crowning pink sands. Bathers are putting these to use as natural cabañas.

The cabaña cliffs form a straight line and are of the same coral rock structure as the islands. Nature has made them into dressing-rooms. Flaming hibiscus furnishes lovely interior and exterior curtains. A common decoration is satin-petaled oleander blossoms.

There are weather-worn shelves in the cliff cabañas which provide ample space for kits and mirrors, and the convenient formations of coral stone serve as tables for picnic lunches, victrolas, and the indispensable paraphanalia that goes with beach life. Sturdy shrubs growing along the foot of the cliffs, make deal drying lines for bathing suits and towels.

The nature-designed cabañas of Bermuda are part and parcel of the old-fashioned, natural charm of the coral islands.

Aerial Tramway New Attraction In New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H. —Although this state is richly endowed with woodlands, lakes, and rivers, its main attraction to the tourist is its grand old mountains—the Presidential range.

Annually thousands of visitors flock to New Hampshire's White Mountains where they may climb on foot, by motor, train, or aerial tramway the heights of such mountains as Washington, Lafayette, Adams, or Cannon.

The newest thing for toursts this year will be the aerial tramway direct from Franconia Notch to the peak of Cannon Mountain. State officials expect the tramway to be in operation by the first week in June.

While this New Hampshire novelty will attract many "thrill" seekers, the little cog railroad which has been running for years up the steep sides of Mt. Washington will keep right on chugging its way to the top of New England's highest mountain. Starting at the base of the mountain, passengers are afforded a vast panorama of the surrounding countryside, sometimes visible for more than 100 miles, as the train crawls toward the crest.

Lakes, big and small, are scattered all over New Hampshire. Lake Sunapee is one of the more popular. It has ample beach facilities for swimming, and there are steamer excursions along its tree-fringed shores. Little and Big Squam are friendly lakes, and each year thousands flock to its shores for swimming, fishing, boating, and just plain rest. A steamer—the Mount Washington—makes daily trips around the lake while visitors who like to cruise by themselves, may rent boats at reasonable rates.

Scenic oddities abound throughout the New Hampshire region with the Old Man of the Mountain at Profile Lake, Indian Head in Franconia Notch, Echo Lake, The Flume, and Lost River at North Woodstock, among the more popular.

Newfound Lake near Bristol, always has a busy summer program, and officials in this region anticipate another brisk season this year. Possessing excellent swimming facilities and boating, Newfound Lake has a number of cottages available that may be rented by vacationists for any period of time.

While New Hampshire's seacoast is not as expansive as its neighbors', it does have several high class beaches. Hampton Beach is a popular summer resort, attracting visitors from near and far.

Cruise Arranged To Far Northland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—For travelers desiring to spend their summer cruising on the high seas, the Rotterdam's 45-day voyage to North Cape and Russia offers an opportunity. Scheduled to leave New York on June 29, the Rotterdam will touch at Reykjavik, Iceland, after which it will skit the Mount Hekla and Eyyafvalla Glaciers, en route to Norway.

Stops to be made in Norway include Hammerfest, the North Cape, Lyngseidet, the Lofoten islands, Svartisen Glacier, Trondheim, Molde, Merok, Oye, Bergen, and Oslo.

On the program is a visit to a locality where the midnight sun may be advantageously viewed. The Cruise terminates at the Netherlands, but return passage to the United States may be made on any subsequent sailing of the Holland-America Line.

Shakespeare in Cornwall

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Shakespearian plays in the open air, accompanied by the distant roar of the sea breaking against granite cliffs! The Cornish Shakespearian Festival Society is to perform at Newquay, Penzance, Falmouth, Camborne, Par, Mullion and other Cornish resorts between August 1 and September 2 this year.

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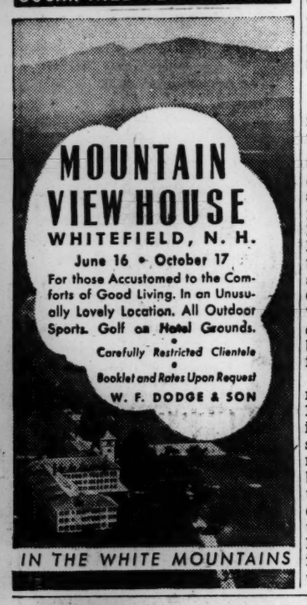
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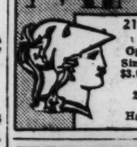
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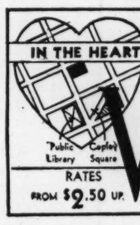
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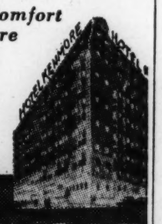
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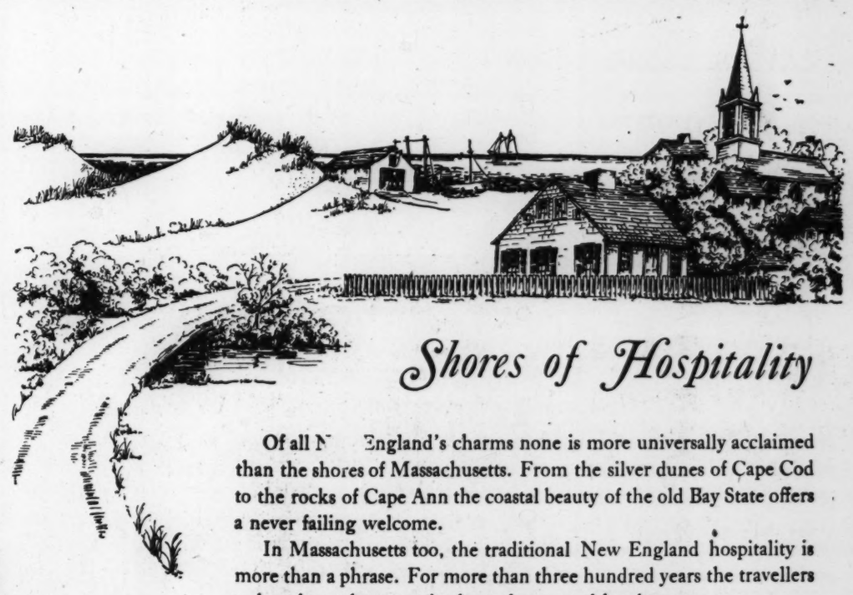
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Two Tourist Ships to Sail From Boston for Europe

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON — Two sailings direct from Boston to Southampton and Antwerp on June 12 and July 10 by the Westernland of the Red Star Line will enable New Englanders to take advantage of the popular tourist one-class steamship.

This service, which was inaugurated last season by a sister ship, the Pennland, met with such approval from the New England traveling public that the sailings from Boston are being continued.

The Westernland will be the only ship offering tourist one-class sailings direct from Boston to England and the Continent. Since every passenger has access to all parts of the ship, there is more than the usual amount of deck space per passenger for deck sports and steamer chairs.

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Florida Summer Trip Popularity On Growing Scale

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—During the last several years there has been an increasing trend among vacationists to visit Florida's seacoast in the summer time.

Surprising as it may seem, the summer season in Florida is especially delightful with temperatures not exceeding those in some of the northern resort regions. A continuous "trade wind," blowing in from the sea, keeps Florida fairly comfortable all summer long.

Visitors to Florida during the summer months—or as used to be known, the "off-season"—are taking advantage of the reduced rates which are offered by many of the leading hotels. Also, they avoid the crowds which frequent this region during the winter season.

This year, a great many of the larger hotels plan to keep open, as do some of the leading stores and shops. The summer visitor to Miami, Tampa, St. Petersburg, Miami Beach, or Hollywood will find plenty of activity.

Swimming at the excellent beaches is the main objective of many vacationists, but Florida offers a full summer schedule of golf and tennis. In the evening there are out-of-door motion pictures, moonlight sails, and informal dancing.

With increased travel to this State in the summer months, hotels are installing air-conditioning in guest rooms as well as in lobbies and dining rooms. Practically every train that carries passengers to Florida is air-conditioned.

The summer visitor should wear appropriate clothing, light in weight and color, and loose in texture. Florida knows few humid days and steaming nights. There are occasional showers, they stop as abruptly as they began, and the sun soon shines again.

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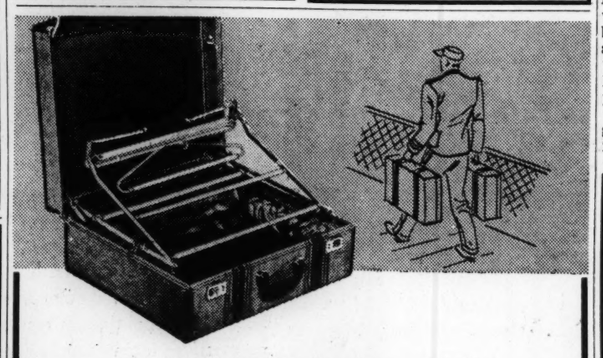

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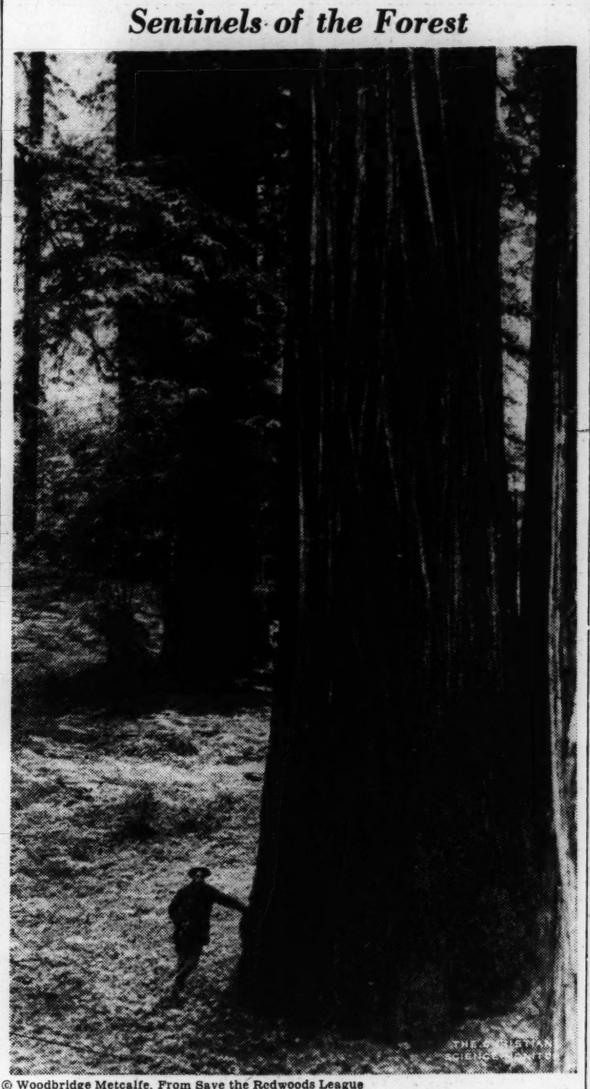

© Woodbridge Metcalfe, From Save the Redwoods League

Redwoods Are Prized Possessions of the Pacific Coast

Redwood Empire Regimented On Cut-as-You-Grow Theory

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—Although the giant Redwoods are ages old, like their evergreen foliage their story is ever-new. Thousands who visit here each year and see the trees for themselves learn this story.

Millions of years ago when mammoth dinosaurs stalked about, their food included Redwood striplings. Fossil discoveries verify Redwood distribution throughout the world, yet California, and a bit of Southern Oregon, are the only places in which Redwood survived the ravages of the crushing glaciers.

Today this remnant consists of an empire of arboreal giants—"The Redwood Empire," stretching 20 miles back from tideland for 450 miles between California's midstate Monterey County and Josephine County in southernmost Oregon.

Apart from its grand regal beauty the Redwood is commercially valuable. From Chile to Norway, and from Iraq to the Netherlands' Indies, California's exclusive supply of Redwood lumber is being used for an expanding variety of things—furniture, houses, trestles, silos, vats, frames, foundry patterns, plywood, pulp, troughs, fences—all on the demonstration of durable superiority over competitive kinds of lumber. Yet it is not being cut away too rapidly to be replaced.

California has 1,500,000 acres in Redwood, and of this, 41,384 are set aside in 40 special State parks, one being 10,000 acres of Redwood near Santa Cruz in the Big Basin, just south of San Francisco. Altogether, California has 70 State parks, totaling 292,537 acres (of which 202,788 are desert), with a valuation of $14,649,995, of which $6,606,594 is in Redwoods.

Two Big Pine Brothers

Distinction must be made between the so-called "Coast Redwood" (Sequoia sempervirens), and the "Big Tree" (Sequoia gigantea), familiar to the higher altitudes of the western slope of inland California's Sierra Nevada Mountains.

Both Redwood and Big Tree are brothers in the pine family, it is recalled, which has no less than 25 genera, and 250 species. In common, Redwood and Big Tree derive "Sequoia" from the Cherokee who devised an Indian alphabet, but W. L. Jepson, California botany authority, assures he can find no "logical reason" to append it. Rather, he explains, it has just caught the popular fancy.

"Gigantea," of course, means gigantic, and sempervirens "ever-living." This fundamental quality of the Redwood has been exploited to good advantage.

Where the Redwood is native to California, similarly the Big Tree is now native only to the Sierra slopes. Many of them are in Yosemite National Park, within easy access to the tourist. John Muir, the renowned naturalist-explorer-author, whose centenary is being observed this year, found a Big Tree which he believed to be 4,000 years old. Most of this species now standing ranges between 500 and 2,300 years old with some diameters measuring as big as 24 feet.

Slightly smaller and younger as a class are the Redwoods. Other differences are: the Redwood has more red in its heartwood than does the pink-tinted Big Tree; the Big Tree is found normally between 5,000 and 8,400 feet in altitude; the Redwood grows below 3,000 feet, the foggy coast proving beneficial to its long life; cones of the Big Tree appear more clenched than those of the Redwood; Redwoods have a distinctive crown sprout; and their leaves are more needlelike.

Tree: 22 Houses

Dwarfing the garden variety of tree, a Redwood 350 feet high and 20 feet through at the base has enough lumber to build 22 average-size homes. There are scores exceeding this size, and the largest tree in the world is the 364-foot Redwood in Humboldt County, one of the four northern California counties whose chief industry, engaging 7,500 persons, is Redwood lumbering. Although a bit smaller than the Big Tree, the Redwood for many years has been alone in meeting the commercial demand. A reason for this lies in the fact that practically all the Big Trees grow unmolested on Government land, while the Redwood to a great extent is at the mercy of the private timber owner and sawmill. Tempering this mercy with justice, however, the discretion of these mills so far has been such as to promise continuation of the Redwood stand on a "cut-as-you-grow" basis.

Jamaica Takes Pride in Its Peaks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KINGSTON, Jamaica — Christopher Columbus had returned to Spain in 1494 after his venture to the West Indies in search of gold, and in describing Jamaica to Queen Isabella, is said to have crumpled a piece of paper in his hand, thrown it on a table before him and said, "There's Jamaica!" Today the visitor arriving by plane or steamer in Kingston Harbor finds that Columbus' illustration still fits. For the mountains rise abruptly out of the sea and cover the greater portion of the island's surface, reaching to 7,500 feet at the highest peak.

It is because of these mountains, green and luxuriant that Jamaica is able to offer cool temperatures when it is uncomfortably warm at sea level. And because of them that it requires perhaps three hours to cover a 50-mile stretch of highway over ever-winding passes leading to dizzy heights.

A drive over the mountains is practically a "required" excursion, whether the tourist has but a day in port or several weeks. It is usually made in one of the numerous large, comfortable touring cars, which are as much of an institution in Jamaica as are the "rubber-neck" wagons of Paris.

The visitor having several weeks to spend in Jamaica is offered excellent golf courses, tennis, fishing, swimming, overnight horseback trips to Blue Mountain Peak, and rafting down the Ochos Rio. And Kingston, it should be added, is an answer to the shopper's prayer (and what tourist isn't a shopper!) for every sort of purchase from dried turtle to English doeskin.

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Tour Planned For Fortnight In California

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—To explain how Easterners may use a two-weeks vacation to "do" southern California—no matter which Atlantic Coast city is home to them—they may take the train West after finishing their Friday chores, spend Saturday and Sunday en route, and arrive here early Monday morning.

The first day is spent in touring Los Angeles landmarks. Close by the railroad is Olvera Street, dating back to the days of the pueblo. An early California bazaar, its candlemakers, haurache (shoe) makers, dancers, singers, potters, and weavers make up the "calle" day and night.

Olvera Street runs into the original plaza, the Spanish green or park, surrounding this, the Mexican quarter, are the Chinese and Japanese neighborhoods. Foods of these nationalities are a constant tourist attraction, and many restaurants cater to the travelers by putting on shows.

After a luncheon the traveler could do worse than retire immediately to Exposition Park, scene of the 1932 Olympics, and enter the State Exposition Building, where entire California in miniature is contained under one roof—from redwood shafts to working models of trains and boats. Hours of wonder and interest can be profitably spent in getting oriented as to what California is noted for and what it has to offer. Industry, arts, commerce, and landmarks are all within a step of one another.

Monday night may be selected for attending a motion-picture preview; and it is not uncommon for three or four "super colossal" films to be previewed at different theaters on the same evening. Members of the cast, and rivals, are often in attendance. Rarely is the name of the preview known before it flashes on the screen, to surprise the overflow audience, made up of many autograph hunters.

The second day here, Tuesday, should be spent, if possible, in a tour of a motion-picture studio. Many travelers have friends here who are influential enough to get the visitors invited to luncheon inside the magic lot. So heavy have been requests of this nature that from time to time the major studios cut down on the visiting privileges. If a gate won't open for the visitor, there is always the chance of seeing a production company on location in some street or park. The afternoon can be spent in Glendale, where the color window of the "Last Supper" in Forest Lawn Park attracts admirers.

Around Santa Catalina

The third day finds Santa Catalina Island on the calendar, "in all the world no trip like this." The boat-train to the dock, 20 miles away, connects with a mid-morning departure for the magic isle offshore. There is time for lunch, one may spend the afternoon lolling on the sheltered strand, or take a dip in the warmest of southern California waters. Sail and power craft bid for visitors to circle the island; and en route they see coves once used by smugglers and pirates and now used for film sea-story locations. Glass-bottomed boats permit under-sea gardens and their finny denizens to be seen. In Avalon, the island's only city, you can visit one of the finest collections of exotic birds, whose plumage, song, and strut are a fascination. A late afternoon return-trip crosses in time for a fish dinner.

Next day, Thursday, Riverside and the Orange Empire are on tap. At Riverside is the Mission Inn, with its early California atmosphere and modern California cuisine. Easterners never cease to wonder at the paradox of palm-lined boulevards bordering orange groves, with peaks in the background covered much of the year with snow.

On the Beaches

Saturday, the sixth day may be treated as beach day. Malibu and Balboa, two beach groups, west and south, are divided by the green Palos Verdes, which some liken to the Riviera, in its sweep and grandeur, overlooking the blue Pacific.

On Sunday afternoon, the Huntington Library and Art Gallery in San Marino becomes a high point in the tour. To and from this mecca, the visitor sees the beautiful Pasadena residences of retired and other wealthy residents.

Tuesday, the ninth day is spent in the Los Angeles-Long Beach Harbor area, where shipping shares interest with the oil industry centered in the harbor's environs. The next day, Santa Barbara is visited—residential retreat 100 miles north of Los Angeles, with the oceanside drive.

Visitors who come by train can spend, at no extra cost, their eleventh California day by taking an overnight ride to San Francisco. The return train to the East whisks them home with a Thursday night departure, enabling a Sunday night arrival, in plenty of time for getting back on the job Monday morning.

100,000 Visitors Expected At Greenbrier June Festival

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va.—Greenbrier County in the southeastern section of this State will attract more than a hundred thousand visitors this coming June when 160 years of history will be depicted in a four-day celebration. June 17, 18, 19, and 20 have been selected as the dates and almost the entire population of the County has been enlisted to make the festival the outstanding feature of West Virginia's summer season.

Among the leading events are a pageant, parade, coronation, mass religious meeting, sports, and a ceremony to honor two sons of Greenbrier County who have risen high in their chosen field. These two men are the chief executives of the sister states, West Virginia and Virginia, Homer A. Holt, Governor of West Virginia, and James H. Price, Governor of Virginia.

The pageant will be staged on two different nights, with a cast of over 1,000 persons. It will deal with the history-making episodes in the 160 years of Greenbrier.

Seventeen counties, besides Greenbrier will take part in the observance. Each will send a float to the parade which will march on two different days. Floats picturing famous locations within Greenbrier County, as well as representing important events and persons will make up the major part of this parade. Musical organizations from all parts of West Virginia and neighboring Virginia will participate.

West Virginia plans special tours for vacationists about the scenic and historical sites.

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Canadian Rocky Mountains Open Arms to the Traveler

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, British Columbia—The mountains of western Canada run north and south. The people, however, since the earliest times, have always wanted to move east and west. In the era of modern travel this has made a hard job for railway and road builders and the job is not complete. Yet today when Americans swarm northward in the summer they find that they can penetrate into the farthest reaches of the Canadian "Sea of Mountains" in their own cars or in railway coaches.

It took western Canada a long time to appreciate the importance of the travel industry, but of late years it has made up for lost time. True, the American will not find here the speedways to which he is accustomed in his own country, but he can now travel to the finest scenery in Canada on safe, comfortable, dustless roads. More important, perhaps, he will find the wilderness in most places unspoiled, free of ugly billboards, just as the road builders found it.

The Rockies, of course, are Canada's most spectacular playground—a score of Alps stretching from the U. S. boundary up to Alaska, a region so vast and so rugged that only tiny spots in it have yet been opened to the traveler.

To the north, the Yellowhead Pass thrusts through the mountains from the Alberta prairies. There the motorist may drive westward to Jasper, which offers everything the holiday maker is likely to want.

From Jasper west, the National Railways run through the jackpine country of central British Columbia, into a land of lakes and rivers and down to the coast at Prince Rupert. Or if the traveler is headed for Vancouver he will branch southward a little west of Jasper, and follow the North Thompson River and the Fraser to the coast.

Half way between the Yellowhead Pass and the United States boundary lies the Kicking Horse Pass where Canada built its first transcontinental railway, the Canadian Pacific.

Here is Banff, the C. P. R. resort for summer holidays and winter sports. Near by are Lake Louise, Emerald Lake and many other resorts.

Westward the C. P. R. line follows the Thompson and the Fraser to Vancouver. There is a second C. P. R. route just north of the U. S. boundary through the Crow's Nest Pass, scarcely less spectacular than the Kicking Horse.

These are the three great rail travel routes of western Canada. For the motorist there is a still wider choice. If he comes from the west coast, he drives into Vancouver on a modern highway, to find a city set between two vast inlets of the sea and backed by snow-capped mountains. He cannot drive north of Vancouver among the Coast mountains, but he can go east through the lush farming valley of the Fraser, into its dark canyon and along a route carved into the living rock, the weaving trail followed by the Cariboo gold rush of the sixties.

This modern road, built on the foundations of the prospectors' ancient trail, will take him up the foaming brown waters of the Fraser into the Dry Belt, north across the sage brush plateau of the interior, into the lake country as far as Prince George, and then west to Hazelton, where the tiny Indian village of Kispiox, with its street of slanting totem poles, marks the end of the trail. But some day a highway to Alaska may go from here northward.

Or if the traveler has less time to spare, he will continue eastward from Vancouver through Kamloops, the interior business center, and south through the Okanagan Valley, where the green orchards sweep down to the incredibly blue lakes for a full day's journey to the U. S. boundary. Or the motorist may go straight east to the Rockies, ferrying his car by railroad over the Rogers Pass between Revelstoke and Golden.

From the Okanagan Valley the main road hugs the boundary into the Kootenay Country. From there the motorist may drive to the prairies direct through the Crow's Nest Pass, and perhaps into Waterton Lakes Park on the eastward slope of the mountains. Or he may swing north in a giant circle through the narrow defiles of Sinclair Canyon, with its hot springs, right through the highest Rockies into Banff, and down to the prairies again on a road richly timbered above the horseshoe bends and sand bars of the Kootenay River.

These are the main roads, but from them radiate innumerable side roads which, perhaps, are most charming of all.

Or if the visitor wants to take it still easier, he can travel a large part of British Columbia by boat. Probably the most luxurious ferry steamers afloat—little liners replete with every comfort and luxury—ply up and down the coast of British Columbia and to Alaska.

Nudging the mainland, lies the Island of Vancouver, first held by the Spaniards and later base of the British navigators. Here is Victoria, British Columbia's capital, which is said to be the most English place outside England, with gardens rivaling those of the Old Land.

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LONDON—To be fully appreciated a country should be seen from many angles. Inclusive tickets may now be obtained covering tours round Britain by train, motorbus, steamer and airplane.

It is not generally realized that about 50 cities and towns in Britain are now served by regular air lines. These are specially convenient for visiting the remote and romantic islands of Scotland—the Orkneys, the Shetlands and the Hebrides.

Nature's Riches in Canadian Rockies

© Bureau of Industrial & Tourist Development and Provincial Information, Victoria, B. C.

British Columbia Offers Such Scenes as These to the Vacationist
Upper Left—Kootenay National Park Upper Right—Totems at Kispiox, Cariboo Highway
Bottom—Moose Trek in Canadian Rockies

Western Railroads Prepare For Increased Tour Travel

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—"Out Where the West Begins" is more than a bit of verse to the thousands of prospective Western visitors who are now descending upon railway ticket offices in such throngs that their advance queries denote another banner year for the Western railways. Ever since rates were slashed four years ago, travel to the Coast and to the intermediate territory of Colorado, Wyoming and Montana has grown substantially each year.

The addition of 50 streamlined, or semi-streamlined, high-speed trains, to American railways—and all but a handful of which ply the rails West from Chicago—has been the greatest impetus to travel which the railways ever devised, and wherever these sleek gray, yellow or blue speedsters zip along the rails at 60 to 100 miles an hour, the popular response is such that waiting-lists exist frequently for space on these, the most modern of all modes of transport.

Bridging the 2,200 miles between Chicago and San Francisco in a day-and-a-half, the Overland Route's City of San Francisco proved inadequate to the demands for space and a new and larger train of 17 cars was inaugurated this year, in addition to which there is the semi-streamlined train, the Forty-Niner, alternating to provide semi-weekly service over this route.

Just as spectacular is the overnight Chicago-Denver service, where sleek, stainless steel Zephyrs have chopped off virtually a half day from formerly-prevailing schedules.

Train Travel Gains

But it is not only in the high-speed trains that America has taken to the rails, for the standard-type trains, air-conditioned as are their more colorful brothers, likewise have their appeal to the travelers who are as much interested in scenic attractions en route as they are in demolishing time in order to reach their destinations twice as quickly.

Glacier National Park, reached by the Empire Builder, with its shining green exteriors, is just as popular as Rocky Mountain Park, with its overnight Zephyrs from Chicago, for the Empire Builder delivers its daily host of embryo mountain-climbers, trail-riders, hikers and "candid-camera" experts and novices at the gate of the Park only a day and a half from Chicago. And Seattle is only overnight to the West.

But the lure of trains is less captivating to most prospective Western travelers than the scenes which these same trains open up to them. Many of the most spectacular trips in the West are reached only by train.

Beautiful Routes by Rail

There is the Royal George Route, for example, the thrilling climb along the brink of the Arkansas River, past Canon City, climbing upward, ever upward, the railroad clinging first to one rock ledge and then crossing to another by oblique suspension bridges and finally dangling in space by means of a bridge which does not cross the river but merely carries the railroad along the side of it. Finally, the Scenic Limited emerges from the Gorge for the final pull up to the "top of the world" at Tennessee Pass, where, at an elevation of 10,240 feet, the panorama of the Colorado Rockies unveils itself to the travelers who have been so fortunate as to take this ride, without a parallel in all the world. Through sleepers from Chicago pursue this route, leaving that city on the Burlington.

Cities of the West

The precipitous hills of Seattle and Portland, with their residences almost literally hanging from the brinks in many cases, and their rose gardens sweeping down the mountainsides; the vista from Nob Hill, San Francisco, looking down upon the Bay dotted with ocean liners and ferryboats and now surmounted by gigantic bridges; the playlands about Los Angeles, which make even that great city seem as if it had been built for the fun of those who live in it or visit it; San Diego, with its glorious bay, with Coronado Beach across it with its flat, white beach stretching for miles; each of these colorful cities is as distinctive from its neighbor as the Glacier Park is from the Yellowstone; the Black Hills from the Yosemite or Crater Lake from the Carlsbad Caverns.

Yet if one calls the Western cities "neighbors" to each other, it is not in the sense which we use the word in the East, for few cities are closer than 500 miles to each other and many are 1,000 miles apart. The traveler who regards a trip between Boston and New York, between Philadelphia and Washington, between Pittsburgh and Buffalo, as a journey of moment, will find that the jumps between Western cities are two or three times as far in mileage, although not as great in time consumed because of fast streamliners in many routes.

'Cool' Vacations Assured Alberta Icefield Campers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—When members of the Alpine Club of Canada, 50 per cent of them being Americans, hold their 53rd annual camp July 16 to 30, it is certain they won't notice heat. For, the site they have chosen is in the Columbia Icefield section of Jasper National Park, Alberta.

The long saddle trip which has been necessary in the past has prevented this famous mountaineering club from holding any previous camp in the Columbia Icefield area. This disadvantage has now been overcome by the completion of the new motor highway from Jasper to the foot of the Athabaska Glacier and for the first time in its notable history, the Alpine Club of Canada will be able to reach its camp site without the use of pack train and saddle horses.

Many of the world's most accomplished Alpinists have, at one time or another, explored and climbed in the Columbia Icefield area where there are no less than six major peaks that rise to a height of more than 11,000 feet each. The Icefield is regarded as one of the geological wonders of the world. With an area of 160 square miles, it is the largest Icefield south of the Arctic on the Continent.

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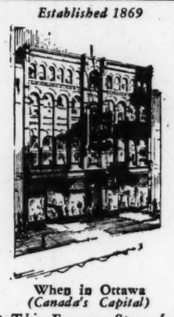

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'Prairie' Parks Invite Tourists To Central Canada

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Canada's vast central plain, flat and treeless, has a rare beauty of its own, but it would scarcely allure the summer tourist and camper as an adequate playground if nature had not changed its pattern, in the way nature does, and thrown in some surprisingly contrasting conditions.

In Manitoba, about 100 miles north of the international boundary, there lies a plateau some 2,200 feet above sea level that is covered with forest and dotted with lakes and liberally stocked with all the flora and fauna natural to the latitude. Awake to the advantages of having such a playground in such surroundings, the Canadian Government took it over 10 years ago and converted it into the Riding Mountain National Park for the pleasure of all who would seek a "happy hunting ground" where there is no killing.

Here there are buffalo, the largest herd of elk in Canada, bear, deer, moose and countless smaller animals, including the busy beaver. On beautiful Clear Lake, at Wasagaming, the superintendent's headquarters, a hotel and cabins have been erected and camp sites prepared for the accomodation of visitors. The camper has at his command community kitchens, refrigerator houses with individual lockers, bathhouses, tennis courts, children's playgrounds, community houses and a plentiful supply of fuel and water. There is even a golf course. If he desires to wander away from the beaches there are riding and hiking trails, motor roads, streams for canoeing and at his elbow a track less wilderness where he can commune with nature to his heart's content. And it heightens his pleasure to remember that his 1,000 square miles of "oasis" is in the midst of a flat "desert" and comparatively only a short distance from big cities.

Another and even larger "playground of the prairies" lies northwest of Riding Mountain, in the center of Saskatchewan—Prince Albert National Park. More than any other of Canada's national playgrounds Prince Albert Park is a lacework of lakes and rivers. Once a famous region for hunters and trappers, it is still thickly inhabited by game, which are increasing fast under Government protection.

Very strange it must seem to oldtimers who had to pack into this wild country to now find a 36-mile road leading straight north from Prince Albert to Lake Waskesieu, with motorcars doing in an hour what formerly required a full day. More surprising to find artistic cabins, piers, golf course and all the other "modern improvements" expected by tourists and amateur campers even in a "howling" wilderness.

Yacht Cruises From Sweden Charted to Vacation Length

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM—Summer weeks afloat, skimming through northern seas and even out into the Atlantic, form a Swedish contribution to vacations. Yachtsmen and would-be yachtsmen from many nations go to Sweden each year, with intent to spend days, weeks, and even months on the water.

This year, a new venture opens, an International Country Club, for those who like sailing, situated at the Chateau Helgerum, on a Baltic Bay. The club and the "canvas holidays" are part of the service of the Swedish Sailing School, of which the people of Sweden are very proud. The S. S. S. is more than a school; its activities have nowadays widened until the school is also a center for experienced yachtsmen and for those who want to spend a new kind of vacation.

At the School, courses in sailing are given for boys and girls, and long schooner cruises for adults. Two schooners can be chartered for five months, and the cost of a vacation on one of these works out at between four and five shillings a day.

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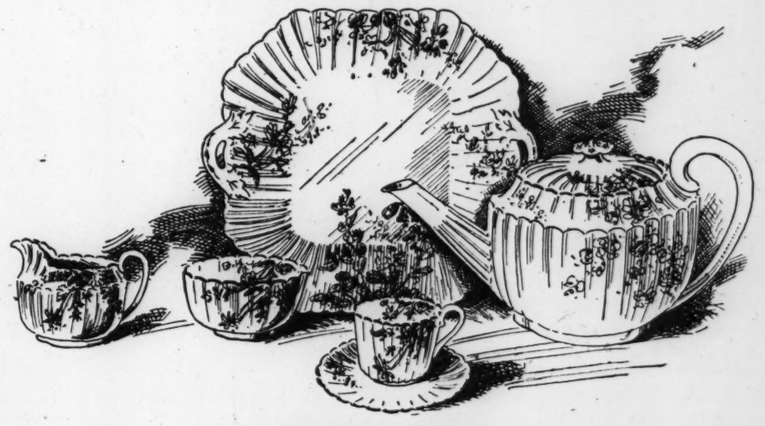

"CHELSEA GARDEN" by SPODE

Suggestive of the free style painting of the early Spode patterns, "Chelsea Garden" radiates the freshness of Spring flowers—varied on the different pieces in the service. On the plain Chelsea shape, conceived in the famous Chelsea Works of earlier days, this is a delightful service in any setting.

An Invitation from Vancouver British Columbia

to visit our extensive display of England's finest creations in Ceramic Art. Represented are Josiah Spode, Josiah Wedgwood, Royal Doulton, Coalport, Royal Crown Darby, Royal Albert, fine Bone China Tea and Dinnerware.

Also exquisite showings of art pieces in Crystal, Marble, Wood, Brass and Cloisonne Enamels from the markets of the World.

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Pacific Coast Mimics Scenes Of the World

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—The Pacific Coast is a world in itself, stretching nearly 2,000 miles from the Canadian to the Mexican border, and several hundred miles inland. Within this western empire there is a variety of interest and appeal which has attracted millions of visitors and given each something to remember with pleasure.

The "Golden Coast" has an attitude and an atmosphere which is quite its own. It is an attitude of friendly informality and an atmosphere of easy optimism. To one arriving from other parts of the United States, it may be a little startling to be on first-name terms with new acquaintances inside the hour. But that is the West. And it is no mere chamber of commerce talk that smiles are more ready in the states where the sun shines almost unfailingly during the greater part of the year. The West is younger than the rest of the United States, and it continues to reflect the hopeful enthusiasm of sections where the future is of greater importance than the past.

Plenty of Action

There is something to interest everyone in the Pacific coastal area, and plenty to do and see. Business and trade proceed briskly in the major cities of San Francisco, Seattle, Portland, San Diego, and Los Angeles. The Pacific fleet has its base at San Diego and adds color to that southerly Port. Alaska and Hawaii are less than $100 away by steamers. Canada and Mexico are next-door neighbors. Planes, trains, and motor roads link the western states to the East, while steamships ply from Pacific ports to the Panama Canal and beyond, to South America, to China, Japan, and other oriental ports, and to the South seas.

Busy as the Coast may be as a center for transportation and trade, it also is a center where the arts and crafts are blazing new trails, where social life is active, and where agriculture flourishes. From the Imperial Valley in California to the Inland Empire of Washington the earth yields its bounty. There is every opportunity also for relaxation or sport, while some of the world's most superb scenery is within this fabulous area.

Quick Transportation

Large as it is, visitors may see the entire Coast within a relatively short time, if they plan their itineraries properly. Railroads offer facilities for quick and convenient transportation. Fine motor roads lace the States of Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Idaho, Utah, and Arizona, and link them with other roads leading to the very doorstep of every person in the United States. Airlines provide speedy service for persons with limited time. And everywhere there are comfortable hotels, cabins, or apartments either for those who wish to stay only for the night, or for others who prefer to make a longer visit, so that they may savor the charms of a particular place.

Yosemite and Sequoia National Parks and Tahoe, Arrowhead, Crater, and Big Bear Lakes are famous. Giant trees on the Redwood Highway between Oregon and California never can be properly appreciated except by a visit. Motorcars are mere ants on the road leading among these giants.

The gorgeous Grand Corniche Drive, on the French Riviera, is no more beautiful in its way than either the Columbia River Highway drive in Oregon, or the 17-mile drive around California's Monterey peninsula, touching Del Monte and the romantic old Spanish settlements of Monterey itself, and Carmel, where artists and writers now dwell in increasing numbers.

Towering Mountains

Towering mountain ranges parallel the Pacific Coast, with rich valleys between their summits, which rise to heights in snow-capped Mt. Ranier near Seattle, Mt. Hood in Oregon, and Shasta and Mt. Whitney in California. In fact, the catalogue of things to be seen and done in these states seems almost endless. There are the "Evergreen Playground" of Washington, Oregon and part of British Columbia, picturesque Chinatown in San Francisco, and the Mexican quarter of Los Angeles. There are Mt. Wilson Observatory, various mountain and hilltop drives; Death Valley to the south, and the spectacular Bonneville and Grand Coulee dams to the north. One may gape at the motion picture stars in Hollywood, or explore the fine restaurants of San Francisco. To drive over the new Oakland and Golden Gates bridges at San Francisco along about sunset is an experience worth remembering.

Sandy beaches and tiled pools invite the swimmer, while the breeze-blown surf rolling in near Golden Gate Park, or almost anywhere along the Coast, for that matter brings a breath of the Orient or the South Seas, if one has the imagination to catch it. And, if the imagination is good, it is not difficult to summon up pictures of the Gold Rush days of '49, of the old mining camps, of Spanish Dons in and about Santa Barbara or Monterey, and of fur traders in the North.

Fragrance of Blossoms

Orange blossoms, bright California poppies, and flowers of many sorts give a constant fragrance to the air along the Coast. Fruit-laden trees in geometric orchards occupy acres upon acres. The red-tile roofs of Spanish-style homes, modern and efficient in design, yet fitting the landscape so well, add color to the sun-drenched scene. It all sounds like a stage set, and it actually looks like one in many sections of southern California, or, at nightfall, on Puget Sound. In fact, the motion picture industry can find along these shores landscapes resembling almost any portion of the world. There are the rolling hills of England, the deserts of Arabia, the mountains of India, the ranches of the old West, and the beaches of—well, California. There is even the snow of Alaska.

Scotland's Golf Courses Attract Crowds Annually

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH—If you have any lingering doubt as to the actual origin of golf it is at least tactful—when in Scotland—to do as the Scots do, and to regard golf as a purely Scottish game, evolved and developed north of the Tweed from whence it spread to England, America, and other civilized countries.

In any case, why argue about the origin of a game so old and so popular that in the fifteenth century a Scottish Parliament found it necessary to decree and ordain that "golf be utterly cried down and not used." A few years later, however, James IV found the game so irresistible that he broke his own edict and played golf frequently, as shown in the Lord High Treasurer's accounts for the years 1503-1506.

Later on, too, the ill-fated Mary Queen of Scots enjoyed a game of golf on the Firth of Forth's shores near Aberlady; and her son—James VI of Scotland and James I of England—not only played golf but had to pass an Act limiting the import of golf balls.

The Game for All

So down the ages has come to us this fine old game, played by kings, peers, and commoners, with its famous course at St. Andrews. Many putts have rattled triumphantly into the tin since William IV became a Patron of, and graciously conferred a new title upon, the St. Andrews Club which has been known ever since as "The Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews."

Although practically unknown in America 50 years ago, the game of golf had made rapid progress in Scotland that in 1837—more than 100 years ago—royalty presented the Royal and Ancient Club with a magnificent medal of solid gold for annual competition among its members.

So in a golfing tour of Scotland today one does more than play over a large number of extremely fine golf courses; one visits the land which bred great and mighty players like Tom Morris and James Braid; one walks upon turf devoted to the game for 500 years more or less, and where, until quite recently, "graded irons" were totally unknown; one enjoys the salt sea spray, and the sand dunes, and the mountainous background today just as did those hard-hitters of olden days with their feather-stuffed balls and wooden play-clubs.

St. Andrews Course

Every true golfer, be he American or Australian or African, longs to play on the world-famous course at St. Andrews; and at this golfing shrine gather thousands of pilgrims every year, all eagerly competing for the honor of a round on the "old" course.

It will probably not be the golfing tourist's good fortune to play on the "old" course every day, so that he will be glad to fall back upon one of the other courses, all of which provide really first-class golf and an excellent test of a player's skill, for which St. Andrews has become well known.

The community thrives on golf; children learn to swing a club as soon as they are able to walk; babies, it is said, cut their teeth on a golf club!

After St. Andrews the golfing tourist will probably ask to see some of the other courses which have played an important part in golfing history. Here one hesitates between east and west, between the sandy coast of Ayrshire and those courses with velvet-like turf that border the Firth of Forth.

East Coast Courses

Being at St. Andrews one should perhaps see the east coast first. A two hours' run by train, through Fifeshire and over the world-famous Forth Bridge, brings one to Edinburgh; another hour or so, and the train, after skirting the coastline, reaches Aberlady, Gullane, North Berwick, names to conjure with in the world of golf.

A second golfing elysium borders the Ayrshire coast, best approached by road from North Berwick via Edinburgh (where there are half-a-dozen first-class courses worthy of a visit) and through West Linton, keeping south of the Pentland Hills to avoid the mining areas, and on to Biggar where one has a choice of routes to Ayr and the sandy coastline. Turn north at this point, and one soon comes to the original Open Championship course at Prestwick. Here Willie Park, the Musselburgh golfer, won in 1860 with an aggregate of 174. The next course is at Troon, only a mile or two further on, where one of the greens is so small that it has become known as the "postage stamp." There are several good courses at Troon—the "New" for instance, and the Municipal, with long holes and excellent turf, giving plenty of variety for both tee shots and approaching.

Further on one comes to another series of first-class links—Gailes, Barassie and Bogside. Southwards from Ayr still on the coast, is Turnberry's two courses with a fine hotel that makes ideal headquarters for golf, bathing, and holiday-making of the not too strenuous type.

Gleneagles Course

One of Britain's finest inland courses is at Gleneagles—there are two courses here, in fact, both giving enthralling views of the mighty Grampians, and of the bright yellow broom making a lovely contrast with deep purple heather and the jet green of pines. A beautiful course borders the Atlantic-washed Mull of Kintyre at Machrihanish, while along the Moray Firth are several magnificent links including Dornoch, Cruden Bay, Lossiemouth, and a dozen others on which the late Ramsay MacDonald used to play when staying at "The Hillocks," his Scottish home.

Having played over most of these courses at one time or another during the past 20 years I can promise the golfing tourist making his first visit to Scotland a thoroughly enjoyable time. In Scotland there is good golf almost everywhere; and while, in other countries it may be necessary to choose headquarters where the golf is known to be good, on coming to Scotland one may decide on headquarters anywhere and then look around for a first-class course. The visitor won't have to look very far!

Great Lakes Invite Voyagers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Let's put on sailor caps and take a 2,000-mile voyage—seven days afloat, and always on the sparkling fresh waters of the Great Lakes.

All expense tours this summer are planned so that with a week's time and about $70 a person can enjoy not only the cool breezes and sunshine of a cruise, but many shore sights of the Great Lakes region from northern ore mines and pines to Niagara Falls.

These Great Lakes ships are big enough so that eight times around the deck of such a one as the North America is a mile. Deck sports, like shuffleboard, and dancing are provided. And there are always plenty of lounging chairs in the sunshine.

Lake trips of many varieties are offered this year at rates just a bit higher than those of last year. One can make short voyages of two days, or long ones of two weeks, at all-expense rates. One can choose special cruises to spots like Isle Royal in Lake Superior, way up north near the Canadian boundary where moose and caribou abound; or a special cruise through Canada's wild and lovely Georgian Bay, with its myriad inlets and islands.

But if one wants to see the Great Lakes as a group, the thing to do is to take a seven-day cruise, stepping on the gangplank at one of the big Great Lake ports, such as Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, or Buffalo, and steaming on from lake to lake.

Starting from Chicago, the first lap of the journey goes up the west coast of Lake Michigan, enabling us to catch glimpses of the dune-lined east shore of Michigan. A day's sailing brings us to historic Mackinac Island, and from the ship we can see its green hills and the impressive Grand Hotel. Our next day brings us into Lake Huron, and the neighborhood of Detroit. Here the ship goes through the St. Clair ship canal, into the Detroit River, past Belle Isle Park, and under the Ambassador Bridge into Lake Erie.

Then comes an evening in Cleveland, and a day at Niagara Falls. At Buffalo the ship heads back up Lake Erie, this time nearer the Canadian side, then up Lake Huron to the neighborhood of the Soo. The Soo country has about the latitude of Maine, and the air has a tang. An all-day trip up the winding St. Mary's River is one of the choice chapters in the Great Lakes story. The Soo Locks (at Sault St. Marie) are reported to carry more tonnage than any locks in the world and the cruise allows passengers to spend a day watching the laden freighters drop from the higher level of Lake Superior to Lake Huron.

Then comes a return to Mackinac Island, to spend an evening and a morning, a detour into Georgian Bay, and at last the return to Lake Michigan. A dip into Wisconsin's Green Bay and the ship heads back to Chicago. The voyage has taken us over 2,130 miles of fresh water.

The trip described is offered by the C. & B. line. The D. & C. lake lines offer similar week's vacation trips, and specialize in shorter sailings with other interesting side trips at about the same rates. The Georgian Bay line, the Isle Royal Line and others also offer special cruises.

Restful Hiking In Harz Hills

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

QUEDLINBURG, Germany—That the Harz district is not more known to English-speaking visitors, is perhaps largely due to the working, up to the last century, of its now abandoned silver mines, the fumes from which must have been far from pleasant. Ruskin in particular found little good to say of it; while Murray's "Handbook to Northern Germany," of 100 years ago, when the main attraction of the district was thought to be a descent into the mines, said it was not worth a visit.

This is certainly far from being the case today; although, consisting as they do of a range of rounded well-wooded hills, the name Harz "Mountains" is certainly a misnomer. They stretch for some 60 miles across the south of the North German plain, rising to a height of just over 3,400 feet at the Brocken, with its associations with Faust and Walpurgis night, which is still celebrated on April 30. The summit, although of no great elevation, is particularly subject to the sudden descent of mist, which has given rise to the phenomenon of the so-called "Spectre of the Brocken."

Motorcars Used For View of Lions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

PRETORIA, S. Afr.—Visiting the Kruger National Park, sanctuary for wild life in the Transvaal, has become such a favorite pastime that accommodating tourists is a problem. The park is open to the public from May to September.

Lions, the chief source of attraction, betray no dread of motorcars; and motorists driving through the park soon realize that the lion, when not angered or bent on hunting, is lazy and good-natured, anxious to get along with as little trouble as possible.

Elephants are to be seen; and giraffe, zebra, wart-hog and bush-pig are generally numerous. Most common of all the animals is the blue wildebeest which is found everywhere in large herds and is exceedingly tame. Other antelopes are common, chiefly the impala, the kudu and various smaller bucks. In all the chief rivers the hippopotamus and the crocodile are found, and the black rhinoceros is to be seen in suitable bush country.

Many Fine Drives Afforded London Motorist

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—It is not merely its manifold attractions—its theaters and fine buildings and shops—that make London a difficult place to leave. For an essential preliminary to leaving a place is the business of getting out of it; and getting out of London, so far as the motorist is concerned, is apt to be a very serious business indeed.

London not only has a huge population, but it sprawls. Its scores of suburbs extend for roughly ten miles in every direction from Trafalgar Square. One can drive to the green fields and trees of Putney Heath and Wimbledon Common, where the poet Swinburne, in the early part of this century, used to take his morning walks, in about half an hour. Sometimes, when the traffic is slack, this time can be reduced by a few minutes.

On the other hand, it should be remembered, the road along the Embankment, through Chelsea, to Putney, is exceptionally easy. It takes, for example, half as long again to drive to Woodford, on the borders of Epping Forest, once the home of John Locke the philosopher, and the birthplace of that famous wit, the Rev. Sidney Smith.

Once out of London, however, the motorist finds himself in some of the finest country that he could desire. It is true that, in a few directions, a certain reminder of the metropolis is carried by the provision of great arterial roads, along which the automobiles scorch and screech at anything up to 65 or 70 miles an hour. But these merely postpone the country; they do not put it altogether out of reach.

Elsewhere there are places, not more than three miles away from London's tram lines, where cattle browse and the trees nod in the light spring airs as undisturbed as if they were in the pastoral heart of Warwickshire itself.

From the motorist's point of view, one of London's chief virtues is that it is within a single day's return journey of more than a dozen watering places, from Frinton on the east coast to Bournemouth on the south. The shortest road to the sea of all is that which runs eastwards through the City to Southend. It is hardly more than 30 miles long, and is definitely built for speed. At Southend the Thames is heavily tidal, and its mud was famous even in the days of Jane Austen.

But if Southend is London's nearest seaside resort, Brighton perhaps attracts the most visitors. This great town, full of huge hotels, and with magnificent promenades, is within very easy motoring reach of London, and the road to it is crammed with vehicles of all shapes, sizes, and dates at all seasons of the year, but most especially on summer Sundays.

The finest coast run from London, however, is not that to Brighton, for the Brighton road is easily eclipsed in splendor by the road to Portsmouth. This is in fact one of the loveliest runs in the British Isles. It goes through the beautiful pine country of Surrey, and near-by at Newlands Corner there is a view that has been described as "Little Switzerland."

It passes the fine Claremont Park at Esher, built in 1708 by Sir John Vanbrugh, the dramatist, and long the residence of the Duchess of Albany. Further on, at Compton, near Godalming, is the only church in England that is known to have a double chancel. It was built more than 850 years ago.

Many are the famous places that the Londoner can visit on a one-day motoring holiday. Among the great public schools are Eton, Winchester, and Charterhouse, while Harrow is actually in London itself. There are the superb cathedrals of Canterbury, Winchester, Rochester, and St. Albans, while the colleges of Oxford and Cambridge are within easy range. Almost on London's doorstep is Richmond Hill, looking over the valley of the Thames, which Sir Walter Scott thought the finest sight in England.

The vast majority of the roads near London naturally suffer from the disadvantage of overcrowding, but there is one area in the vicinity of the metropolis which is practically wholly free from this handicap. There are dozens of small, winding roads in Essex which bask almost perpetually in rural quietude. They are not the highways to places of great historical or picturesque fame; but they have their potent attractions.

Puerto Rico Asks Title of Land Of Happiest People

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico—Visitors to this island are returning with glowing accounts of Puerto Rico's Mountain Men who, they claim, are candidates for the title of the world's happiest people.

Tourists riding horseback into the interior of the Island from El Semil or any of the other dude ranches can always see the happy Jibaro, or Mountain Man, at work in the field or jogging down the road to market with a huge bundle of fruit on his head and another under each arm.

These kindly people will go to any length to make happy the casual visitor or tourist who knocks at their door. If the guest can be urged to stay, a dance will be held in his honor. And it is considered a breach of etiquette for anyone to leave the dance before dawn. The music usually is supplied by three or four neighbors expert at playing the native instruments, guitars, maracas, and sticks. As in all Puerto Rican music, the vocal section is most important.

National Forest in Easy Access for Every Home

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—There is said to be a National Forest within less than a day's drive of every home in America today—even the penthouses of New York and the brick rows of Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

Millions of Americans have "discovered" their National Forests in the past few years and increasing millions will discover them this summer and find satisfaction and thrills in exploring them, in autos, afoot or horseback.

Glimpses of woodland trails ahead, mystery and beauty and adventure around each turn and twist through canyon, past waterfall, mountain shoulder or ridge top—the flitting glimpse of a shy deer or other denizen of the wild, slipping into cover are only a few of the things that bring visitors to the forest and return them home refreshed mentally and physically and what is quite as important to many—with vacation money still jingling in their pockets.

National Forests comprise 170,000,000 acres scattered through 37 states and two territories, lying along the backbone of the Applachians, in the Lake States, with the largest and wildest acres along the crests of the Rockies, the Cascades and the Sierras.

Of special potential importance are the large playgrounds in New England, New York, Pennsylvania and the South Atlantic States located within easy driving distances of the large eastern centers of population.

The Monongahela National Forest, in West Virginia, for instance, is located within one day's driving distance of half the population of the United States. This vast forest stretching nearly 125 miles from Route 50 on the north to Route 60 on the south, includes a wilderness of high forest-clad mountains and fast clear streams, until a few years ago so inaccessible and secluded as to be practically unknown to the cutside world. Improved recreation areas may be found in the northern half of the Monongahela. Tent and trailer camping is free anywhere in the forest.

Six forest camps and three suggested picnic spots are available for free use in the Allegheny National Forest in northwestern Pennsylvania. An excellent system of roads aggregating 632 miles covers the forest.

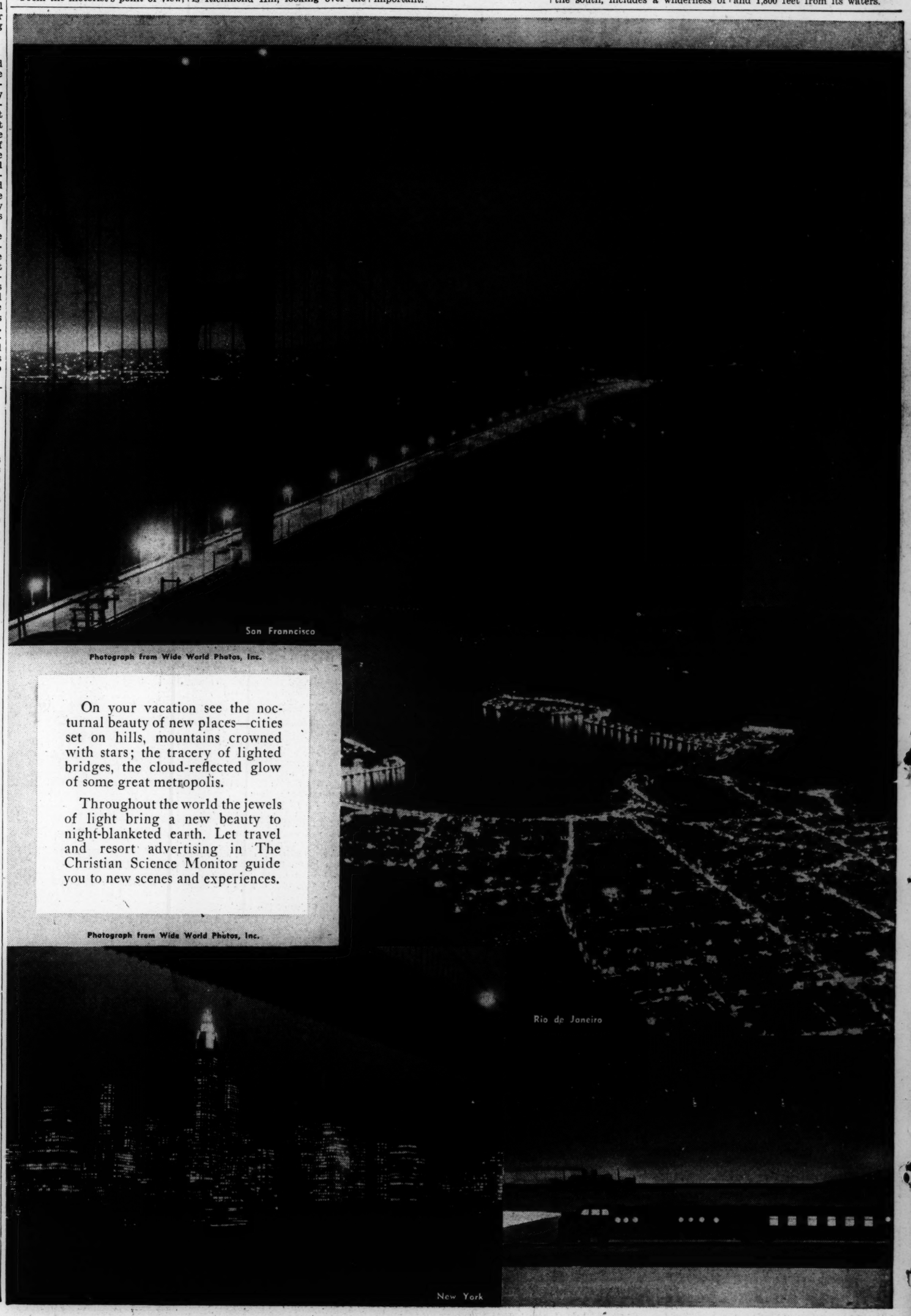
High in the picturesque Blue Ridge Mountains where North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia join, lies the beautiful Nantahala National Forest, once the primeval home of the Cherokee Nation. The Nantahala is noted for its scenic attractiveness, climaxed in May and June when the laurel, azalea and rhododendron present an unrivaled wild-flower spectacle.

Space is too limited here to describe in detail the attractions of these vast Eastern woodlands, but illustrated maps and booklets are free for the asking either at the Washington headquarters of the Forest Service or at local forest headquarters.

Saguenay River Resembles Fjord

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

QUEBEC, Quebec—Unlike other American rivers, the Saguenay, a northern estuary to the St. Lawrence, is in reality a great fjord carved through the rocks by a great glacier in the ice age. The River is 600 feet deeper than the St. Lawrence into which it flows and two Gibraltar-like rocks, Capes Trinity and Eternity, rise 1,600 feet and 1,800 feet from its waters.



Photograph from Wide World Photos, Inc.

On your vacation see the nocturnal beauty of new places—cities set on hills, mountains crowned with stars; the tracery of lighted bridges, the cloud-reflected glow of some great metropolis.

Throughout the world the jewels of light bring a new beauty to night-blanketed earth. Let travel and resort advertising in The Christian Science Monitor guide you to new scenes and experiences.

Photograph from Wide World Photos, Inc.